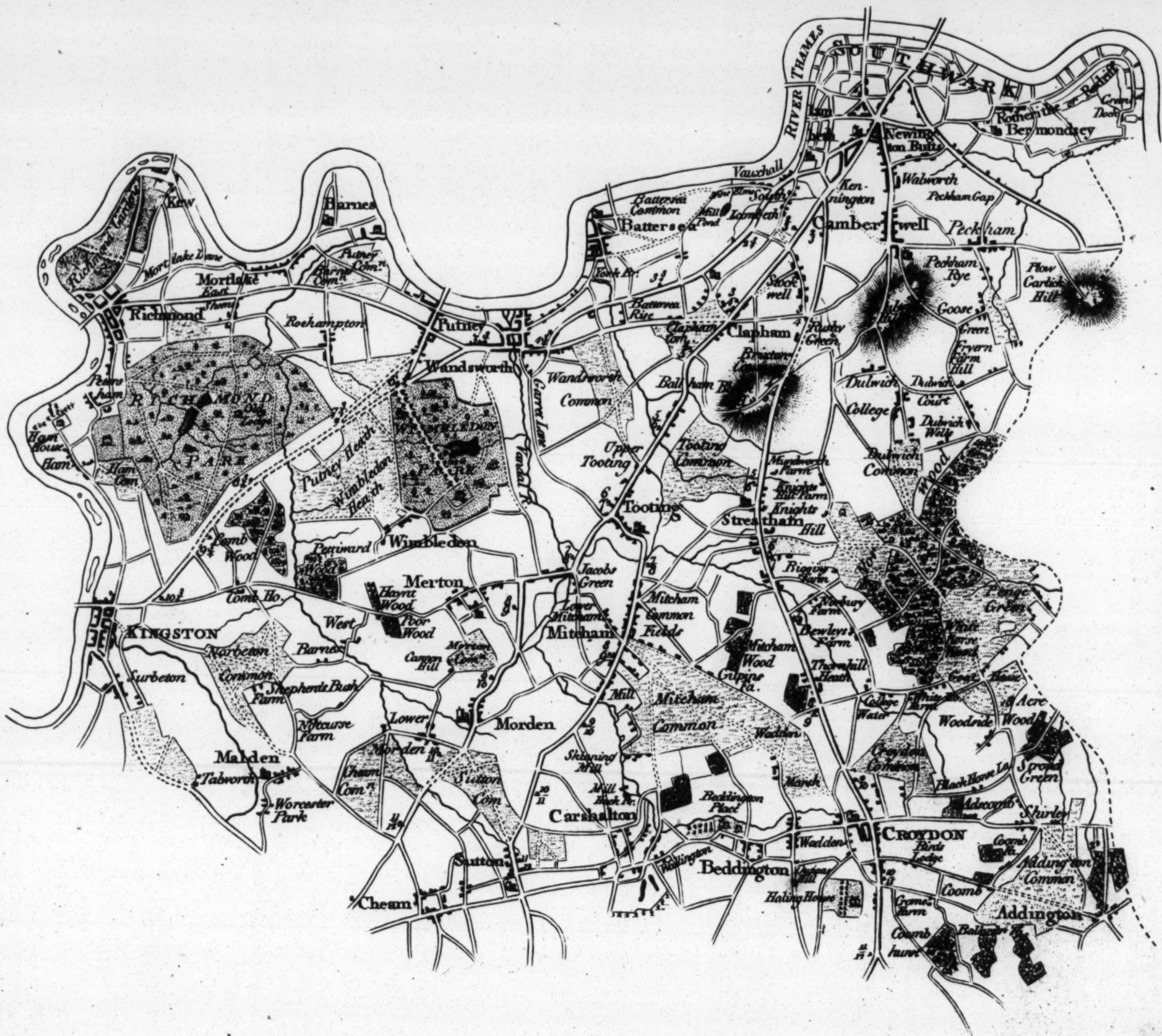
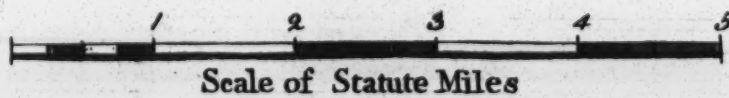




*A Map of that part of the County of Surrey
which lies within 12 Miles of London.*



THE
ENVIRONS of *LONDON*:
BEING
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND HAMLETS,
Within Twelve Miles of that Capital;
INTERSPERSED WITH BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.

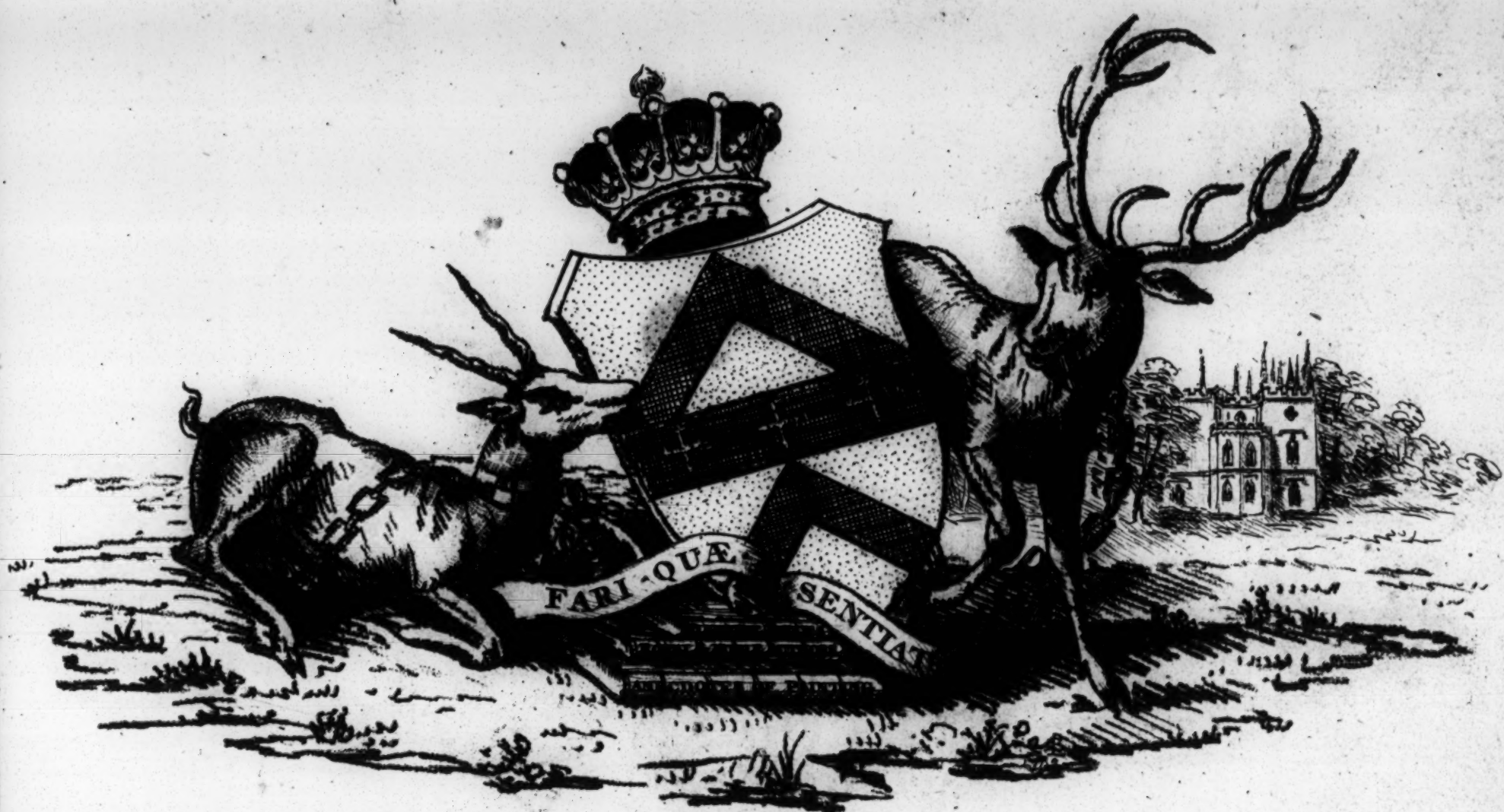
By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.A.S.
Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of ORFORD.

VOLUME THE FIRST.
COUNTY OF SURREY.



View of Putney from the Bishop of London's Lawn at Fulham.
L O N D O N :
PRINTED BY A. STRAHAN, FOR T. CADELL IN THE STRAND.
M D C C X C I I .

B L

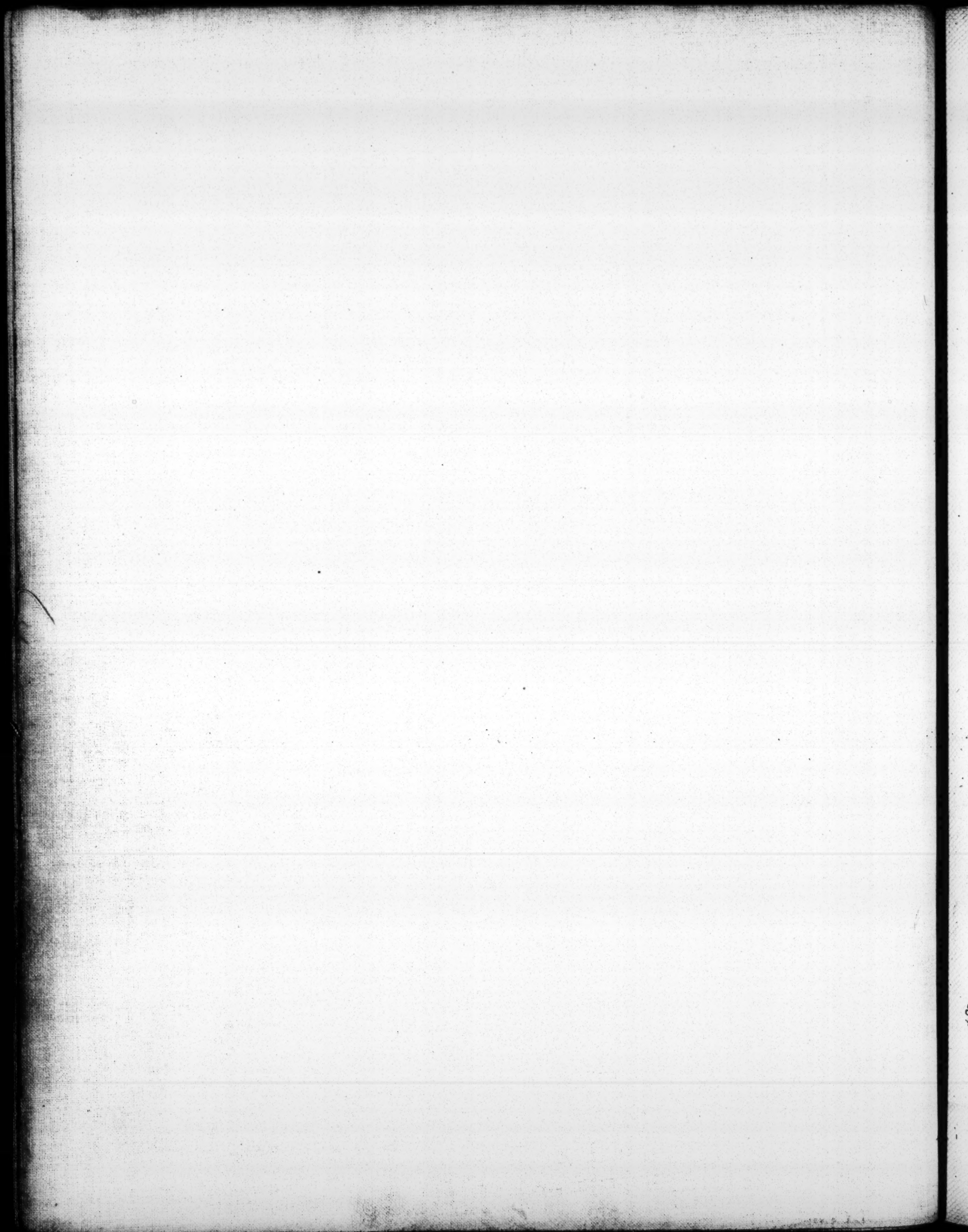


TO
The Right Honourable
H O R A C E
EARL OF ORFORD,
BARON WALPOLE OF HOUGHTON,
in the County of Norfolk;

THIS WORK
is respectfully inscribed

by his Lordship's
obliged humble Servant,

THE AUTHOR.



ADVERTISEMENT.

WHILST a taste for local history so generally prevails, it is somewhat singular that the counties adjacent to London should not have had their due share of illustration; for even in those of which histories have been published, some very interesting particulars have been wholly unnoticed. The author of the following work offers to the public what he has been able to collect, relating either to the ancient history or present state of the several parishes within twelve miles of the capital, a district which furnishes perhaps more curious and interesting matter for observation than any other of the same extent in the kingdom. A brief description of the situation, soil, produce, and manufactures; the descent of the principal, particularly manerial property; the parish churches, and ecclesiastical history; the state of population, and the biography connected with each parish; are the principal objects of the following work.

A

Through

Through the obliging permission of Thomas Aftle, Esq. John Caley, Esq. and John Kipling, Esq. to inspect the Records at the Tower, the Augmentation Office, and the Rolls; through the politeness of the present proprietors of the several manors, and the ready and liberal assistance of the gentlemen of the law; the author has been enabled to give the descent of property in a manner which, though brief, he hopes will be found accurate. In the description of parish churches, those epitaphs only are given at length, which are either singular in themselves, or record persons of eminence, and these have been all copied on the spot; from the others he has inserted the names of the persons recorded, with the date of their decease, merely to denote the place of interment of the several families. In treating of the ecclesiastical history, an account is given of the nature of the benefice of each parish, and, where it could be ascertained, the descent of the advowson. In this department, the frequent references to the MSS. in the Lambeth library will shew how much the author has been indebted to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for his permission to consult them. The succession of incumbents on each benefice has not been given, on a presumption, that a bare list of names would be very uninteresting

ADVERTISEMENT.

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interesting to the reader, and tend to swell the volume to very little purpose; the author has confined himself therefore to the noticing such persons only as have been in any respect eminent. The parochial registers (for a ready access to which, as well as for other occasional information, he is much indebted to his brethren the clergy) have been found of much assistance in ascertaining the comparative state of population, and furnishing hints for biographical matter. The ravages of the plague in many of the parishes at various periods, have been ascertained from the same source of information; and such instances of longevity as are there recorded, have been also noticed. From the churchwardens accounts, particularly at Lambeth and Kingston, several curious circumstances, relating to the price of provisions, and local customs, have been extracted.

The difficulty of correctness in a work of this nature, wherein the references are necessarily so numerous, is well known. The reader, it is hoped, will excuse such trifling inaccuracies as may have escaped the author's observation; especially as he has endeavoured to correct those which are material, particularly in the references to public records, which have

ADVERTISEMENT.

been again carefully collated with the originals, since the work was printed.

Of the plates something perhaps should be said: the portraits which represent persons of considerable eminence, are now for the first time engraved; the others will, it is presumed, be found faithful delineations of what they are intended to represent.



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ADDING-

A D D I N G T O N.

THE name of this parish was anciently written Edintone. I can find nothing satisfactory relative to its etymology; it was probably denominated from some one of its remote possessors. The parish lies within the hundred of Wallington, and is bounded by Croydon, Saunderstead, Farleigh, and Chelsham, in Surry; and by West Wickham and Beckenham in Kent. The village is situated about three miles to the east of Croydon, at the foot of a range of hills to which it gives its name. Their extent is about five hundred acres.

Etymology.

Boundaries.

Addington Hills.

On the brow of the hill, towards Addington, is a cluster of tumuli, about 25 in number; they are of very inconsiderable height; one of them is nearly 40 feet in diameter; two others are about half that size; the remainder are very small. The greater part of them appears to have been opened. Salmon says, that some broken pieces of urns, which had been taken out of them, were, in his time, in the possession of an apothecary at Croydon.

Tumuli.

The land at Addington is, for the most part, arable; there is little meadow, but a pretty large proportion of wood and common. The soil is very various; being, in some parts of the parish, gravel; in some, chalk; and in others, a stiff clay.

Soil.

This parish is situated almost beyond the limits proposed for this work, the church being nearly 13 miles from Westminster bridge; a circumstance which the author was not acquainted with before he had collected his materials: Aubrey calls it 12 miles.

Manors.

It appears, by Domesday Book, that there were two manors in the parish of Addington in the time of William the Conqueror; they were not exactly divided, as Salmon² has asserted, though they were each taxed as eight hides; for the land of one manor was four carucates,³ that of the other, two and a half; the one was valued at 5l. the other at 3l. The former manor had been held by Osward, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was then the property of Albert, a clerk; the latter having belonged to Godric, in the Confessor's reign, was, at the time of the survey, in the possession of Tezelin the cook; they were both held of the king. Tezelin's manor continued in lay hands, and was held by a very singular tenure, as will be mentioned hereafter.

Manor of the
Knights
Templars.

Godric's manor, previously to the reign of Edward I. appears to have been divided into two; one of which was given to the Knights Templars by Walter de Morton⁴, and was held of the Archbishop of Canterbury's manor of Croydon, by an annual rent of thirty-two shillings and one penny. The Templars were abolished by Pope Clement the Fifth, in the year 1311; and in the 17th year of Edward II. an act of parliament passed, by which their possessions in England, among which Addington⁵ was included, were transferred to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The other moiety belonged, I know not by what grant, to the monastery of St. Mary Overie⁶; to this manor the advowson of the church was annexed; it was rated at ten shillings. For twelve acres of land, which belonged to this convent in the parish of Addington, they were obliged to keep a lamp burning every night in the church⁷. The mansion-house belonging to this manor is described as having a hall of 35 feet in length, and 28 in

Manor of the
monastery of
St. Mary
Overie.² Antiquities of Surry, p. 58.³ A carucate is generally supposed to be as much land as one plough can till in a year.⁴ Chartulary of Christ's Church, Canterbury, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, p. 97.⁵ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Claudius, E. vi. f. 186. and Nero, E. vi. f. 100. a-b.⁶ Register of the monastery of St. Mary Overie, Cotton MSS. Faustina, A. viii. f. 234.⁷ Ibid. f. 271.

breadth;

breadth; and two solarii, or upper rooms, the one 32 feet by 18, the other 32 feet by 11. At the dissolution of monasteries, both these manors came into the possession of the Leigh family⁸; who, at that time, held the third manor above mentioned.

The earliest proprietor of this manor, that I find upon record after the Conquest, is Bartholomew Chefnet⁹, or Cheyney, who had two daughters co-heiresses; one of whom married Peter¹⁰, the grandson of Ailwin of London, and was buried in Bermondsey abbey; for which privilege her husband gave the monks a rent of 15 shillings, issuing out of a house in Addington; the other daughter married William Aguillon, who, in right of his wife, inherited the manor¹¹; his son, Sir Robert Aguillon¹², had a licence to fortify and embattle his manor house at Addington. A spot of ground near the church, being still called the Castle Hill, serves to ascertain the site of this mansion, which, most probably, continued to be the manorial residence till the year 1400, when the manor house, which was pulled down about twelve years ago, (and which was situated at the foot of the hill,) was erected; as appears by the following inscription¹³ which was over the door:

Aguillon's,
or Bardolf's
manor.

Manor house.

In fourteen hundred and none,
Here was neither stick nor stone,
In fourteen hundred and three
The goodly building which you see.

This house was built chiefly of flint, mixed with chalk, and very strongly cemented.

⁸ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. p. 28. July 17.

⁹ Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 453.

¹⁰ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Claudius, a. viii. 12. Extracts from a register of Bermondsey abbey.

¹¹ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 313. f. 22. b. This MS. appears to be a transcript of some

records in the Exchequer, the originals of which are not now to be found.

¹² Pat. 54 H. III. m. 26.

¹³ Letter from Archbishop Herring to Dr. Ducarrel, in the Appendix to the History of Croydon, p. 184. Bib. Topograph. Britan. No. 46.

Sir Robert Aguillon was sheriff¹⁴ of Suffex in the reign of Henry the Third; he married Margaret¹⁵, Countess of the Isle of Wight, by whom he had two daughters; one of whom married Jourdan de Saukvil, ancestor of the Duke of Dorset; the other married Hugh Bardolf¹⁶, and had for her portion the manor of Addington, which continued in the Bardolf family for two or three generations. William Walcot¹⁷ died seized thereof, in the reign of Richard the Second, having held it for life, by a grant from William Bardolf. In the reign of Henry the Sixth it was the property of William Uvedale¹⁸, who, for a fine of forty shillings, paid into the exchequer, obtained a licence to alienate it to John Leigh and others, and the heirs of the said John. The descendants of this John Legh or Leigh obtained a grant of the other manors at the suppression of monasteries, and the whole became united into one; which continued in the possession of the Leigh family till the middle of the present century. Sir John Leigh¹⁹ died in 1737, without male issue. After his death, there was a suit in chancery depending for many years, relating to the right of succession to the Addington estate, which was at length determined in favour of his female heirs, one of whom married John Bennet, Esq. and the other Henry Spencer, Esq. The manor and estate were sold by their sons, Wooley Leigh Bennet, Esq. and Wooley Leigh Spencer, Esq. (about the year 1767,) to Barlow Trecothick, Esq. alderman of London, and they are now the property of James Trecothick, Esq. his nephew; who has a handsome modern mansion, situated about half a mile from the church, and nearly in the centre of the park; it was begun in 1772, by the late alderman Trecothick, and finished after his death by the present proprietor.

¹⁴ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756. vol. i. p. 701.

¹⁵ Pat. 53 H. III. m. 11.

¹⁶ Cl. Rolls. 20 Edw. I. m. 3.

¹⁷ Esch. 12 Rich. II. Harl. MSS. 708.

¹⁸ Pat. Rolls, 25 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 24.

¹⁹ Addington Parish Register.

That

That part of the manor of Addington, which belonged to the Aguillons and Bardolfs, was, and still is, held by a very singular species of grand serjeanty, viz. by the service of presenting a certain dish to the king on the day of his coronation. Of the origin of this service, it seems not an improbable conjecture, that the manor was an appendage to the office of the king's cook, as Richmond, then Shene, anciently was to the office of baker. It is certain that Tezelin, the cook, held it of the Conqueror; being afterwards separated from the office, the nature of the serjeanty might continue, though confined to the service of presenting a dish to the king once in his reign. The service and the dish are variously described in the different records. Bartholomew Cheney²⁰ is said to have holden Addington by the service of finding a cook to dress such victuals in the king's kitchen, as the Seneschall shall order. This was, in fact, only executing the office of cook by deputy; and his son-in-law, William Aguillon²¹, held it by the service of making *bastias*²², as the record expresses it, in the king's kitchen on the day of his coronation, or of finding a person who should make for him a certain pottage, called the Mefs of Gyron; or if seym²³ be added to it, it is called, Maupygernon; the seym in another record is called unguentum. Sir Robert Aguillon²⁴ held it precisely by the same service, and the dish is mentioned by the same name (viz. le Mefs de Gyron) in the pleas of the crown; though Blount²⁵ has quoted it thence by the name of Dilligrout, and Aubrey has copied his mistake. Thomas Bardolf²⁶, who died seized of Addington in the reign of Edward the Third, held it by the service of making

Singular tenure of the manor.

²⁰ Mag. Rot. 18 Hen. III. Surrey.

²¹ Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS. 313. f. 22. b.

²² The word *bastia* does not occur in any of the Glossaries.

²³ Seym or Seim, is a Saxon word, signifying fat; it is still in use amongst the butchers, and is usually spelt seam; it is now generally applied to the omentum of a pig, of which

they make lard. Some derive it from the Latin word *sebum*, suet.

²⁴ Placit. Coron. 39 Hen. III. m. 33. and Esch. 14 Edw. I.

²⁵ Blount's Jocular Tenures, p. 1. and Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, v. ii. p. 39.

²⁶ Esch. 5 Ed. III.

three messes of Maupygernoun at the coronation, one of which he was to present to the king, another to the archbishop of Canterbury, and the third, to whomsoever the king would. The service is still kept up, and a dish of pottage was presented to the present king at his coronation, by Mr. Spencer, as lord of the manor of Addington; but I cannot find that there exists any ancient²⁶ receipt for the making of it.

Waldingham.

In the enumeration of the manors²⁷, which were the dower of Margaret the widow of Sir Robert Aguilon, Addington is mentioned, with its member of Waldingham. This place, which is mentioned as an appendage to the manor in another record²⁸, is in Tandrige hundred, about three miles from Addington.

The church.

The church of Addington is a very small structure; it consists of a nave, a chancel, and a small south aisle, separated from the body of the church by plain pointed arches, and massy ancient pillars of rude workmanship. The church appears to have been partly rebuilt, about the reign of Edward the Third; the windows in the north wall being of the architecture of that period.

The pillars above mentioned, are probably coeval with the original structure, as is the chancel; at the end of which, are three narrow pointed windows. The tower, which is at the west end, is low, square, and embattled; it was originally composed of flint, but has been almost rebuilt with brick, and is now covered with plaster. The church is of flint; except the windows, which are of soft stone. Aubrey, who in general has little of description in his work, is uncom-

²⁶ In a collection of ancient cookery receipts of the fourteenth century, printed at the end of the royal household establishments, published by the Society of Antiquaries, is a receipt to make a dish called Bardolf; though there is no evidence to support it, it would not be an unfair conjecture, as the Bardolfs were lords of Addington at the period above-mentioned, to sup-

pose, that this might be the dish in question; it was called a pottage, and consisted of almond mylk, the brawn of capons, sugar and spices, chicken parboyld and chopped, &c. See p. 466, of Household Establishments, 4to. 1790.

²⁷ Cl. Rolls. 14 Ed. I. m. 6. The manor was then valued at 17l. 18s. 11½d.

²⁸ Esch. 14 E. I.

monly

monly diffuse in describing this church; his account of the chancel, is quaint and curious. "Here we find the indifferent spectacle of an "unsealed roof, and walls sufficiently wanting the beautifying art of "the painter; heretofore enriched at certain places, with I know not "what disagreeable ornament of black, at best a confused medley of "daubing; appearing horrible enough, were we not diverted by the "several streamers, &c. bearing the hatchments and arms of many "of those honourable persons here interred". The streamers still remain, but they are grown almost as horrible as the walls were when Mr. Aubrey wrote his account; there are likewise some helmets, and other pieces of rusty armour.

In the north-east corner of the chancel, is an altar tomb, of Purbeck Monuments. marble, on which are brass plates with figures of a man and woman, praying, with labels issuing from their mouths, on the one of which is "*Deus misereatur mihi, et benedicat nobis;*" and in the other, "*—vultum suum super nos et misereatur mihi:*" underneath are the figures of five children; the slab is likewise decorated with the arms³⁹ and quarterings of the Leighs and Harveys; and the whole is surrounded with a border of brass, on which is the following inscription in the black letter:

"Here liethe John Leigh, esquier, and Isabell hys wyfe, daughter of John Harvey, of Thurley in Bedfordshyre, and sole syster of Sir George Harvey, Knyght; whych John decessed the 24th day of Aprill, in the yere of oure Lorde God, mccccix, and the fayde Isabell, decessed the 8th daye of January, in the yere of Chryste's Incarnacion, "mccccxliii. on whose soules I pray God have mercy."

Against the north wall, is a large monument, composed partly of marble, and partly of alabaster; erected by Sir Oliph Leigh, Knt. to

³⁹ Antiquities of Surrey, vol. ii. p. 49.

³⁰ Leigh bears Or, on a chevron Sab. three lions ramp. Arg. and quarters, Az. on a chief indented Arg. three mullets pierced, Sable; for Payne.

Harvey bears Gules, on a bend Argent, three trefoils Sable, and quarters Sable, a lion ramp. Arg. within a bordure gobony Arg. and Sable, for Nernuit Co. Berks.

the memory of his father and grandfather. In the upper part of the monument are two arches; under one of which, are kneeling figures of John Leigh, (father of Sir Oliph,) who died in 1576, and of his wife Joan, daughter and heir of Sir John Oliph, Knt.; under the other arch, are figures in the same posture, of Nicholas Leigh, the grandfather, who died in 1565, and of his wife Ann, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew. Underneath is the effigies, as large as life, of Sir Oliph Leigh, who erected the monument, and died in 1611; he is represented completely armed, and reclining upon his elbow. The effigies of his Lady Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Browne, of Betchworth, Knight, leaning on her right hand, with a book in her left, is beneath, and the whole is inclosed with iron palisades. Most of the arms about this monument are obliterated; there only remain those of Leigh, Oliph³¹, and Carew³². Above the altar tomb before described, is a monument to the memory of Sarah, wife of Sir Francis Leigh, who died in 1691; and of her mother, Elizabeth Lovel, sister of Henry Guy.

Near the communion table, on a slab of Purbeck marble, is a brass figure of a man in armour; and underneath the following inscription in the black letter:

“ Of your charite pray for the soule of Thomas Hatteclyff,
 “ esquyre, sometyme one of the fowre Masters of the hous-
 “ holde to our foverayne Lord Kyng Henry the 8th, and
 “ Anne hys wyfe; wiche Thomas departed the 30th day of
 “ August, An. m^cxl.”

On the slab are the arms³³ and quartering of Hatteclyff impaling Leigh. There is likewise in the chancel an inscribed tablet, to the memory of Mary, daughter of Sir George Chudleigh, Bart. and wife of George Cole, Esq. of Addington, late of Petersham, who died

³¹ Party per chevron, and per pale, Or, and Sable between three greyhounds heads erased, collar'd, and counterchanged.

³² Or, three lions passant in pale Sable.

³³ Az. three quartrefoils Argent, two and one, quartering Az. two bars, Or, over all, a lion ramp. Gules, both born by Hattecliff.

1652; a large marble urn, and an inscribed tablet to the memory of Barlow Trecothick, Esq. late alderman of London, who died in 1775; and a monument of white marble against the south wall, to the memory of his first wife, Mrs. Grizell Trecothick.

In bishop Fox's Register³⁵, at Winchester, is the will of John Att Lee, or at Legh; who directs his body to be buried in Addington church, in the sepulture of his father, John at Legh. He bequeaths to the high altar for his tithes forgotten, twelve-pence; to our Lady altar, sixpence; to St. Katharine altar, sixpence; to the altar of Cosme and Damiane³⁶, sixpence; to every of his God-children within the parish of Addington, one ewe sheep; the residue of his effects, he bequeaths to his cousin Nicholas at Legh. The will bears date 1511. I imagine, that this John was son of John Legh, who died in 1509; whose tomb is at the upper end of the chancel, and that his cousin Nicholas is the person who obtained the grant of possessions in Addington, from Henry the Eighth.

The church of Addington is dedicated to St. Mary; the benefice is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Ewell. The great tithes are impropriated to the lord of the manor. The rectory formerly belonged to the monastery of St. Mary Overie, being the gift of Bartholemew de Kaifnet³⁷, the same person, I apprehend, whose daughter William Aguillon married. There was a chapel annexed, called the chapel of All-Saints; the patronage of which, belonged to Reginald de Edintone, the lord probably of the other manor: this chapel was likewise granted to the monastery. There is a tradition in the village to this day, that formerly there were two churches, to which the above fact probably gave rise; though the chapel here mentioned, was most likely a chantry adjoin-

Rectory and
vicarage

³⁵ Regist. Winton. Fox, p. 3. f. 61. b.

³⁶ Cosmas and Damianus were Arabians by birth; they were cousin-germans, and suffered martyrdom under the Emperor Dioclesian. A

church was built in honour of them at Rome. Aurea Legenda Sanctorum. Leg. 138.

³⁷ Dugdale's Monast. vol. ii. p. 340.

ing to the church. The rectory, at the dissolution of monasteries, came into the possession of the Leighs, and has descended with the manor. The church was taxed in 1291³⁸, at twelve marks. The vicar formerly had half of the small tithes of Aguillon's manor³⁹, and he had the 20th of sheaves belonging to the manor of St. Mary Overie; but he received nothing from the ancient manor of the Templars, nor from the twelve acres, for which the monastery of St. Mary Overie kept a lamp in the church. The present vicar is George Edmonstone, A. M. The vicarage is in the patronage of James Trecothick, Esq. It is rated in the king's books, at 4l. 16s. 5 d.

Parish register.

The earliest date of the parish register, is 1559.

Comparative state of population.

		Average of births.	Average of burials.
1580 ⁴⁰	— 1589	4	3
1780	— 1789	7	4

The register towards the latter end of the last century, was too imperfect to form an average. There are now twenty-two houses in the parish.

Plague years.

In 1603, there were only two burials; in 1625, eight; in 1665, no burials are entered.

Benefactions.

The parish of Addington receives 1 l. per annum out of the benefactions of Henry Smith, Esq. Thomas Purdy, who died in 1646, and is buried in the belfry, left twenty shillings per annum towards the repairs of the steeple.

³⁸ This taxation was made at the time that Pope Nicholas IV. granted a tenth of all ecclesiastical revenues to the king, to defray the expences of the holy war. A record of this taxation is preserved in the Exchequer; another copy is in the Bodleian Library, and is often referred to by the title of the Bodleian Valor. The valuation of ecclesiastical revenues was the same in most instances in 1406, when the clergy of the province of Canterbury

granted a tenth to the king. Vide Regist. Winton, at the beginning of Beaufort's Register. The valuation in the king's books was made in 1534.

³⁹ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Faustina, A. viii. f. 234.

⁴⁰ An average of ten years in each century, is given in every parish to show the comparative state of population.

B A R N E S.

THE parish of Barnes lies in the hundred of Brixton; it is situated near the Thames, at the distance of six miles from Hyde Park Corner; and is bounded on the north by the river; on the west, by the parish of Mortlake; and on the east and south, by that of Putney. In the Conqueror's Survey, it is called Berne; (which, in the Saxon language, signifies a barn,) and it is said to contain six carucates of land. The parish now contains about nine hundred acres, of which nearly two-thirds are arable, including garden ground. The common adjoining to the parish of Putney, is supposed to contain about one hundred and fifty acres; near the river is some very rich meadow land; the soil of the common is gravel. The amount of the land tax for this parish, is 317l. 5s. 10d. which is supposed to be at the rate of two shillings in the pound.

The manor of Barnea, or Barn-elms, was given to the canons of St. Paul's, by king Athelstan¹; and except the temporary alienation of their property, during the government of the commonwealth, it has continued in their possession ever since. It was valued in the time of Edward the Confessor, at 6l. In the Conqueror's time, at 7l. In 1291², it was taxed at 12l. The manor was formerly let by the dean and chapter, upon long leases. In 1467, Sir John Saye and others³ were joint lessees; in 1480, it was in the

¹ Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral, p. 5.

² See note ³⁸ in the preceding page.

³ Lambeth Registers, Bouchier, f. 98. b.

Sir Francis
Walsingham.

tenure of Thomas Thwayte³, chancellor of the exchequer; after which, it was held for half a century by the Wyats⁴. Thomas Smyth⁵, Esq. bought the remainder of Sir Henry Wyat's lease; he was in possession of it in 1567, soon after which, Sir Francis Walsingham came to live at Barn-elms, having chosen it for a place of retirement from the fatigues of state; he probably purchased Smyth's interest in the lease. His daughter Mary was buried at Barnes, in 1579.

Queen Elizabeth's visit.

In 1589, Sir Francis Walsingham entertained queen Elizabeth at Barn-elms, and, as was usual in all her majesty's visits, her whole court. Lord Talbot, in a letter to his father, the Earl of Shrewsbury, says, "This daye her ma^{tie} goethe to Barn-ellmes, " where she is purposed to tary all day, to-morrow being Tewesday, " and on Wednesday, to return to Whytehall agayne. I am appointed among the rest to attende her ma^{tie} to Barn-ellmes. I " pray God my diligent attendance there, may procure me a gracious aunswere in my suite at her return; for whilst she is ther, no- " thinge may be moved but matter of delyghte, and to content her; " which is the only cause of her going thither⁶."—May 26, 1589.

Previously to this visit, the queen had taken a lease of the manor of Barn-elms, which was to commence after the expiration of Sir Henry Wyat's, in 1600. Her interest in this lease she granted by letters patent⁷, bearing date the twenty-first year of her reign, to Sir Francis Walsingham and his heirs.

Sir Francis Walsingham died in 1590, at his house in Seething-lane⁸, so poor, it is said⁹, that his friends were obliged to bury him late at night, in the most private manner; in confirmation of which

³ Lamb. Reg. Bouchier, f. 124. b.

⁴ Wyat's term commenced 1st March, 19 Hen. VII. (1504); it was for 96 years. Chapter-book, St. Paul's (Shirburne, Dean).

⁵ Lamb. Reg. Parker, fo. 384. a.

⁶ Lodge's Shrewsbury Papers, vol. ii. p.

396. The editors of the Biographia mention this visit, and refer to original letters in their own possession.

⁷ Pat. 21 Eliz. p. 8. Feb. 23.

⁸ Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 760.

⁹ Camden's Annals, p. 621. 8vo. 1717.

fact,

fact, no certificate of his funeral appears to have been entered at the Heralds'-college, as was usual when any person of consequence was interred in a manner suitable to his rank.

Sir Francis's only surviving daughter had the singular good fortune of being wife to three of the most accomplished men of the age, Sir Philip Sydney, the Earl of Essex, and the Earl of Clanrickard: her second husband, so well known and so much pitied for his misfortunes, resided frequently at Barn-elms; which, after the death of Sir Francis Walsingham, was called one of his houses. "Some think," says Rowland White, writing to Sir Robert Sydney¹⁰, "that the Earl of Essex shall have the liberty of his houses at London and Barnelmes, and that he shall have his friends come to him." June 11, 1600.

Lady Walsingham¹¹ died at Barn-elms, June 19th, 1602, and was buried the next night privately, near her husband, in St. Paul's cathedral; according to Stow's account in his Annals.

In 1639, the dean and chapter leased the manerial estate for twenty-one years, to John Cartwright. When the church lands were exposed to sale by parliament, the estate was purchased by Mr. Cartwright¹², and the manor by Richard Shute, Esq. of London; the restoration put the dean and chapter in possession of their property again, and the Cartwrights continued to be lessees till the middle of the present century; when the estate was purchased by Richard Hoare, Esq. father of the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. whose widow now holds it under the dean and chapter. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's formerly paid a sparrow-hawk yearly; or in lieu thereof, two shillings to the archbishop of Canterbury, as lord of the

¹⁰ Sydney State Papers, vol. ii. p. 201. See likewise vol. ii. p. 50. & p. 120.

¹¹ Lady Walsingham was Ursula daughter of Henry St. Barbe, of Somersetshire, and widow of Sir Richard Worsley. Her two

only sons were blown up with gunpowder, soon after her marriage with Sir Francis Walsingham. Baronetage, 1741. vol. i. p. 191.

¹² Archives, St. Paul's.

manor of Wimbledon, to be exempted from serving the office of reeve or provost within that manor¹³.

Anecdote of
Heydegger.

Before Mr. Hoare purchased the estate, Heydegger, master of the revels, was for some time the tenant of the house, of whom the following story is told:—The late king gave him notice, that he would sup with him one evening, and that he should come from Richmond by water. It was Heydegger's profession to invent novel amusements; and he was resolved to surprise his majesty with a specimen of his art. The king's attendants, who were in the secret, contrived that he should not arrive at Barn-elms before night, and it was with some difficulty, that he found his way up the avenue which led to the house. When he came to the door, all was dark; and he began to be very angry, that Heydegger, to whom he had given notice of his intended visit, should be so ill prepared for his reception. Heydegger suffered his majesty to vent his anger, and affected to make some awkward apologies, when, in an instant, the house and avenues were in a blaze of light, a great number of lamps having been so disposed, as to communicate with each other, and to be lit at the same instant. The king laughed heartily at the device, and went away much pleased with his entertainment.

The manor house¹⁴ is pleasantly situated in a paddock, at a small distance from the Thames. It was modernized and considerably

¹³ Pat. Rolls, 10 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 19. There are other records in the Tower, relating to the manor of Barnes, some granting certain privileges and exemptions; de providentis regis non faciendis. Pat. 7 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 15 & 27. & 8 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 15. Another is a mandate of the king's, forbidding, that the manor of Barnes, given by his ancestors for the support and stipend of the canons of St. Paul's, should be converted to any other use. Cl. 11 Edw. II. m. 14.

¹⁴ Barn-elms house was thus advertised in a

newspaper, of a very early date:

"Barn-elms house in Surry, with orchards, gardens, coach-houses, stable, grazing for a couple of geldings or cows, spring water brought to the house in leaden pipes, pleasant walks by the Thames side, and other accommodations, is to be let, or otherwise may be divided into two convenient dwellings, with garden, orchard, and water to each of them. Enquire farther of Mr. Edward Marshall, a stone cutter, living in Petter-lane." *Mercurius Politicus*, May 5, 1659.

enlarged

enlarged by the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. in the year 1771. The wings were then added. In the dining parlour and drawing room are some good pictures, particularly two large landscapes, by Gaspar Pouffin, which are much admired. The pleasure grounds have all the advantages of retirement, without being necessarily immured within lofty walls. They were laid out with much taste, when the house was improved. Barn-elms is now the residence of lady Hoare, relict of the late Sir Richard. Adjoining to the mansion, is a house which belonged to Tonson the bookseller, at the time that he was Secretary to the Kit-Kat Club. Here he built a room for their reception, and here they held their meetings. The room was ornamented with portraits of the members, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, which have been engraved in mezzotinto.

I cannot quit the subject of Barn-elms, without mentioning, that it was the temporary residence of Cowley the poet. The author of his life attributes to it a character, which it does not at present appear to deserve, and ascribes to the unhealthiness of the situation, the disorder which brought him to his grave. "Out of haste," says he, "to be gone out of the tumult and noise of the city, he had not prepared so healthful a situation as he might have done, if he had made a more leisurable choice: of this he soon began to find the inconvenience at Barn-elms, where he was afflicted with a dangerous and lingering fever." He afterwards removed to Chertsey, where he died.

Hughes wrote a short poem, entitled Barn-elms, which is printed in his works; it contains nothing descriptive or interesting.

The church of Barnes is about half a mile from the river; it is dedicated to St. Mary, and is one of the most ancient structures in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. About the time of Richard the First, an hospital was founded¹⁴ within the liberties of St. Paul's

¹⁴ Spratt's Life of Cowley, prefixed to his Works, in folio, p. 23.

¹⁵ Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral, p. 19.

cathedral,

cathedral, by Henry de Northampton, one of the canons of that cathedral: to this hospital the dean and chapter gave the church of Barnes, with the glebe and tythes. As there is no mention of a church in the Conqueror's Survey, it is probable that it was first built about this time. The windows in the north wall of the chancel, are of the architecture of that period, narrow and pointed. The windows in the south wall, and in the nave, are of a later date. The walls are built chiefly of stone and flint; there is no window at the east end, but on the outside are very evident marks of three narrow windows, which have been stopped up. The tower is square, with buttresses; it is built of brick, and has a stair-case and turret at the south-east corner. The quoins are of a soft stone, much crumbled; the windows are square and plain. It was erected probably about the latter end of the fifteenth century, if not much later. The church was considerably enlarged on the north side in the years 1786 and 1787.

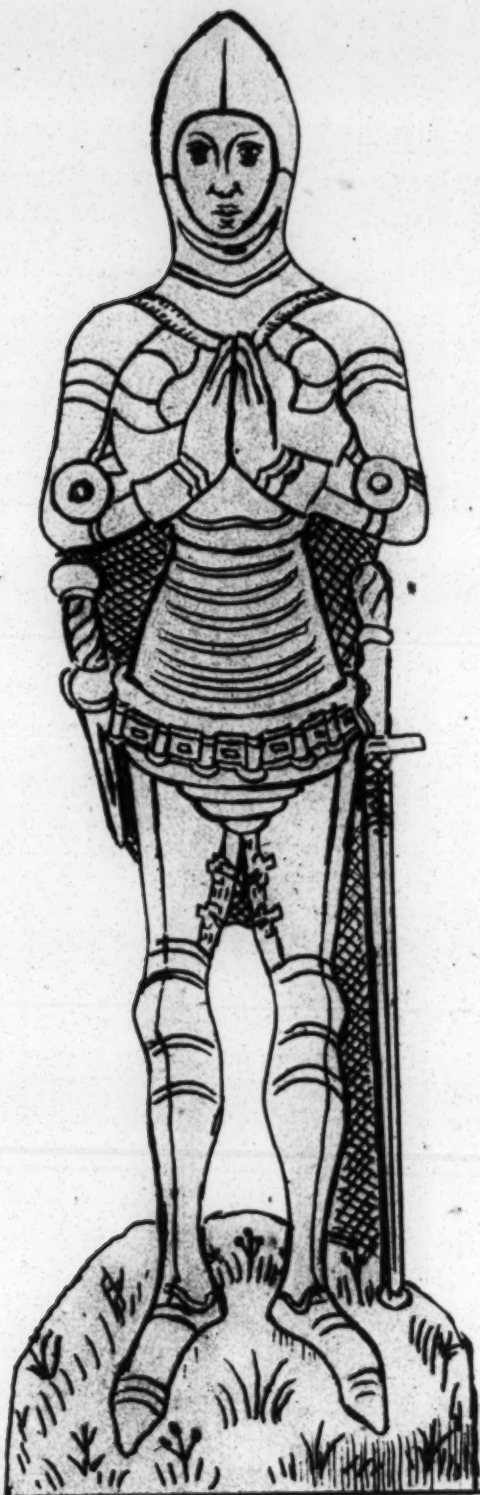
Monuments.

Against the north wall of the chancel, is a small tablet, to the memory of Sir Thomas Powell, Bart. of Byrkhead, in Cheshire, who died An. 1647, at the house of his sister Mary, widow of Richard Cartwright, of Barn-elms. Over the tablet are the arms of Powell: Sable, three roses Argent, with the arms of Ulster. On the same wall is a tablet, to the memory of a former rector of the church; the inscription is singular:

“ Merentissimo Conjugi

“ Conjux Moerentissima.

“ To the best of husbands, John Squier, the late faithful and
 “ (oh! that for so short a time) painful rector of this parish;
 “ the only son to that most strenuous propugnator of piety
 “ and loyalty (both by preaching and suffering), John
 “ Squier, sometime vicar of St. Leonard, Shorditch, near
 “ London. Grace Lynch, who bare unto him one only
 “ daughter,



Hic iacet Willelmus Millebourne armiger qui obiit
 die s^ce lucie & evangeliste a dñi m c c l x x x
 Et quia eris qui tñsieris aa ptege ploia
 Siquid eris nam q quod es p me p cor ora

Tomb of William Millebourne in Barnes Church.

Published at the Art dealer, March 1898, by T. Cadell, London.

" daughter, consecrates this (such as it is) small monument of

" their mutual affection.

" He was invested with this care, An. 1660, Sept. 2.

" He was divested of all care, An. 1662, Jan. 9. Aged 42 years."

Over the tablet are the arms of Squier: Sable, three swans heads Proper.

Upon a slab, near the communion table, before the chancel was new floored, was a figure in brass of William Millebourn, Esq. who died, An. 1415. He was represented in plated armour, with a close oval helmet, having a dagger on his right, and a long sword on his left side.

Aubrey describes a brass plate on the north side of the altar, with the figure of a priest, and the word Osanna over him, on each side, and underneath him:—there was an inscription under it to the memory of a former rector, Nicholas Clarke, who died March 28th, 1480.

Against the north wall of the church, near lady Hoare's gallery, is a monument of white marble, for the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. by Hickey; above the inscribed tablet, is a female figure reclining on an urn, and supporting a medallion of Sir Richard. At the base of the monument, are the arms of Hoare impaling Ackland.

On the outside of the church, in the south wall, is fixed a small tablet of stone between two of the buttresses, to the memory of Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in July 1653. The space between the buttresses, is inclosed with wooden pales, and some rose trees are planted against the wall on each side of the tablet. This was done in pursuance of the will¹⁷ of the deceased, who left the

Mr. Rose's
singular bene-
faction.

¹⁷ Hoare bears Sab. an eagle displayed Arg. a fesse Gules. with two necks within a border engrailed Arg.

and quarters Arg. on a chevron engrailed Gules. 3 escallops Or; in chief, a lion passant, Vert. for Tully. Ackland bears checky Sab. and

¹⁸ The extract of Mr. Rose's will is in the Minute Book of the vestry of Barnes; the original is in the prerogative court at Canterbury. It was proved at Westminster, Aug. 26, 1653.

sum of 20l. to the poor of the parish of Barnes; which sum was directed to be laid out in the purchase of an acre of land, for the benefit of the said poor; but the churchwardens were enjoined, out of the profits of this acre, to keep the above-mentioned wooden pales in constant repair, to preserve the rose trees; and whenever they should decay, to supply their place with others. This man made an innocent attempt at least to perpetuate his name, and it appears to have been an effectual one, for his will has been punctually complied with; the pales are still in good repair, and the rose trees are healthy and flourishing, the clerk of the parish receiving a small annual salary for taking care of them. It was formerly only an occasional service, as it appears by the parish accounts:

———— 1688, paid for cleaning Mr. Rose's tomb	-	o	1	o
April 6, 1693, paid for nailing the rose tree	—	o	1	o
April 1, 1695, paid Cutler for nailing the rose, and bushing the trees	-	o	2	o

The acre of land having been advantageously exchanged, now produces 5l. per annum. Barnes also, in common with the other parishes in Surry, enjoys a benefaction under the will of Mr. Henry Smith, and some other trifling donations.

In 1778, a new workhouse was built on the common, at the extremity of the parish, upon a large scale, at the expence of near a thousand pounds; the money was raised by annuities. The annuitants were five in number; they were all sixty years of age, and are still living.

Rectory.

The church of Barnes, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is one of the archbishop of Canterbury's peculiars. The benefice was originally a vicarage; in archbishop Courtney's time, it was endowed by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, with the great tithes, An. 1388; and John Lenne, or Lynne, the vicar, was instituted to the

the new rectory¹⁹. The presentation has always been in the dean and chapter, except when they leased the advowson with the manor, which they did to the Sayes²⁰, to Thwayte²¹, the chancellor of the exchequer, and to the Wyats²². Queen Elizabeth²³ presented to it in 1590, by lapse. Since the expiration of Wyat's lease, the dean and chapter have kept the presentation in their own hands. Walter de Hertilande²⁴ is the first vicar upon record; he was presented by the dean and chapter in May 1282.

It was presented at the inquisition at Kingston, June 28, 1658, before the commissioners appointed by parliament to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that Barnes was a rectory in the gift of Richard Shute, Esq. of London; and that Mr. Robert Lenthall, who was the present minister, came in by the keepers of the liberty of England, and by the authority of parliament²⁵.

The church of Barnes was taxed in 1291²⁶, at thirty-one marks and a half; it is rated in the king's books at 9l. 3s. 4d.

Hezekiah Burton was presented to the rectory of Barnes, Oct. 19th, 1680²⁷; he had been chaplain to Sir Orlando Bridgman, the lord keeper, by whose interest he got a canonry of Norwich; he died at Barnes in 1681, of a malignant fever, which carried off several of his family. After his death, archbishop Tillotson published his sermons, in two volumes octavo; to which he prefixed a short biographical preface, wherein he laments that Mr. Burton was taken off in the prime of his life, when he was capable of doing, and likely to do a great deal of good in the world. There is a print of him by White, prefixed to his sermons. He never published any thing in

Rectors of
Barnes.
Hezekiah
Burton.

¹⁹ Lambeth Register, Morton, Bouchier Dean, & Courtney, f. 203. b.

²⁰ Reg. Bouchier, f. 98. b.

²¹ Ibid. f. 124. b.

²² Ibid. f. 331. b. f. 352. a. &c. &c.

²³ Reg. Whitgift, pt. 1. f. 489. a.

²⁴ Reg. Peckham, f. 52. b.

²⁵ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth Library.

²⁶ See note 37. p. 10.

²⁷ Reg. Sancroft, f. 388. b.

his life-time, except a preface to Dr. Cumberland's book on the Laws of Nature.

Francis
Hare, bishop
of Chichester.

Francis Hare, whose name is well known in the learned world, was instituted to the rectory of Barnes, Sept. 3, 1717²⁸, which he held ten years. He was bred at Eton, from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge, where he was tutor to the marquis of Blandford, son to the great duke of Marlborough²⁹. His pupil died at college, and was buried in the chapel, and Hare wrote his epitaph. Dr. Hare became successively dean of Worcester, and bishop of St. Asaph³⁰ and of Chichester; he was engaged in conjunction with Dr. Sherlock, Dr. Snape, and bishop Potter, in what was called the Bangorian Controversy, with Hoadly, then bishop of Bangor: besides the pamphlets published in that controversy, he was author of many learned works, which were collected together after his death, and published in four volumes, octavo. The most distinguished of his works are, an edition of Terence; the book of Psalms in Hebrew, put into the original poetical metre, with annotations; and a small tract, entitled, "The Difficulties and Discouragements which attend the Study of the Scriptures." To this last publication his name was not prefixed; it made a great noise at the time, and drew down the censures of the convocation. It was of an ironical nature, and was intended as a defence of Dr. Clarke, and Mr. Whiston. Bishop Hare died in 1740.

The present incumbent of Barnes is the Right Rev. Christopher Wilson, bishop of Bristol, and canon residentiary of St. Paul's.

Parish register.

The register of this parish commences in 1538, the æra of their first establishment by Lord Cromwell.

²⁸ Lambeth Register, Wake, pt. 1. f. 301. a. b.

²⁹ Biographia Brit. Supplement. p. 101, 102.

³⁰ He was promoted to the bishopric of St. Asaph in 1727, and translated to Chichester in 1731.

			Average of Births.		Average of Burials.	Comparative state of popu- lation.
1600	—	1609	- 8	-	- 7	
1680	—	1689	- 17	-	- 23	
1780	—	1789	- 28	-	- 34	

The entries during the sixteenth century were too imperfect to enable me to form an average. It appears by the above statement, that the increase of population has not been proportionably great during the last century, notwithstanding several houses have been built on the terrace, which, being pleasantly situated on the banks of the river, is so much resorted to by families who want an occasional summer retreat, that, during that season, it has the appearance of a public watering place.

The present number of houses in the parish of Barnes is 150. The village being at that time very retired, and no thoroughfare, it probably escaped the very fatal plague in 1603; in that year there are only five entries of burials, two of which are the following: Plague of
1603.

“ Mr. Egerton, the ladie Marie’s gentleman usher, buried
“ Aug. 6, 1603.”

“ The ladie Marie’s chambermaid, buried Sept. 19, 1603.”

It seems probable, by these entries, that the lady Mary, an infant daughter of James the First, was sent to Barnes to be out of the way of the sickness; but this does not agree with the accounts of our historians, who do not bring her out of Scotland till after this period. Lady Walsingham was sent to Scotland to bring up some of the king’s children in 1603, and returned, about the beginning of July, with prince Henry and the princess Elizabeth³¹. It was then customary for some of the nobility, or great people about the court, (if one may use the expression,) to farm the royal children; that is, The lady
Mary.

³¹ Baker’s Chronicle, pt. 4. p. 123. If Sir Thomas, who died 1630. King James Stow’s account of the death of Sir Francis granted a pension of 400 l. per annum, to lady Walsingham’s widow be accurate, I apprehend Walsingham, in the beginning of his reign. this lady Walsingham must have been wife of MS. of Sir Julius Cæsar. Brit. Mus. 4160. Ayscough’s

is, they discharged the expences of their board and education by contract. The lady Mary died at lord Knevett's, at Stanwell, in 1607; and the lady Elizabeth was educated at lord Harrington's³². Whether the keeper of the register has mistaken the name, or whether the annalists have mistaken it; one of the princesses was most probably under the care of some of the Walsingham family at Barn-elms, in 1603.

Plague of
1625, 1630,
and 1665.

In 1625 there are entries of thirty-seven burials, a number much exceeding the average of that period; four persons are mentioned to have died of the plague in 1630. In 1665 and 1666, it was not so fatal here as at some of the neighbouring villages; the number of burials in the former year were twenty-seven; during the two years, nineteen of the burials have a private mark, which I apprehend was intended to point out those who fell a victim to this fatal malady,—a small number when compared with its ravages in the neighbouring villages.

Besides the above notes extracted from the parish register, I found the following entries, relating to persons whose history is in some degree singular and curious:

Robert Beale.

“ Robert Beale, counsellor of the north, and clerk of the privy council, departed out of this life, on Monday, at eight of the clock at night, being the 25th of May, and is buried in London, 1601.”

This Beale married the sister of Sir Francis Walsingham's lady, by whose interest he found an easy introduction to court. He was much in the confidence of the queen, who frequently employed him in her negotiations with Mary queen of Scots, and made choice³³

Ayfcough's Cat. Rowland White, writing to Sir Robert Sidney, An. 1591, says, “ My lady Walsingham, I mean the old lady,” by which it appears, that there were two ladies of that name contemporaries. Sidney State Papers, v. ii. p. 131. Sir Thomas Walsingham, who

died 1630, was son of another Sir Thomas, first cousin of Sir Francis.

³² Lodge's Shrewsbury Papers, vol. iii. p. 203, and 324.

³³ Camden's Annals, 8vo. 1717, p. 515.

of

of him, in conjunction with lord Buckhurst, to make known to her the sentence of the court. Beale was afterwards sent to Fotheringay, with the warrant for beheading that unfortunate queen³⁴. He read the fatal instrument upon the scaffold, and was a witness to its execution. He was employed on an embassy to Zealand, with Sir William Winter, in 1576³⁵; and the year before his death, was one of the commissioners at the treaty of Bologne³⁶. Several of his letters upon the business of the queen of Scots, are printed in Lodge's Shrewsbury Papers. Mr. Lodge, not aware that Beale died two years before his mistress, supposes that he was discarded by her successor. Camden³⁷ calls him a man of a most impetuous and morose disposition. His daughter married Sir Henry Yelverton.

"Aug. 23, 1672, buried Mr. Hiam."

The right name of this man was Abiezer Coppe³⁸; he was born at Warwick, in 1619, and was a post-master of Merton college, Oxford. After having been by turns, Presbyterian and Anabaptist, he became one of the wildest enthusiasts of that fanatical age. He published several pamphlets with strange titles, and as strange contents: one of them is dated London, 1648, "two or three days before the eternal God thundered at Great St. Helens." In 1650, he was committed to Newgate for publishing a book, called "The fiery flying Roll³⁹." A copy of this book, which was burnt by the hangman in London, Westminster, and Coventry, is preserved amongst the collection of pamphlets in the British Museum, and perhaps it would be in vain to look for it elsewhere; it abounds with very extravagant flights, and shocking blasphemies; but the author appears to have been a much better subject for Bedlam than New-

Abiezer
Coppe.

³⁴ Camden's Annals, 8vo. 1717, p. 536.

³⁵ Ibid. p. 304.

³⁶ Vol. ii. p. 262. 273.

³⁷ P. 394. "Vehementum et austere acerbum."

³⁸ A. Wood, vol. ii. p. 500—502.

³⁹ Perfect Diurnal, Jan. 14, 1649.

gate;

gate; he had the sense, however, after having remained in prison more than a year, to publish a recantation called "The Wings of the fiery flying Roll clipped; or, Coppe's Return to the Ways of Truth:" which is to be found in the same collection. In Sept. 1650⁴⁰, he was brought before the House of Commons, but it was some time before he procured his liberty; when, being unwilling to expose himself again to danger, and alarmed probably at the severe punishment of his brother enthusiast, James Naylor, he changed⁴¹ his name to Higham, and went to reside at Barn-elms, where he practised as a physician till his death, preaching likewise occasionally in some of the neighbouring conventicles.

"June 10, 1697, Mrs. Ann Baynard buried."

Ballard⁴², in his *Memoirs of learned Ladies*, bestows twelve pages on the character of Anne Baynard; this character is, for the most part, taken from her funeral sermon⁴³ preached at Barnes, by John Prade, A. M. June 16, 1697. He tells us, that she was so fond of the study of divinity, that she learned Greek to read St. Chrysostom in the original; besides which, she had numberless other accomplishments, on which, as she possessed them in common with many young ladies, both of that and of the present age, I shall not enlarge: there is not now the least trace of her monument, which was at the east end of the church-yard. The inscription is copied from Aubrey:

"Here lies that happy maiden, who often said,
 "That no man is happy until he is dead;
 "That the business of life is but playing the fool,
 "Which hath no relation to saving the soul:

⁴⁰ Several Proceedings in Parliament, Oct. 3, 1650, and Perfect Passages, same date. *Historical Dictionary*, 1744. vol. iii. p. 288. 290.

⁴¹ A. Wood.

⁴² P. 349—361. See likewise Collier's Great

⁴³ It was published in 4to. 1697.

" For all the transaction that's under the sun,
 " Is doing of nothing—if that be not done,
 " All wisdom and knowledge does lie in this one.

" Anne Baynard obiit

" June 12. An. ætat. suæ 25. Chriffti

" 1697.

" O mortales! quotusquisque vestrum cogitet ex hoc momento

" pendet æternitas."

B A T T E R S E A.

Etymology.

TH E parish of Battersea lies in the hundred of Brixton, and is situated near the river Thames, about three miles from Westminster-Bridge. The name has undergone several changes. In the Conqueror's Survey, it is called Patricefy; and has since been written Batrichsey, Battersey, and Battersea, each variation carrying it still farther from its original signification. Much vague conjecture has been bestowed upon the etymology of this name, both by those who have seen the more ancient records, and those who have attempted to derive it from the more recent mode of spelling it. Aubrey derives the name from St. Patrick¹. Lambarde, who quotes Leland for his authority, (though I have not been able to find any thing on the subject in his printed works,) indulges in the most ridiculous conjectures². Of the original signification of the word, I think there can be little doubt. Patricefy, in the Saxon, is Peter's water, or river; and as the same record which calls it Patricefy, mentions that it was given to St. Peter, it might then first assume that appellation; but this I own to be conjecture. Petersham, which is written precisely the same in Doomsday, Patriceham, belonged to St.

¹ Vol. i. p. 135. Aubrey was misled by seeing it written Patricefy, instead of Petricefy, in Doomsday; but the Normans were not very accurate spellers. Peterham was written in the same manner with an a.

² Battersey, says he, quasi Botersey; because it was near the waterside, and was the remov-

ing house of the archbishops of York. Topographical Dictionary, p. 48. To confute so absurd an etymology, it is scarcely necessary to say, that the archbishops of York had no property in Battersea till the reign of Edward IV.

Peter's

Peter's Abbey, Chertsey, and retains its original name a little modernised.

The parish of Battersea is bounded on the east by Lambeth; on the south by Camberwell, Stretham, and Clapham; on the west by Wandsworth; and on the north by the river Thames. The land is pretty equally divided between arable (garden ground included) and pasture. The greater part of Wandsworth common, which extends nearly two miles in length towards Stretham, and a considerable part of Clapham common are in the parish of Battersea. The northern extremity of the latter, is called Battersea-Rise; and is ornamented with several villas, it being a spot much admired for its pleasant situation, and fine prospect. Penge common, in a detached part of the parish adjoining to Beckenham in Kent, is two miles in circumference. The parish is rated to the land-tax, at the sum of 817l. 10s. which is supposed to be about 1s. 9d. in the pound.

Boundary
and extent.

Battersea
Rise.

Above three hundred acres of land in the parish of Battersea are occupied by the market gardeners, of whom there are about twenty who rent from five or six, to near sixty acres each. These gardeners employ, in the summer season, a considerable number of labourers, though perhaps not so many as is generally supposed; on an average, I am informed, not one to an acre. The wages of the men are from ten to twelve, of the women from five to seven shillings, by the week. Most of the women travel on foot from Shropshire and North-Wales in the spring; and, as they live at a very cheap rate³, many of them return to their own country much richer than when they left it. The soil of the ground occupied by the gardeners is sandy, and requires a great deal of rain. The vegetables which they raise, are in general very fine; their cabbages and aspa-

Market gar-
deners.

³ I am credibly informed, that many of that their diet consists in a great measure of them live upon 1s. 6d. per week. To account the produce of the gardens, which they have for which, it will be necessary to observe, gratis.

ragus, particularly, have acquired celebrity. Fuller, who wrote in the year 1660, speaking of the gardens in Surrey, says, "Gardening was first brought into England for profit, about seventy years ago; before which we fetched most of our cherries from Holland, apples from France, and had hardly a mess of rath ripe peas but from Holland, which were dainties for ladies, they came so far, and cost so dear. Since gardening hath crept out of Holland, to Sandwich, Kent, and thence to Surrey, where, though they have given 6l. an acre and upwards, they have made their rent, lived comfortably, and set many people on work. Oh, the incredible profit by digging of ground! for though it be confessed, that the plough beats the spade out of distance for speed, (almost as much as the press beats the pen,) yet what the spade wants in the quantity of the ground it manureth, it recompenseth with the plenty of the food it yieldeth, that which is set multiplying a hundred fold more than that which is sown. 'Tis incredible how many poor people in London live thereon, so that, in some seasons, the gardens feed more people than the field*." I hope to have it in my power, before the conclusion of the present work, to give a general view of the present state of gardening in the neighbourhood of London, and to ascertain, pretty nearly, what quantity of ground is occupied for that purpose. The rent of land in Fuller's time, appears to have been extremely high. The gardens at Battersea pay 7s. 6d. an acre for tithes to their vicar.

Manor.

The manor of Battersea, which before the Conquest belonged to earl Harold, was given by the Conqueror to Westminster-Abbey, in exchange for Windsor. The record of Doomſday mentions some dismemberments of the manor, by the bishop of Baieux and earl Morton. These lands probably formed the estate which afterwards came to the Stanleys. There is a hide of land

* Fuller's Worthies, pt. 3. p. 77.

likewise

likewise mentioned, which belonged to the Abbey of Chertsey, of which a singular circumstance is recorded; that, on account of some quarrel, the provost of the village⁵ detached it from the manor of Battersea, and threw it into that of Chertsey. The manor was valued in the Confessor's time at 80*l.* it afterwards sunk in value to 30*l.* and at the time of the Survey was estimated at 75*l.* In the taxation of 1291, the possessions of the Abbey of Westminster, in Battersea, were rated at 15*l.*⁶ Thomas Astle, Esq. has an original deed of archbishop Theobald, confirming a charter of king Stephen, by which he exempts the greater part of this manor from all taxes and secular payments. Dart mentions several charters relating to Battersea⁷; viz. William the Conqueror's original grant; a charter of privileges; and a grant to the Abbot of Westminster, of liberty to hunt in his manor; a charter of confirmation by Henry the First; and another of king Stephen; besides that of privileges before-mentioned.

After the dissolution of monasteries, the manor was reserved in the hands of the crown; a lease of it was granted to Henry Roydon⁸, Esq. by queen Elizabeth, for twenty-one years, in the eighth year of her reign; it was afterwards granted for the same term to his daughter, then Joan Holcroft⁹; it was assigned, amongst others, for the maintenance of prince Henry, An. 1610¹⁰. In the year 1627, it was granted in reversion to Oliver St. John, Viscount Grandison¹¹.

Lord Grandison died in 1630, and was succeeded in that title, and in the Battersea estate, by William Villiers, his great-nephew, who died of a wound received at the siege of Bristol, An. 1644. Sir

⁵ *Præfectus villæ*. The provost, bailiff, or reeve.

⁶ See note 38. p. 10.

⁷ Dart's Hist. of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 21.

⁸ Pat. 8 Eliz. pt. 11. July 8.

⁹ Pat 34 Eliz. pt. 15. Sept. 4.

¹⁰ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 642. f. 239.

printed in the collection of Royal Establishments, by the Society of Antiquaries 1790, p. 315.

¹¹ Pat. 3 Car. 1. pt. 34. May 5. The whole of the descent of the manor of Battersea, from this period, I owe to the information of earl Spencer's steward.

John

John St. John, Bart. nephew of the first lord Grandison, inherited Battersea; from him it passed in a regular descent to Sir Walter St. John, Bart. his nephew; to Sir Walter's son, Henry Viscount St. John; and to his grandson Henry Viscount Bolingbrooke, who, by an act of parliament passed before his father's death, was enabled to inherit his estate, notwithstanding his attainder: the estate and manor continued in the St. John family till 1763, when it was bought in trust for John Viscount Spencer, and is now the property of the present earl Spencer.

A pedigree of the St. John family, from the time of their first settling at Battersea, explaining at one view the descent of the manor, which has been erroneously stated in the peerage¹², is hereto annexed.

Custom of
the manor.

In this manor lands descend to the youngest son; but in default of sons, they do not go to the youngest daughter, but are divided among the daughters equally.

York-house.

The Stanley family had a considerable estate here, which was alienated in the reign of Edward IV. by John Stanley, Esq. one moiety thereof became the property of Anne, duchess of Buckingham¹³, the king's aunt; the other consisting of near 400 acres of land, with houses, &c. was purchased by Lawrence Booth¹⁴, then bishop of Durham, and by him annexed to the see of York, of which he was afterwards archbishop. He is said to have built the house upon this estate, near the water-side, now called York-house¹⁵. It was intended as a residence for his successors, when their affairs should call them to London; and fourscore acres of land were reserved by a special clause in their former's lease to be surrendered to the archbishop, to use as demesne lands at a month's notice, whenever

¹² Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756.

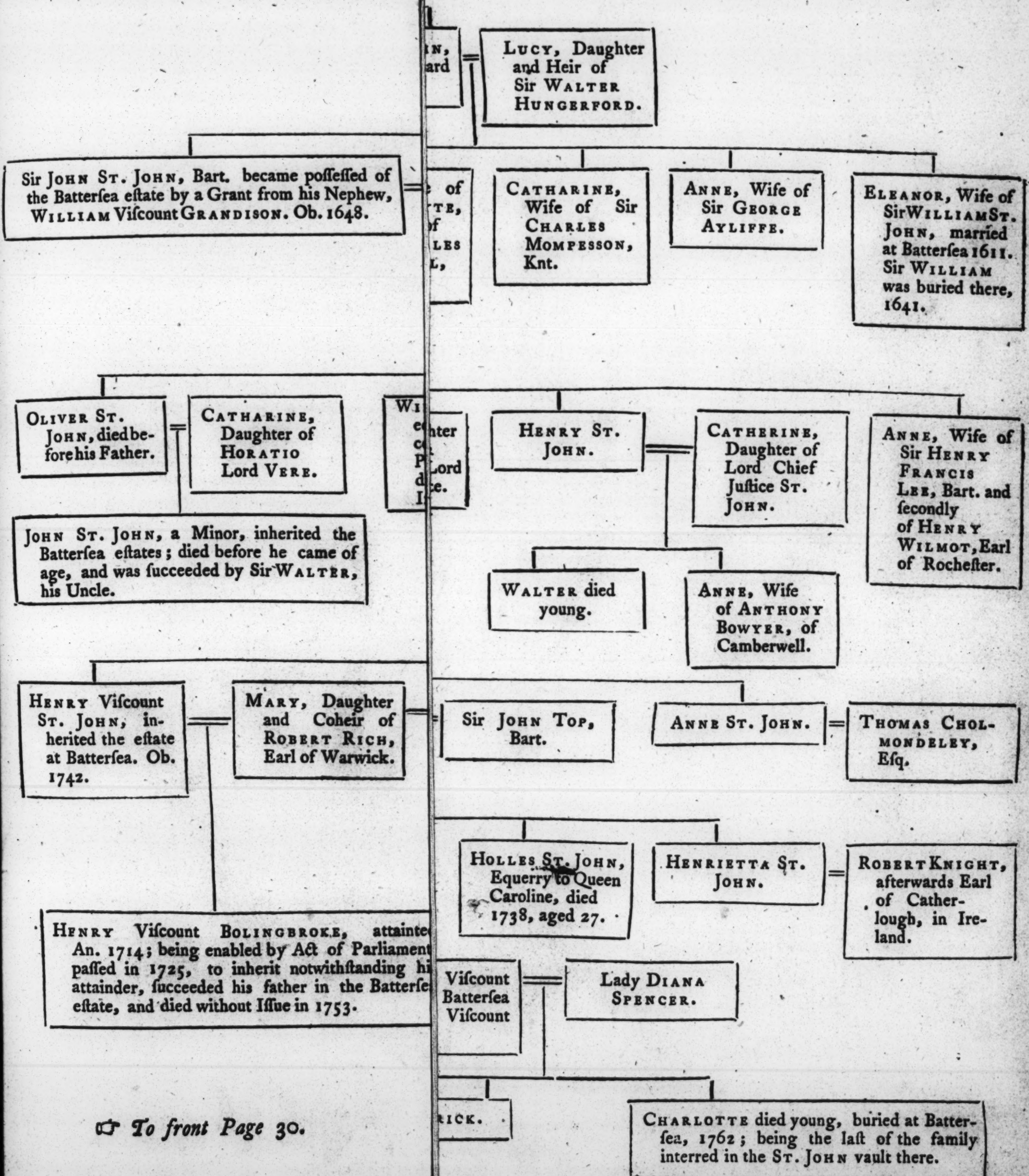
¹³ Pat. 11 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 10.

¹⁴ Cl. 39 Hen. VI. m. 11 dorso. Thomas Dom. de Stanley, &c. ratif. statum and possels.

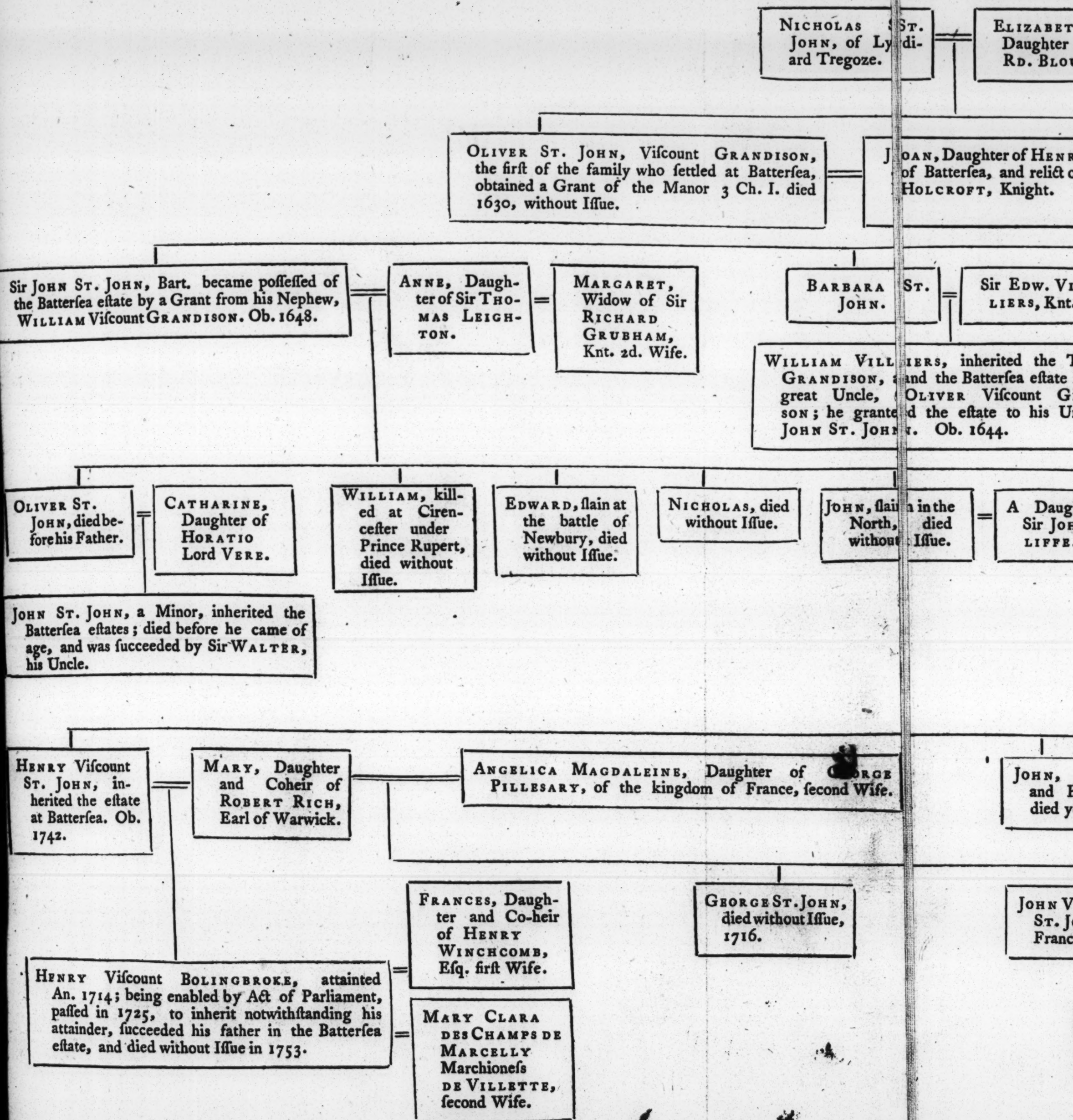
Laur. Ep. Dunelm, &c.

¹⁵ Morris's Lives of eminent Cambridge Men. Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 1776. p. 12.

A.



PEDIGREE of ST. JOHN



N of BATTERSEA.

ELIZABETH,
Daughter of Sir
RD. BLOUNT.

er of HENRY ROYDON, Esq.
and relict of Sir WILLIAM
Knight.

Sir JOHN ST. JOHN,
Knt. of Lydiard
Tregoze.

LUCY, Daughter
and Heir of
Sir WALTER
HUNGERFORD.

EDW. VIL-
IERS, Knt.

LUCY, Wife of
Sir ALLEN
APSLEY, Knt.

JANE, Wife of
— AYTE,
secondly of
Sir CHARLES
PLEYDELL,
Knt.

CATHARINE,
Wife of Sir
CHARLES
MOMPESON,
Knt.

ANNE, Wife of
Sir GEORGE
AYLIFFE.

ELEANOR, Wife of
Sir WILLIAM ST.
JOHN, married
at Battersea 1611.
Sir WILLIAM
was buried there,
1641.

ited the Title of
rsea estate from his
fcount GRANDI-
to his Uncle, Sir
4.

A Daughter of
Sir JOHN AY-
LIFFE.

Sir WALTER ST.
JOHN, Bart.
succeeded his
Nephew JOHN,
in the Batter-
sea estate. Ob.
1708.

JOAN, Daughter
of OLIVER
ST. JOHN, Lord
Chief Justice.

HENRY ST.
JOHN.

CATHERINE,
Daughter of
Lord Chief
Justice ST.
JOHN.

ANNE, Wife of
Sir HENRY
FRANCIS
LEE, Bart. and
secondly
of HENRY
WILMOT, Earl
of Rochester.

WALTER died
young.

ANNE, Wife
of ANTHONY
BOWYER, of
Camberwell.

JOHN, FRANCIS,
and EDWARD,
died young.

BARBARA ST.,
JOHN.

Sir JOHN TOP,
Bart.

ANNE ST. JOHN.

THOMAS CHOL-
MONDELEY,
Esq.

JOHN Viscount
ST. JOHN, died in
France, 1749.

A Daughter of Sir
ROBERT FUR-
NESS, Bart.

HOLLES ST. JOHN,
Equerry to Queen
Caroline, died
1738, aged 27.

HENRIETTA ST.
JOHN.

ROBERT KNIGHT,
afterwards Earl
of Cather-
lough, in Ire-
land.

FREDERICK Viscount ST. JOHN, succeeded
BOLINGBROKE in that title, and in the
estate, which was sold by him to JOHN
SPENCER, in 1763.

Viscount
Battersea
Viscount

Lady DIANA
SPENCER.

GEORGE.

FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTE died young, buried at Batter-
sea, 1762; being the last of the family
interred in the ST. JOHN vault there.

B

he should be resident at Battersea, or within sixty miles of that place. This clause had been infringed before archbishop Grindall's time, and his predecessors had been unjustly deprived of the use of the aforesaid land. Grindall had a successful suit with the farmer, and leased the estate to a new tenant with the usual agreement. The house was formerly an occasional residence of the archbishops; but, for more than a century, it has been occupied only by tenants. Tradition, with its usual fondness for appropriation, speaks of Wolsey's residence there; and the room is yet shown in which he entertained Anne Bulleyn: but besides the improbability that Wolsey, who, when he was archbishop of York, lived in as great and sometimes in greater state than the king himself, and was owner of two most magnificent palaces, should reside in a house which would not have contained half his retinue; it is well known that these entertainments were given at York-house, Whitehall.

To speak of a circumstance for which there is authority:—When archbishop Holgate was committed to the Tower by queen Mary, in 1553, the officers, who were employed to apprehend him, rifled his house at Battersea, and took away from thence
 “ 300 l. of gold coin, 1600 ounces of plate, a mitre of fine gold,
 “ with two pendants set round about the sides and midst, with very
 “ fine pointed diamonds, sapphires, and balists; and all the plain, with
 “ other good stones and pearls; and the pendants in like manner,
 “ weighing 125 ounces; some very valuable rings, a serpent's tongue
 “ set in a standard of silver gilt, and graven; the archbishop's seal in
 “ silver; and his signet an antique in gold.” Holgate was afterwards deprived of his bishopric, to which he was never restored.”

Archbishop
Holgate.

The church of Battersea is situated on the banks of the Thames; it is a modern structure, and has neither aisles nor chancel; the com-

The church.

¹⁶ Strype's Life of Cranmer, p. 308.

being a married man. Fuller's Worthies,

¹⁷ Archbishop Holgate was deprived for pt. 3. p. 194.

munion-table is placed within a small recess, at the east end. It was rebuilt by an act of parliament, passed 14 Geo. 3. and was opened on the 17th of November 1777. It is of brick, and has a tower, with a small conical spire at the west end. The east window consists of painted glass, which was carefully preserved at the rebuilding of the church, and contains portraits of Henry the Seventh; his grandmother, Margaret Beauchamp; and queen Elizabeth: they do not appear to have been coëval with the persons they represent, but of a more recent date. Over the portraits, are the royal arms in the central compartment; and on each side, the arms¹⁸ and quarterings of the St. Johns: the portraits are likewise surrounded with borders, containing the arms¹⁹ of the families allied to them by marriage. The former church was built of brick, and therefore probably not very ancient. A church is mentioned in Doomsday.

Besides

¹⁸ St. John bears Arg. on a chief Gul. two mullets Or, and quarters, 1. Az. a bend Argent cottised between six martlets Or, for Delabere. 2. Arg. a fesse between six cinquefoils Gu. for Umfreville. 3. Erm. on a fesse Az. three crosses moline Or. 4. Gu. a fesse between six martlets Or, for Beauchamp. 5. Arg. a fesse Sab. between three crescents Gu. for Patishall. 6. Paly of six Arg. and Az. on a bend Gu. three eagles displayed Or, for Grandison. 7. Az. two bars gemelles, and in chief a lion passant Or, for Tregoze. 8. Arg. a fesse Gu. between three mullets of six points Sab. for Ewyas. 9. Arg. a saltire engrailed Sab. on a chief of the second, two mullets of the first, for Iwarby or Ewarby. 10. Or, three lions passant, in pale Sab. for Carew. 11. Az. three battleaxes Arg. 12. Sab. two bars Arg. in chief three plates, for Hungerford. 13. Per pale indented Gu. and Vert, over all a chevron Or. 14. Arg. three toads Sab. for Bottreux. 15. Paly Wavy Or and Gules. All these are quartered on one shield, with a Viscount's

coronet; the eleven first are quartered by St. John, Bart. on another.

¹⁹ In the border round Margaret Beauchamp's portrait, are the following arms: 1. Tregoze impaling Ewyas. 2. Grandison impaling them both, quartered. 3. Patishall impaling the three last, quartered. 4. St. John impaling the last four, quartered. 5. Arg. a chevron Az. over all a lion ramp. Gu. crowned Or, impaling St. John. 6. Az. fretty Arg. impaling St. John. 7. Az. a chevron engrailed between three owls Or, impaling St. John. 8. Arg. a cross patonce Az. between four mullets Gu. impaling St. John. 9. Az. two cinquefoils in chief, and a fleur-de-lis in base, Arg. impaling St. John. 10. Arg. a chief Az. over all a lion ramp. Gu. on a Canton Or, a shield of the second, charged with 3 mullets of the fourth; impaling Arg. on three bars Sab. six trefoils of the field 3, 2, and 1. 11. Arg. a cross patonce Az. between four mullets Gu. impaling Barry of six Arg. and Gu. 12. Az. fretty Arg. impaling quarterly indented Az. and

Besides the monuments of the St. John family, which will be noticed hereafter, there is a very singular one to the memory of Sir Edward Wynter, who lived at York-house, and whose exploits surpass even the heroic achievements of Lord Herbert of Cherbury¹⁸, who, alone and in his shirt, chased a host of midnight robbers from his house. Sir Edward Wynter's monument is against the south wall; on the top is his bust of a large size, with whiskers; underneath the inscription, is a basso-relievo representing him in the act of performing the two exploits mentioned in his epitaph; which is as follows:

Sir Edward
Wynter.

" P. M. S.

" Edwardi Wynter,

" Equitis, qui adhuc impuber, ex patriâ proficiscens in Orientibus Indiis mercaturam feliciter exercuit, magnas opes comparavit, majores conflaturus si non sprevisset. Ibidem splendide vixit et honorifice. Post annos 42 Angliam revisit. Uxorem duxit Emmâ filiâ Rich. Howe armig. Norfolc. Decessit Mar. 2°. An. ætat. 64. Dni. 1685-6.

" Posuit Marito optime de se merito

" Uxor mœstissima."

and Arg. 13. Az. a chevron engrailed Or, between three owls proper, impaling Az. a chevron Erm. between three fleurs-de-lis Arg. within a border engrailed Or. In the border which surrounds the portrait of queen Elizabeth, are these arms. 1. Az. three battle-axes Arg. 2. Carew impaling Az. three battle-axes Arg. 3. Iwarby impaling the two last, quartered. 4. St. John impaling the three last, quartered. 5. St. John impaling barry nebuly Or, and Sab. for Blount. 6. St. John impaling quarterly indented Or, and Gu. for Leighton. 7. Arg. a lion ramp. Sab. on his shoulder a martlet Or, impaling St. John. 8. Arg. a bend Gu. gutty of the first,

between two birds of the second, a chief checky Or, and Sab. for Pleydell, impaling St. John. 9. Arg. on a cross Gu. five escallops Or, for Villiers, impaling St. John. 10. St. John impaling Hungerford, quartered with per pale indented Gu. and Vert, over all a chevron Or. 11. Arg. on a chevron engrailed Sab. three bucks' heads cabossed of the field, between three estoiles of six points Gu. impaling St. John. 12. St. John impaling St. John. 13. Barry of six Arg. and Gu. a canton Erm. for Apsley, impaling St. John.

¹⁸ Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, p. 126.

" Born to be great in fortune as in mind,
 Too great to be within an isle confin'd ;
 Young, helpless, friendless, seas unknown he tried ;
 But English courage all those wants supplied.
 A pregnant wit, a painful diligence,
 Care to provide, and bounty to dispense ;
 Join'd to a soul sincere, plain, open, just,
 Procur'd him friends, and friends procur'd him trust :
 These were his fortune's rise, and thus began
 This hardy youth, rais'd to that happy man.
 A rare example, and unknown to the most
 Where wealth is gain'd, and conscience is not lost :
 Nor less in martial honor was his name,
 Witness his actions of immortal fame :
 Alone unarm'd, a tyger he oppress'd,
 And crush'd to death the monster of a beast.
 Twice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew
 Singly on foot, some wounded, some he flew,
 Dispers'd the rest,—what more could Sampson do ?
 True to his friends, a terror to his foes,
 Here now in peace his honor'd bones repose !"

" Vita peregrinatio."

His widow was married the year after his decease, to Sir James Fuller, and died in 1710. The monument was restored after the rebuilding of the church, by his great-grandson, Edward Hampson Wynter, Esq. On a tablet at the foot of it, are memorials for Mrs. Catharine Wynter, who died 1771 ; and William Woodstock Wynter, who died 1747 ; and on each side, the arms of Wynter and Howe ²¹.

²¹ Wynter, bears Sab. a fess. Erm. & impales Arg. a chevron between 3 wolves heads erased, Sable for Howe.

At the east end of the church, over the north gallery, is a monument to the memory of Sir John Fleet, alderman of London, who died in 1712. Over the south gallery is another, to the memory of Mr. James Bull, merchant, who died in 1713. The other monuments mentioned by Aubrey, were not preserved at the rebuilding of the church.

The church of Battersea is dedicated to St. Mary; it is in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Southwark; the benefice is a vicarage. Laurence, Abbot of Westminster, first procured the appropriation of the great tithes for that abbey about the year 1159²². The monks of Westminster were to receive out of it two marks, reserving sufficient to the vicar to support the episcopal burdens and himself. I find that the rectory was held by John²³, bishop of Winchester, in the time of Philip and Mary; and that it was afterwards granted to Downing and Ashton²⁴, with the advowson of the vicarage, which in a MS. of Sir John Dodderidge²⁵, is mentioned amongst the livings in the gift of the crown. The advowson was granted, with the manor, to the St. Johns; and has continued annexed to it ever since.

At the taxation, An. 1291²⁶, the rectory was rated at twenty-six marks and an half; the vicarage at six marks and forty pence. The vicarage is valued in the king's books, at 13 l. 15 s. 2 d. It was presented²⁷ at the inquisition held at Kingston June 28th, 1658, that the rectory of Battersey, impropriated to Sir Walter St. John, was worth 80 l. per An.; that the vicarage was worth about 100 l. per An.; that Penge, a member of Battersey, was seven miles from the parish church, and contained twelve families; that they could not find a convenient place in the hundred, or county, to unite

²² Widmore's Hist. of Westminster Abbey, p. 29.

²³ Terrier of Lands in Surrey. Brit. Mus. 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Brit. Mus. 3479. Ayscough's Cat.

²⁶ See note p. 10.

²⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth Library.

it to; that the nearest place of public worship, was Beckenham in Kent, about a mile distant: the commissioners were vested with powers to unite or separate parishes, as occasion required; but they did nothing in this case. The principal profits of the vicarage, arise from the tithes of the gardens. There are two terriers²⁸ of Battersey in the register at Winchester, fastened together, of the dates of 1619 and 1636.

Vicars of
Battersea.

Owen Ridley, who was instituted to the vicarage of Battersea, An. 1570, appears to have been involved in a tedious litigation with his parishioners, and to have encountered no small share of persecution from them. The circumstance would not have been worth recording but for two curious petitions which it produced; the originals of which are in the possession of the present vicar, by whom they have been obligingly communicated. One of them is from certain of the inhabitants to Dr. Swale, one of her majesty's high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical; in which they state many grievances which they had suffered from their vicar during the space of eighteen years; amongst other crimes alleged against him, is that of conversing with a witch. The object of their petition was, that he might be deprived: it is signed with thirteen names, and about thirty marks. The other petition, which is to lord Burleigh, being the more curious of the two, is here given at large:

“ To the right honourable the lord Burleigh, lord highe treasurer of England.

“ Most humbly shewe unto your honor, your daiely orators, the inhabitants of Battersey, beseeching you to extend your favor in all just causes, to our mynister, Mr. Ridley: so it is (right honourable) that some have sought his deprivation, by many

²⁸ Ducarrel's Endowments of Vicarages. Lambeth Library.

“ troubles,

“ troubles, many yeares together, and in divers courts ; sometyes
“ in the archdeacon’s, sometyes by complayninge to the busshopp,
“ sometyes before the highe commiffioners, sometyes before the
“ archbusshopp of Canterbury, his grace ; yea, and once he hath bene
“ indicted at the affizes. But God, the defender of the innocent, hath
“ so protected him, that his cawse beinge tryed and knowene, he hath
“ hadd a good iffue of all theis troubles ; yet the adversarie will not cease,
“ but seeketh to deprive him of his life, for seekinge after witches,
“ and procuringe the death of a man by witchcraft. He hath
“ byn our vicar theis twenty yeares ; he is zealous in the gos-
“ pell, honest in life, painefull to teache us, and to catechize our
“ youth ; charitable and liberall to the poore and needy, accordinge
“ to his abilety ; he never sued any of all his parisheoners for
“ tythes, althoughe he hath hadd cawse gyven by some so to doe.
“ Of our conscience, wee take him rather to hate wytches, than
“ to seeke after them ; for he hath spoken often very bitterly against
“ them owt of the bible, neither doe wee thinke or suspect the
“ woman to be a witche which is accused, but hath alwayes
“ lyved honestly, quietly, and painefully here, to gett a poore
“ lyvinge truely. Therefore, the man beinge such a one, whome
“ for his vertues wee love, his troubles heretofore so greate, so many,
“ and so chardgable to the undoinge of himselfe, his wife, and chil-
“ dren, and now so daingerous for the losse of his life, doth move
“ us to become suitors unto your honour for him, beseechinge
“ your honor to take notice, and to make due triall of him and
“ his cawse, so that the truth beinge fownd owte, justice maie
“ take place ; your honor will defend the innocent in his innocencie,
“ putt an end to his longe, many, wearisome, and daingerous tro-
“ bles, and be a patrone unto him in all his good and honest
“ actions ; so shall wee be bound to thancke God for you, and
“ to pray for you for ever.” Signed by Robert Cooke, alias Cla-

rencieulx Roy d'Armes, Robert Claye, preacher, and fourteen others.

Dr. Temple. Thomas Temple, brother of Sir John Temple, the Irish master of the rolls, was instituted to the vicarage of Battersea in 1634²⁹, and continued there during the civil wars; he was one of the ministers appointed by Cromwell to assist the committee for displacing ignorant and insufficient schoolmasters and ministers; he was likewise one of the assembly of divines, and a frequent preacher before the long parliament: several of his sermons are in print.

Bishop
Patrick.

Mr. Temple was succeeded in the vicarage of Battersea by the learned bishop Patrick³⁰, who was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and was domestic chaplain to Sir Walter St. John, by whom he was presented to this benefice. Several of his tracts were published while he was vicar of Battersea, and are dedicated to his patron. He resigned the vicarage in 1675. He was a zealous champion of the protestant religion, both by his writings, and in conversation; particularly at a conference which he, in conjunction with Doctor Jane, held in the presence of James the Second, with two Roman catholic priests; in which he had so much the superiority over his opponents in argument, that the king retired in disgust, saying, that he never heard a good cause so ill defended, or a bad one so well. At the revolution, he was rewarded with the bishopric of Chichester³¹, and was afterwards translated to Ely. He died in 1707, and left behind him a very numerous collection of printed works; consisting of sermons, devotional and controversial tracts, and paraphrases on the scriptures, which are held in great estimation, and which were continued by William Lowth, father of the late bishop of London.

²⁹ Regist. Winton. Curle, f. 21. a. Ant. leian MSS. Brit. Mus. 7176, p. 284, 285. Wood.

³⁰ Ant. Wood; Biograph. Britannica; Morris's Lives of Eminent Cambridge Men; Har-
³¹ In 1689, on the deprivation of John Lake. He was translated to Ely in 1691, on the deprivation of Francis Turner.

Dr.

Dr. Thomas Church, of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, who was instituted to the vicarage of Battersea in the year 1740, distinguished himself much in the field of controversy, in which he engaged against Westley, Whitfield, and Middleton; for his successful attack upon the latter, and his defence of the miraculous powers during the early ages of christianity, the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D. D. by diploma. He was too zealously attached to his religion to let the opinions of Lord Bolingbroke pass unnoticed, notwithstanding he had been his patron. His publication upon this subject, however, was anonymous; it was called, *An Analysis of the Philosophical Works of the late Lord Bolingbroke*, and came out in 1755. Dr. Church published likewise several single sermons: he died in 1756, aged 49, having never obtained any farther preferment than the vicarage of Battersea, and a prebendal stall in St. Paul's cathedral.

Dr. Thomas
Church.

The present vicar is John Gardnor, M. A. who was instituted in 1778.

The register of this parish begins in the year 1559; and, excepting the former part of the present century, appears to be accurate. Dr. Church, soon after he was instituted to the vicarage, began to transcribe a considerable part of the registers, which, for many years preceding, had been kept by a very ignorant parish clerk. He proceeded so far as to copy the whole of the baptisms; and, with great industry, rectified a vast number of mistakes, and supplied many deficiencies. The difficulty of transcribing the burials, of which indeed for some years there were no entries, discouraged him from proceeding any farther in this laudable undertaking.

Parish register.

		Average of births.		Average of burials.		Comparative state of population.
1580	—	1589	—	13	—	7
1680	—	1689	—	58	—	68
1780	—	1789	—	60	—	69

The

The increase of population in this parish, appears to have been very small during the last hundred years, in which respect it differs from most others in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The reason of this difference appears to have been the inconvenience of the passage over the Thames. This could not be so much felt a century ago, when our ancestors were little accustomed to the luxury of bridges; but no doubt would act as a bar to population, since they have been more frequent. This obstacle was removed at Battersea, by the building of the bridge there, which was opened about twenty years ago, and which now begins to have the effect of increasing the number of buildings, above twenty houses having been lately erected, most of which are as yet uninhabited; including these, the number of houses in the parish is about 360.

Plague years.

The number of burials in 1603, was 23.

1625 — 61.

1665 — 113.

These numbers prove, that the village was not free from the plague in either of those years; yet when we compare them with the average of those periods, they do not show its fatality to have been so great as might be expected in a village so near to London.

St. John family.

Battersea was long the residence, as well as the property, of the St. Johns; and many of the births, deaths, and marriages of that family are recorded in the parish register; the most interesting of which I shall insert:

“ The Lord Oliver St. John, buried Jan. 12. 1630-1.”

“ The Ladie Grandison, her name Jone, buried Mar. 10. 1630-1.”

Oliver St. John, Viscount Grandison.

Oliver St. John was the first of the family who settled at Battersea; he married Joan, daughter and heir of Henry Roydon Esq. of that place, and widow of Sir William Holcroft. He was general of the forces in Ireland, and was lord high treasurer, and lord

lord deputy of that realm; was created Viscount Grandison, of Ireland, by James I.; and in 1626, was made an English peer, by the title of Baron St. John: he died without issue. A monument to his memory, is fixed in the north wall of the church, ornamented with busts of himself and his lady, in white marble; over which are the arms and quarterings of St. John³² impaling Roydon³³, underneath is the following inscription:

“ Deo trino and uno sacrum
 “ Olivero Nicholai St. John de Lydeard filio secundo eq.
 “ aurato antiquissimis et illustribus de Bellocampo, de Bletfoe,
 “ Grandisonis et Tregoziæ familiis oriundo. Terra marique,
 “ domi, forisque, belli pacisque artibus egregio, divæ Eliza-
 “ bethæ, e nobilissima pensionariorum cohorte, suis inde me-
 “ ritis et singulari divi Jacobi gratia, in Hibernia instrumen-
 “ tis bellicis præfecto, Conaciæ Pro-præsidente et Quæstori sum-
 “ mo et Regis vicario, Procomiti de Grandisonis et Tregoziæ,
 “ de Hyworth, in Anglia, Baroni, eidem divo Jacobo et
 “ filio ejus piissimo a secretioribus et sanctioribus conciliis.
 “ Postquam is annos honoribus æquaverat et tranquillissime
 “ senuerat somnienti similiter extincto, Johannes de Sanct.
 “ John Eques et Baronettus ac fratre nepos et hæres avunculo
 “ moerentissimo mæstissimus p. in ecclesia de Battersey.

“ Vixit annos 70. Mor. 29 Decembris 1630.”

In 1648, Sir John St. John (the nephew as I imagine of Lord Grandison³⁴) was buried at Battersea with such unusual pomp, that it excited the attention of the heralds, who commenced

Funeral of
Sir John
St. John.

³² Lord Grandison quarters on his shield; counter-changed.

1. Beauchamp. 2. Grandison. 3. Tregoze.
 4. Ewyas. 5. Ewarby. 6. Carew. 7. Az.
 three battle-axes, Arg.

³³ Per pale Arg. and Sab. a griffin segreant, 17th in precedence.

³⁴ Sir John St. John, nephew of Lord Grandison, was created a Baronet at the first institution of that order in 1711, being the

a prosecution against Mr. Walter St. John the executor, for acting so contrary to the usage of arms and the laws of heraldry.

In the British Museum³³ is a MS. deposition of William Riley, one of the heralds, who declares, that the funeral of the deceased was conducted in a manner so much above his degree, that the escutcheons were more than were used at the funeral of a duke; and that he never saw so many pennons but at the funeral of one of the blood royal; and that he considered such a precedent to be destructive of all distinction, order, and degree of honour and nobility. The burial of Sir John St. John is omitted in the Register.

“ Sir Walter St. John, Bart. æt. 87, buried July 9, 1708.”

Sir Walter
St. John.

Sir Walter St. John, the third baronet of the family, succeeded his nephew Sir John, who died before he came of age. Sir Walter married one of the daughters of lord chief justice St. John:—he was eminent for piety and moral virtues. The parish of Battersea is indebted to him for the foundation of a free-school, which he endowed in the year 1700 for twenty poor boys, and to which both he and his lady left farther sums towards apprenticing some of them. A portrait of Sir Walter is preserved in the school-room.

“ Henry, the son of Mr. Walter St. John, baptized Oct. 17, 1652.”

“ The Right Honorable Henry Lord Viscount St. John, buried April 16, 1742.”

Henry
Viscount St.
John.

This was the father of Lord Bolingbroke. In 1684, being then Mr. Henry St. John, he was tried for the murder of Sir William Eftcourt, Bart. and was convicted. Bishop Burnet speaking, no doubt, of this affair, tells the story thus:—That a young gentleman of a noble family, in the year 1684, being at supper with a large party, a sudden quarrel arose between him and another gentleman, very

³³ Harleian MSS. 5176.—15.

warm words passed, and swords were drawn, three persons were engaged in the rencounter, one of whom was killed on the spot, the other two were indicted for murder; it appeared uncertain by which the fatal wound was given, nor did the proof against either amount to more than manslaughter: yet the gentleman above-mentioned being one of the two, was advised to confess the indictment, and to let sentence pass for murder. He was threatened with the utmost rigour of the law if he neglected to follow this advice; if he complied, he was promised a pardon. He thought it prudent to comply, and was convicted accordingly: but to his cost found, that his pardon was to be purchased at the high rate of 16,000 l.; one half of which the king converted to his own use; and bestowed the remainder upon two ladies who were in great favor. This is bishop Burnet's account³⁶. It appears, however, that after the conviction, a doubt arose, whether the king could pardon him.—The matter was much debated, and bishop Barlow wrote one of his cases of conscience upon the subject³⁷: he determines the point in the affirmative. It is said, that to obviate all doubts, the king granted him only a reprieve; in confirmation of this, no pardon appears to have been enrolled³⁸: the reprieve was for a long term of years, which the extreme old age which he attained rendered it probable that he would survive. In 1716 he was created Baron St. John of Battersea, and Viscount St. John, and died in 1742, as mentioned above, on the verge of ninety.

“ Henry, son of Henry St. John, Esq. baptized Oct. 10, 1678.”

³⁶ History of his own Times, fol. 1724. vol. i. p. 600.

³⁷ Bishop Barlow's Cases of Conscience, 8vo. 1692.

³⁸ Amongst the records at the Rolls' chapel, is a restitution of the estates of Mr.

Henry St. John, which were forfeited to the crown by his feloniously killing and murdering Sir William Estcourt, bart. Pat. 36 Ch. II. It was for this restitution, I apprehend, that the sum mentioned by bishop Burnet was paid.

“ Henry St. John, late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, buried December 18, 1751.”

Lord Bolingbroke.

These dates will serve to correct an inaccuracy in the Life of Lord Bolingbroke, in which it is asserted, that he died at the age of seventy-nine³⁹; this has led the editors of the Biographia⁴⁰ into an error, and has induced them to fix the date of his birth in 1672. They are inaccurate likewise in saying that his lady died many years before him, as will appear both by her epitaph, and the entry of her burial, in the register. Upon the death of his father, lord Bolingbroke became possessed of the paternal estate at Battersea, to which place he immediately retired, having long wished to spend the evening of his days there; which he did, we are informed, with that dignity which was the natural result of his elevated genius, perfected by long experience, many disappointments, and much reflection, resolving never more to meddle with public affairs⁴¹. Thus say his biographers; such of his contemporaries, however, as I have had an opportunity of conversing with, and some of them knew him personally, and visited him at Battersea, do not give him credit for his resolutions of retirement. As a sensible man, no doubt, he made that retirement, which was not the object of his choice, fit as easy upon him as possible; but I have been assured, that he endeavoured to the last to regain his seat in the house of lords, and to overthrow the minister, and that he would have rejoiced to have been again in power with the party to which he was attached. He always expressed a great partiality towards Battersea, and wished that he might breathe his last in the house of his ancestors there:—this wish was accomplished. He died December 12th, 1751⁴². His second wife was widow of the Marquis de Villette, and niece of the celebrated Mad. de Maintenon. She died a

³⁹ Life of Lord Bolingbroke, p. 346.

⁴⁰ Edit. 1748.

⁴¹ Biograph. Brit. edit. 1748.

⁴² The editors of the Biographia say Nov. 11th, but erroneously.—See his epitaph.

short

short time before her husband, and lies buried in the same vault with him in Battersea church; where, on the north wall, is a monument to their memory by Roubiliac, of grey and black marble: the upper part is ornamented with lord Bolingbroke's arms⁴³. The inscription is on a black tablet, on each side of which are medallions with profiles in basso-relievo of lord and lady Bolingbroke, well executed, in white marble. The inscription is as follows:

“ Here lies
 “ Henry St. John,
 “ In the reign of Queen Anne,
 “ Secretary of War—Secretary of State,
 “ And Viscount Bolingbroke:
 “ In the days of King George the first and King George the second,
 “ Something more and better.
 “ His attachment to Queen Anne,
 “ Exposed him to a long and severe persecution;
 “ He bore it with firmness of mind,
 “ The enemy of no national party,
 “ The friend of no faction;
 “ Distinguished (under the cloud of a proscription,
 “ which had not been entirely taken off)
 “ By zeal to maintain the liberty,
 “ And to restore the ancient prosperity,
 “ of Great Britain.
 “ He died the 12th of December,
 “ 1751, aged 73.”
 “ In the same vault
 “ are interred, the remains of
 “ Mary Clara des Champs de Marcellly,

⁴³ St. John quartering Gu. a chevron betw. paling Sab. three chevronels Arg. betw. three three crosses bottony Or, for Rich, and im- plates.

B A T T E R S E A

" Marchionefs of Villette, and Viscountefs
 " Bolingbroke, of a noble family,
 " bred in the court of Lewis 14th.
 " She reflected a luftre on the former,
 " by the fuperior accomplishments of her mind ;
 " She was an ornament to the latter,
 " by the amiable dignity and grace of her behaviour.
 " She lived,
 " the honour of her own fex,
 " the delight and admiration of ours :
 " She dyed,
 " an object of imitation to both :
 " With all the firmnefs that reafon,
 " With all the refignation that religion,
 " Can infpire.
 " Aged 74 the 18th of March,
 " 1750."

The laft of the St. John family that was buried at Batterfea, was an infant daughter of Lord Bolingbroke in 1762.

Bolingbroke-
houfe.

In 1763 the eftate was alienated ; and about fifteen years ago, the greater part of Bolingbroke-houfe was pulled down : a few of the rooms remain, among which is one wainfcotted with cedar, faid to have been Lord Bolingbroke's favourite apartment. The pictures which were in the old houfe were fold by auction and difperfed. Vertue mentions a good portrait, on board, of a woman which he faw there, faid to be the wife of St. Antonio More, painted by himfelf ** :

Horizontal
air-mill.

On the fite of Bolingbroke-houfe was erected, about two years ago, a horizontal air-mill of a new conftruction, and of very large

** Vertue's MSS. in the poffeffion of the right honourable the earl of Orford at Strawberry Hill.

dimensions :

dimensions: the shape of the dome or case which contains the moveable machine⁴⁵, is that of a truncated cone; being circular, of fifty-two feet diameter at the bottom, and forty-five feet at the top: the height of the main shaft is 120 feet; that is, forty feet from the floor to the bottom of the dome, and eighty feet thence to the top. The moveable machine is of the same shape, and nearly of the same dimensions as the dome; having just space to turn round within it: the extremities of this machine are called floats, as in the wheel of a water-mill; the pieces of wood which connect them with the main shaft, are called the arms; there are ninety-six floats, and the same number of shutters in the dome, which, when open, admit, even when there is little wind, a sufficient current of air to turn the machine, and, by a particular contrivance, shut when the wind is so violent as to endanger the structure. This mill, at its first erection, was used for preparing of oil; it is now used as a corn-mill, and is occupied by Messrs. Hodgson and Co.

A few other entries, which I thought deserving of notice, in the parish register, are here transcribed.

"Goody Hazleton, aged 108 years, was buried Oct. 29, 1703."

Instances of
longevity.

"William Abbots, ætat. 101, buried Jan. 5. 1733."

"Feb. 6, 1730, Mary, Sarah, and Rebecca, children of Richard
and Rebecca Harding, baptized."

4 Children at
a birth.

"Feb. 8, Rebecca, wife of Richard Harding, buried."

She died in labour of a fourth child, which was still-born; the three children were buried the 2d of March following.—The husband was a waterman.

"Jan. 31, 1731, Charles Williams, from London, buried."

Charles
Williams
the actor.

Charles Williams was an actor of some eminence at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane: he died in the prime of life, being only 38 years of age. He was buried in the church-yard, and was

⁴⁵ I could not procure any specific name for the moveable part of the machine taken collectively.

attended

attended to the grave by the whole body of comedians ; the pall was supported by Wilks, Griffin, the two Cibbers, and the two Mills's.— There is no memorial to him.

Benefactions.

The parish of Battersea enjoys 4l. per annum from Mr. Smith's charity ; and has had legacies left to its poor by various benefactors, to the amount of above 400l., exclusive of the liberal benefaction of Sir Walter and Lady St. John.

B E D D I N G T O N .

THE name of this parish has experienced little variation; in Doomsday, it is written Beddintone. Bedding, in the Saxon, signifies a bed or lodging: if any thing is to be inferred from this etymology, it must be, that Beddington was the first stage out of London, upon one of the great roads. The Roman road to Stane-Street and Suffex, passed through the parish.

Etymology.

The village of Beddington lies near two miles to the westward of Croydon, at the distance of about eleven miles from Westminster-bridge. The parish is bounded on the east by Croydon, on the north by Mitcham, on the south by Coulsdon and Woodmanstern, and on the west by Carshalton. It contains about 3800 acres, of which not more than a fifteenth part is pasture, the remainder being arable; the soil in general is sandy. In Doomsday, the whole parish is said to contain twenty-three plough lands; it pays the sum of 263l. 14s. to the land tax, which is at the rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound at Beddington, and 1s. at Wallington.

Situation,
boundary,
and extent.

At the time of the Conqueror's Survey, there were two manors in Beddington, exclusive of Wallington; one of which, in the reign of the Confessor, was held of the king by Azor, and the other by Ulf: fifteen houses in London belonged to the former; and to the latter, thirteen in London, and eight in Southwark.

Manors.

The records relating to Azor's manor, sometimes called Home-Beddington, are very complete and satisfactory. The Watevils, who held it of Ric. de Tonbridge, in the Conqueror's time, were possessed of it in the reign of Henry II.; the right of the mesne, or intermediate lord, was probably either purchased by, or granted to that family, as their successors held it immediately

Manor of
Home Bed-
dington.

Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 641.

of the king, by the service of rendering annually a wooden cross-bow, as all the records express. The property of the manor is to be traced regularly through the families of de Es or de Eys², de Laik³, Gatelier⁴, and Rogers⁵, to Thomas Corbett⁶, who is called the king's valet, to whom it was granted by Edward I.; from the Corbetts it descended, by purchase, to the Morleys⁶, Braytons⁶, and Willoughbys⁶; these alienations having been made without the king's consent, he seized the manor into his own hands, but re-granted it to Richard Willoughby and his wife, upon their paying a fine of one hundred shillings. Richard Willoughby left a daughter and heir, Lucy, who was married⁷, first to Sir Thomas Huscarl, Knt. (the proprietor at that time of the other manor in Beddington, called from his family Huscarl Manor, or Beddington Huscarl); and, secondly, to Nicholas Carew, or de Carru, who afterwards became possessed of both the manors⁸ above-mentioned; the marriage took place towards the latter part of the reign of king Edward III. In the twenty-fifth year of that king's reign, she was living with her first husband.

Manor of
Beddington
Huscarl.

Of the early proprietors of Huscarl's manor, I find little that is satisfactory. Milo Crespin held it of the Conqueror. In 1305, it was the property of John de Syndlesham⁹; and in 1321, was in the possession of his widow, then Beatrice Huscarl¹⁰,
the

² Rot. Norman, 6 Joh. m. 3. & Cart. Antiq. K. K. 7. 29 Hen. III.

³ Cart. Antiq. K. K. 7.

⁴ Pat. 54 Hen. III. m. 28.

⁵ Pat. 30 Edw. I. m. 24. It escheated to the crown, after the death of Rogers, and was granted to Corbett.

⁶ Cl. 17 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 7. Cl. 18 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 6 & 10.

⁷ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 7025. f. 203.

⁸ Pat. 26 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 7. Cl. 46 Edw. III. m. 9. Cl. 1 Ric. II. m. 25. dorso. Cl. 3 Ric. II. m. 41. dorso. Cl. 4 Ric. II. m. 36 & 40. dorso. The manor of Huscarl was given

by Sir Thomas Huscarl, the younger, to Reimund de Carru, and others, and by them granted to Nicholas de Carru. See an exemplification of the original grant (which bears date 40 Edw. III.) in the Patent Rolls, Pat. 6 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. June 28. The manor was held of the king, as of his honor of Wallingford; its yearly value was estimated at 20l. in the reign of Hen. VII. Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 7025. f. 203.

⁹ Reg. Winton. Hen. Woodlock, f. 5. a.

¹⁰ Ib. R. de Afferius, f. 15. a. The Huscarls had property in Beddington, as early as the reign of king John, who granted

the first wife probably of Sir Thomas¹¹, whose relict, Lucy, was married to Nicholas de Carru.

This Nicholas was keeper of the privy-seal¹², and was one of king Edward the Third's executors¹³. He died in 1390, 14 Ric. II. In 1387 he made his will¹⁴, by which he directs his body to be buried in the church of St. Mary, at Beddington, between the grave of his brother John, and the south door of the church. To the rector of the church, he leaves 40s.; to the parish priest, 20s.; towards the building of the church, 20l.; to the four orders of mendicant friars in London, four marks, to pray for his soul, and all christian souls; to the prior and convent of Tanrige, 40s.; to the master, brethren, and sisters of St. Thomas's hospital, Southwark, ten marks. He wills, that there should be found four fit chaplains, one of whom for ever, and the other for five years, should pray for his soul, and all christian souls in the church of Beddington. To Margaret Turbeville, his daughter, he bequeaths one hundred marks; to his daughter Lucie, prioress of Roosparre, 10l.; to Joan Huscarl, a nun, 40s. He wills, that thirteen torches and five wax tapers, each weighing six pounds at the most, be provided for his funeral; and that they be afterwards distributed at the discretion of his executors; that thirteen poor men be clothed at his funeral, and appointed to bear the torches. The residue of his fortune he bequeaths between his son Nicholas de Carru, and Nicholas de Mockyng. Dated at his manor of Beddington, Oct. 13, 1387. This will was proved at Croydon, Sept. 26, 1390.

Nicholas de Carru's will.

ed lands there that had been William Huscarl's, to his chaplain Dionysius. Cl. 17 John, m. 17. In 1246, the prior and convent of Bermondsey, recovered tithes of Richard Huscarl in Beddington. Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 641.

¹¹ Sir Thomas Huscarl and his wife Lucy had a licence for an oratory in their manor-

house, at Beddington, in 1348. Reg. Winton. W. de Edindon, pt. 2. f. 16. a.

¹² Rymer. vol. vi. p. 742. 747. vol. vii. p. 19. 82. 122.

¹³ Royal Wills, published by Nicholls, 1780. p. 63.

¹⁴ Lamb. Regist. Courtney, f. 147. b.

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Manor of
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¹³ Royal Wills, published by Nicholls, 1780, p. 63.

¹⁴ Lamb. Regist. Courtney, f. 147. b.

The manor of Beddington continued in the Carew family till the reign of Henry VIII.; when, upon the attainder of Sir Nicholas in 1539, his estates were seized into the hands of the crown, and Sir Michael Stanhope was appointed keeper of the manor-house there. In a MS. in the British Museum¹⁵, is an inventory of the "Guardrobe at the manour of Bedynton in the countie of Surrye, in the charge of Michael Stanhopp, Knt. keeper of the same house." In this inventory, is mentioned a press, made with drawers, full of evidences, court rolls, and other writings, "as well concerning Sir Nicholas Carew, his landes, as other mens landes." The manor of Beddington appears to have been granted afterwards to Walter Gorges¹⁶, who died in the sixth year of Edward the Sixth, the same year in which the king granted it to Thomas lord Darcy, of Chiche¹⁷. Of him, Sir Francis Carew, who had procured the reversal of his father's attainder¹⁸, purchased his ancestor's estate¹⁹, which has continued in the family to the present time, by lineal descent, though the male branch has twice failed: in both instances the representative in the female line has taken the name and arms of Carew. Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, Bart. by his will²⁰, dated July 1st, 1762, left his estates to his daughter for life; after her decease to the eldest son of John Fountain, dean of York, and his issue male: in default of such, to every other of the dean's sons, in succession. On the failure of issue male, from the dean of York, the estate was entailed upon the eldest son of Richard Gee, Esq. of Orpington, in Kent, who is now the next in the remainder; the dean's only son having died before he attained the age of twenty-five, when he was to inherit. Richard Gee, Esq. pursuant to the will of Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, Bart. has taken the name and arms of

¹⁵ Harleian MSS. 1419.

¹⁶ Terrier of lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. No. 4705. Ayscough's Cat. it refers to Esch. 6 Edw. VI.

¹⁷ Grants of lands by Edw. VI. in the Aug-

mentation office.

¹⁸ 1 Edw. VI.

¹⁹ Pat. 2 & 3 P. & M. pt. 4. Jan. 2.

²⁰ Prerogative Court.

L

B  L

PEDIGREE of CAREW of BEDDINGTON.

Arms. Or, three Lions,
passant in pale, Sable.

☛ To front Page 53.

JOHN de CARRU, second Son of JOHN de CARRU, Lord of-CARRU, MOLE
and ODRON, and eighth in Descent from ODO, who first took the Name of C
or CARRU from the Castle of that Name, in the County of Pembroke.

JOHN de CARRU, Portionist of the Church
of Beddington, died before 1390.

NICHOLAS de CARRU, third
dington, Keeper of the Privy

NICHOLAS de CARRU,
died 1432, aged 70.

NICHOLAS de CARRU, died 1458.

MARGARET, Daughter of Sir Rog

NICHOLAS de CARRU.
died 6 Edw. IV. 1466.

MARGARET, Daughter of
EDWARD LANGFORD.

NICHOLAS de
CARRU, died
without Issue.

SAINCHE de CARRU. This Sainche
and her Sisters had a Law-Suit for the
Manors of Beddington, &c. with their
Uncle James, which was determined
in Favour of the Male Heir.

Sir JOHN
IWARBY,
or EWARBY.

ELIZABETH,
Wife of
WALTER
WYNYHO.

ANNE, Wife of
CHRISTOPHER
TROPNELL.

Sir NICHOLAS CAREW, K. G.
Master of the Horse to Henry
VIII. beheaded 1539.

ELIZABETH, I
BRIAN, Knt.
Sir Thos. an

Sir FRANCIS CAREW, died without
Issue 1607, aged 81.

ANNE CAREW.

Sir NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON.

ELIZABETH, Wife of —

Sir NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON, youngest Son adopted by Sir FRANCIS his Uncle, a
and Arms of CAREW; died in 1643.

Sir FRANCIS CAREW, K. B.
died in 1649.

SUSANNA, Daughter of Sir WILLIAM
ROMENEY, died in 1659.

NICHOLAS
CAREW.

GEORGE
CAREW.

MARGARET
ENGLEFIELD.

EDMUND CAREW,
died in 1654.

Sir NICHOLAS CAREW, Knt.
died in 1687, aged 52.

SUSANNA, Daughter of Sir JUSTI-
NIAN ISHAM, died in 1707.

REBECCA
CAREW.

THOMAS TEM-
PLE, Esq.

SUSANNA
CAREW.

ELIZABETH CAREW,
died in 1640.

FRANCIS CAREW, Esq.
died in 1689, aged 26.

ANNE, Daughter of WILLIAM
BOTELER, Esq. died in 1689.

Sir NICHOLAS CAREW, created a
Bart. 1714, died in 1727, aged 59.

ELIZABETH, Daughter of NICHOLAS
HACKET, Esq. died in 1740.

JOHN FOUNTAYNE, Esq. of
Melton, Yorkshire.

ELIZABETH CAREW,
only Daughter.

BOTELER CAREW,
born and died in 1689.

NICHOLAS CAREW, Esq.
died in 1722, aged 35.

ANN, Daughter of
CHARLES MONTAGUE, Esq.

JOHN FOUNTAYNE, Dean of
York, second Son, now living.

THOMAS FOUNTAYNE, Esq.
eldest Son, died without Issue.

ANNE
CAREW.

Sir NICHOLAS HACK-
Bart. died 1762, a

THOMAS CHARLES FOUNTAYNE, Esq. only Son, died without Issue, in 1780.

ELIZABETH died an Infant.

CARRU, MOLESFORD,
Name of CARRIO
roke.

MARGARET, Daughter
of JOHN MOHUN, of
Dundee.

CARRU, third Son, settled at Bed-
dington, died 1390.

LUCY, Daughter and Heir of Sir RICHARD WILLOUGHBY, of Beddington,
and Widow of Sir THOMAS HUSCARL, of the same Place.

CARRU,
70.

ISABELLA, a Daughter of — DELAMAR, died
many Years before her Husband. First Wife.

MERCIA, Daughter of STEPHEN
HEYME, second Wife.

of Sir ROGER FENNIS, Knt. survived her Husband.

THOMAS de CARRU.

JAMES de CARRU,
died 8 Hen. VII.

ELEONORA, one of the Daughters of THOMAS Lord Hoo and HAST-
INGS, and of his second Wife ELEANOR, Daughter of LEONARD Lord
WELLES, of which Family her Issue were also Co-Heirs.

Sir RICHARD CAREW, Knt. Banneret, Lieutenant
of Calais, &c. died 1520.

MAGDALEN, Daughter of Sir ROBERT
OXENBRIDGE, Knt. died in 1544.

ELIZABETH, Daughter of Sir THOMAS
BRIAN, Knt. and Sister and Co-Heir
of Sir THOS. and Sir FRANCIS BRIAN.

MARGARET,
Wife of JOHN
ST. JOHN.

ELIZABETH, Wife
of Sir THO. FET-
TYPLACE, Knt.

MARY, Wife
of Sir WM.
PELHAM.

ANNE, Wife of Ni-
CHOLAS LEIGH,
of Addington.

Wife of — HALL.

MARIA, Wife of Sir ARTHUR
DARCY.

ISABELLA, Wife of WILLIAM SAUN-
DERS, of Ewell.

Uncle, assumed the Name

MARY, Daughter of Sir GEORGE
MORE, of Lofely.

CAREW,
1654.

OLIPH CAREW,
died in 1670.

MARY CAREW,
died in 1631.

ELIZABETH
CAREW.

BETH CAREW,
died in 1640.

PHILIPPA CAREW,
died in 1655.

FRANCES CAREW,
died in 1641.

LAS

JUSTINIAN CAREW,
died in 1668.

RICHARD CAREW,
died in 1689.

JANE CAREW, died
in 1689, aged 24.

PHILIPPA CAREW,
born in 1666, died
in 1744.

Hon. JOHN BEAUMONT,
Son of SARCOTT Visc
BEAUMONT, 1st Husband.

RICH. GEE, Esq.
of Orpington in
Kent, died 1727.

sq.

ANN, Daughter of Sir STEPHEN
LENNARD, Bart. died in 1722.

ELIZABETH CAREW,
died in 1751.

RICHARD GEE, Esq.
died in 1791, aged 85.

ELIZABETH, Daughter and
Heir of JOHN HOLT, Esq.

AS HACKET CAREW,
died 1762, aged 42.

KATHERINE, Daughter of JOHN
MARTIN, Esq. died in 1762.

infant.

KATHERINE CAREW, died unmarried in 1769, aged 27.

RICHARD GEE, Esq. the next in remainder of
the Beddington Estate, assumed the Name and
Arms of CAREW, by Act of Parliament, 1780,
pursuant to the Will of Sir NICHOLAS
HACKET CAREW, Bart.

CA
RET, Daughter
HN MOHUN, of
er.

LUCY, Daughter and Heir of Sir RICHARD WILLOUGHBY, of Beddington,
and Widow of Sir THOMAS HUSCARL, of the same Place.

er of — DELAMAR, died
her Husband. First Wife. = MERCIA, Daughter of STEPHEN
HEYME, second Wife.

ived her Husband. THOMAS de CARRU.

MES de CARRU,
died 8 Hen. VII. = ELEONORA, one of the Daughters of THOMAS Lord Hoo and HAST-
INGS, and of his second Wife ELEANOR, Daughter of LEONARD Lord
WELLES, of which Family her Issue were also Co-Heirs.

NIC RICHARD CAREW, Knt. Banneret, Lieutenant
C of Calais, &c. died 1520. = MAGDALEN, Daughter of Sir ROBERT
W OXENBRIDGE, Knt. died in 1544.

AS of . MARGARET, Wife of JOHN ST. JOHN. ELIZABETH, Wife of Sir THO. FET-
TYPLACE, Knt. MARY, Wife of Sir WM. PELHAM. ANNE, Wife of NI-
CHOLAS LEIGH, of Addington.

IA, Wife of Sir ARTHUR DARCY. ISABELLA, Wife of WILLIAM SAUN-
DERS, of Ewell.

MARY, Daughter of Sir GEORGE
MORE, of Lofely.

Sir MARY CAREW, died in 1631. ELIZABETH CAREW.

Sir CAREW, 655. FRANCES CAREW, died in 1641.

EE, Esq.
gton in
d 1727.

er and
Esq.

that family. The annexed pedigree of the Carew family, which has been settled at Beddington for twelve generations, will explain the succession more distinctly.

The manor of Bandon²¹ belonged to the Carews, as early as they had any property in Beddington; it took its name probably from Margery de Bandon, or some one of that name, whose property it was; *her* land is mentioned in an old rental of Reginald Foresters.

Bandon
manor.

The manor of Forester, or Foresters, took its name likewise from its owner. Reginald Forester had a licence for an oratory²² in his manor-house, in the parish of Beddington, in 1347. The manor is supposed to have been of very small extent, and appears to have been alienated to the Carews at an early period.

Foresters
manor.

Frere's manor in this parish belonged to the hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark, and was granted to Nicholas de Carew temp. Ric. II. in exchange for some lands in Lambeth²³.

Frere's
manor.

I find one record relating to a manor, which by the date²⁴ appears to be distinct from any of the above-mentioned; it is a grant from the archbishop of Nazareth²⁵, in the reign of Edward III. of his manor of Beddington, to John Burgeys, citizen of London, for thirteen years.

Archbishop
of Nazareth's
manor.

The manor-house at Beddington is situated near the church; it is built of brick, and occupies three sides of a square: the centre consists of a large and lofty hall, with a beautiful Gothic roof of wood; the north wing is a mere shell, the inside having been destroyed by fire, soon after the house was rebuilt in its present form, about the year 1709. The great door of the hall has a curious

Beddington
manor-house.

²¹ It is always joined in the records with Beddington; and was held of the king in capite. Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 7025. f. 203.

²² Regist. Winton, W. de Edindon. pt. 2. f. 13. a.

²³ Pat. 2 Ric. II. p. 2. m. 19.

²⁴ Cl. 26 Edw. III. m. 26. dorso.

²⁵ He was one of the bishops in partibus infidelium. There was likewise the bishop of Joppa, the bishop of Bethlehem, and many more. They are still continued in catholic countries.

ancient lock, very richly wrought; a shield with the arms of England, moving in a groove, conceals the key-hole.

Portraits.

In the hall is a portrait of a lady, which is falsely shown as queen Elizabeth; her arms are in the corner of the picture, viz. Arg. a fesse Sable, three mullets in chief of the second, which arms are born by Townley. A small room adjoining to the hall retains the ancient pannels with mantled carving; over the chimney is a small portrait of one of the Carews, surrounded by a pedigree. Another room has several portraits of the Hacket family; among which is a good picture of bishop Hacket, said to be done by Sir Peter Lely. In a parlour, at the north end of the hall, are some other family portraits; the most remarkable of which, is that of Sir Nicholas Carew, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry the Eighth, painted on board; a good copy of it, taken some years ago, when the original was in a more perfect state than it is at present, is in the possession of the earl of Orford, at Strawberry-hill, from which the engraving here given was taken.

Sir Nicholas
Carew.

Sir Nicholas Carew, at an early age, was introduced to the court of Henry the Eighth, where he soon became a favourite, and was made one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber. Having been employed upon some public business in France, he became, as many other young men have been, so enamoured of French fashions and amusements, that, when he returned to his own country, he was continually making invidious comparisons to the disadvantage of the English court²⁶. His majesty, who was too much of a Briton not to be disgusted at this behaviour, removed him from his person, and sentenced him to an honourable banishment, appointing him governor of Ruysbank, in Picardy; to which government he was forthwith commanded to repair, much against his inclination. This little offence, however, was soon past

²⁶ Hall's Chronicle, Hen. VIII. f. 68. b.

over,



S. Harding del.

Schmaker sculp.

S^R. NICHOLAS CAREW, KN^T.

Published as the Act dies, March 11, 1791, by T. Cadell, Strand.

ancient lock, very richly wrought; a shield with the arms of England, moving in a groove, conceals the key-hole.

Portraits.

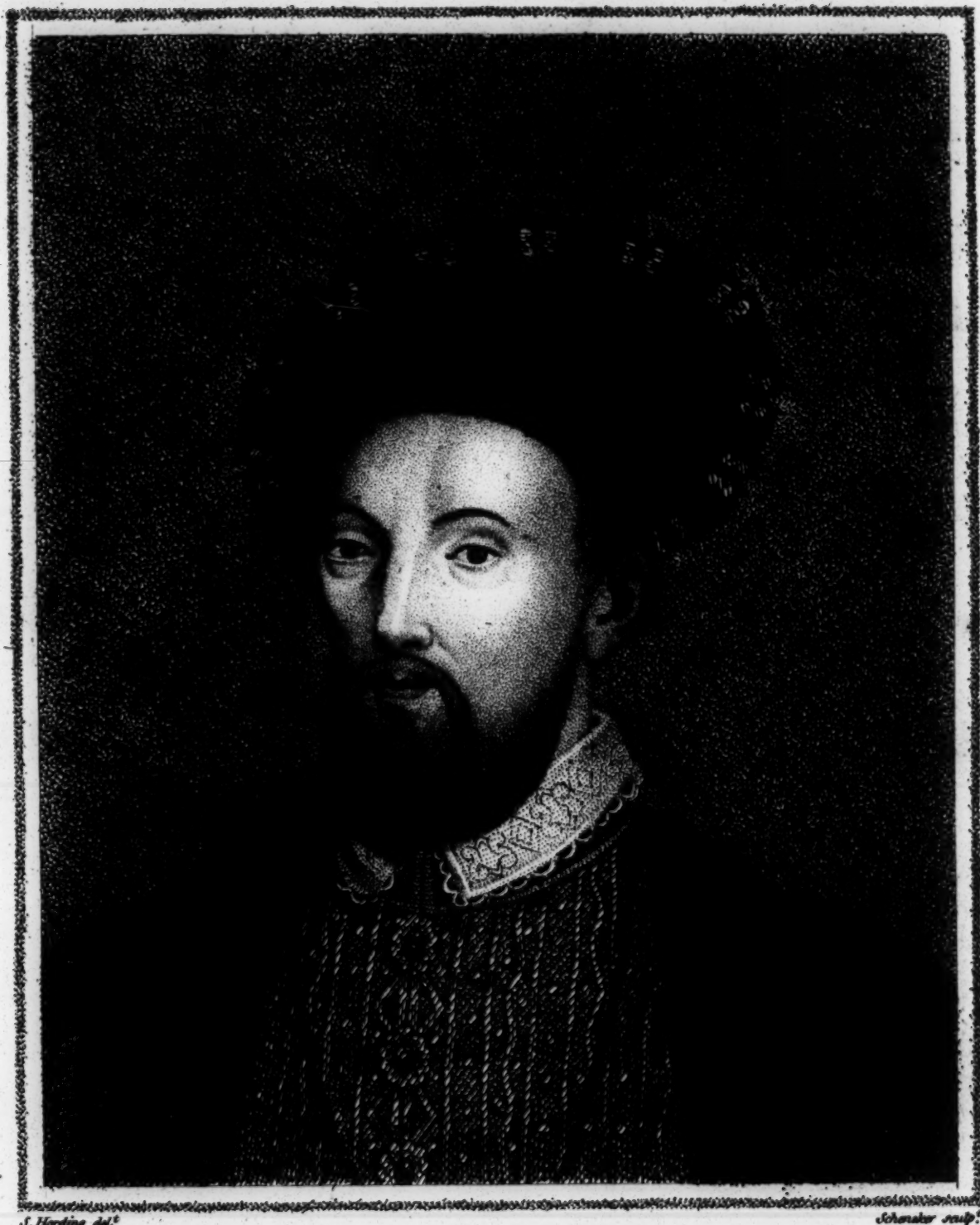
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²⁶ Hall's Chronicle, Hen. VIII. f. 68. b.

over,



J. Harding del.

W. Kneller sculp.

S^R. NICHOLAS CAREW, KN^T.

Published as the Act directs, March 1. 1791, by T. Cadell, Strand.



over, and we find him again employed by the king, and for several years²⁷ his constant companion, and a partaker with him in all the jousts²⁸, tournaments, masques, and other diversions of the same kind, with which that reign abounded, and which are described very much at large in Hall's Chronicle²⁹; and as a more substantial mark of his favour, the king appointed him master of the horse, an office of great honour, being reckoned the third in rank about the king's household³⁰, and afterwards created him knight of the garter³¹. His promotion may probably be attributed in some measure to the interest of Anne Bulleyn, to whom he was related through their common ancestor, lord Hoo. His good fortune was not of long continuance; for in the year 1539, he engaged in a conspiracy, as we are told by our historians³², with the marquis of Exeter, the lord Montacute, and Sir Edward Neville; the object of which was, to set Cardinal Pole upon the throne; the accuser was Sir Geoffrey Poole, lord Montacute's brother: the trial was summary, and the conspirators were all executed. Sir Nicholas Carew was beheaded on Tower-Hill, the 3d of March 1539; when he made, says Holinshed, "a godly confession, both of his fault and

²⁷ Hall's Chronicle, & Pat. 11 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. May 20.

²⁸ "Sir Henry Guyldford, and Nicholaus Carewe, had each of them from the standing wardrobe, six yards of blue cloth of gold towards a base and a trapper, and fifteen yards of white cloth, of silver damask, to perform another base and a trapper for the king's jousts, appointed to be at Greenwich, for the French ambassadors." Anstis's Register of the Garter, vol. ii. p. 241.

²⁹ Henry VIII. f. 77. b. 91. b. 134. a. See likewise, Holinshed, Stow, and Baker, pt. 3. p. 15 & 33.

³⁰ Pat. 14 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. July 18; the salary was 40 l. per annum.

³¹ The following account of the robes worn by Sir Nicholas Carew, at his election, is printed in Anstis's Register of the

Garter, vol. ii. p. 250. from the original warrant, in the office of the great wardrobe:

"Pro 22 virg. velvet crimson pro una toga et uno capucio pretii cujuslibet virg. 17.

"Pro 16 virg. taffeta alb. pro linin. ejusdem.

"Pro 26 virg. vil. blod. pro un. mantel. pret. cujuslibet 18.

"Pro 18 virg. taffeta alb. pro linura ejusd.

"Pro 18 unc. dim. seric. blod. pro laquez

knopes, button et tassels pro eisdem robis ad 16 d. le unc.

"Pro 18 unc. di. auri pro eadem causa ad 5 s. le unc.

"Pro 6 button magn. de auro pro eisdem laquez 4 s. Sum. 66l. 19s. 2d. nova empti."

³² Baker's Chron. pt. 3. p. 49. Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII. f. 234. a. Holinshed's Chron. vol. ii. f. 1572.

super-

superstitious faith." The old countess of Salisbury was beheaded some time afterwards, upon a charge of being privy to this conspiracy. Fuller³³ mentions a tradition of a quarrel which happened at bowls between the king and Sir Nicholas Carew, to which he ascribes his majesty's displeasure, and Sir Nicholas's death. The monarch's known caprice, his hatred of the papists, to whom Sir Nicholas was zealously attached, the absurdity of the plot, and the improbability of its success, might incline us to hearken to Fuller's story, if Sir Nicholas alone had suffered; but as he had so many partners in his punishment, with whom it is not pretended that the king had any quarrel, it will be more safe perhaps to rely upon the account given by our annalists. Sir Nicholas Carew was buried in the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, in the same tomb with Thomas lord Darcy, and others of his family. A small monument to their memory, supported by Corinthian columns, was preserved when the church was rebuilt, and is placed against the west wall of the porch. The inscription merely enumerates the persons interred there, amongst whom are Sir Nicholas Carew, K. G. his wife Elizabeth, his daughter Mary, and her husband Sir Arthur Darcy. The arms and quarterings of the Darcys and Carews are almost obliterated with white paint, which has disfigured the whole monument.

Sir Francis
Carew.

When Sir Francis Carew became possessed of the inheritance of his ancestors, which had been forfeited by his father's attainder, he rebuilt the mansion-house³⁴ in a very magnificent manner, and laid out the gardens, which he planted with choice fruit trees; in the cultivation of which he took great delight, and spared no expence in procuring them from foreign countries. The first orange trees seen in England, are said to have been planted by him. Aubrey

³³ Fuller's Worthies, pt. 2. p. 96.

³⁴ Aubrey's Surrey, vol. ii. p. 160.

says

says they were brought from Italy by Sir Francis Carew; but the editors of the *Biographia*³³, speaking from a tradition preserved in the family, tell us, they were raised by Sir Francis Carew from the seeds of the first oranges which were imported into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:—the trees were planted in the open ground, and were preserved in the winter by a moveable shed; they flourished for about a century and a half, being destroyed by the hard frost in 1739-40. In the garden was a pleasure-house, on the top of which was painted the Spanish invasion. In the month of August 1599, Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Sir Francis Carew at Beddington, for three days, and again in the same month, the ensuing year³⁴; the queen's oak, and her favourite walk, are still pointed out.

Queen Eliza-
beth's visit.

Sir Hugh Platt tells an anecdote in his *Garden of Eden*³⁵, relating to one of these visits; which shows the pains Sir Francis took in the management and cultivation of his fruit-trees.

Anecdote of
Fr. Carew.

“ Here I will conclude, says he, with a conceit of that delicate knight
“ Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his royal
“ entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, of happy memory, at
“ his house at Beddington, led her majesty to a cherry-tree, whose
“ fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening, at the least, one
“ month after all cherries had taken their farewell of England. This
“ secret he performed by straining a tent, or cover of canvas, over
“ the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoop
“ or horn as the heat of the weather required; and so by withhold-
“ ing the sun-beams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both
“ great and were very long before they had gotten their perfect
“ cherry-colour: and when he was assured of her majesty's coming,

³³ *Biograph. Brit. edit. 1748. article, RALEIGH, in the notes.*

³⁴ *Sydney State Papers, vol. ii. p. 118. and 210.*

³⁵ *P. 165.*

“ he removed the tent, and a few funny days brought them to their
“ full maturity.”

The church.

The church of Beddington consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; at the west end is a square tower with buttresses, embattled. The present structure was probably erected in the reign of Richard the second, being built in the style of architecture used at that time; and the clause in Nicholas de Carru's will of that date, who leaves 20l., then a very considerable sum, towards the building of the church, serves as an additional confirmation of this conjecture. At the west end of the north and south aisles, are some ancient wooden stalls; the font, which is of an early date, is large and square, and supported by four pillars. The pulpit was probably given by Sir Francis Carew, being of mantled carving of the same form with that of the old room in the manor-house. The pillars which separate the nave from the aisles are plain, and of rude workmanship. The altar-piece, the communion-table, the rails, and the pavement of the chancel, were the benefaction of Sir John Leake³⁶, in the year 1710.

Monuments.

Nicholas
Carew, the
second of that
name, settled
at Bedding-
ton.

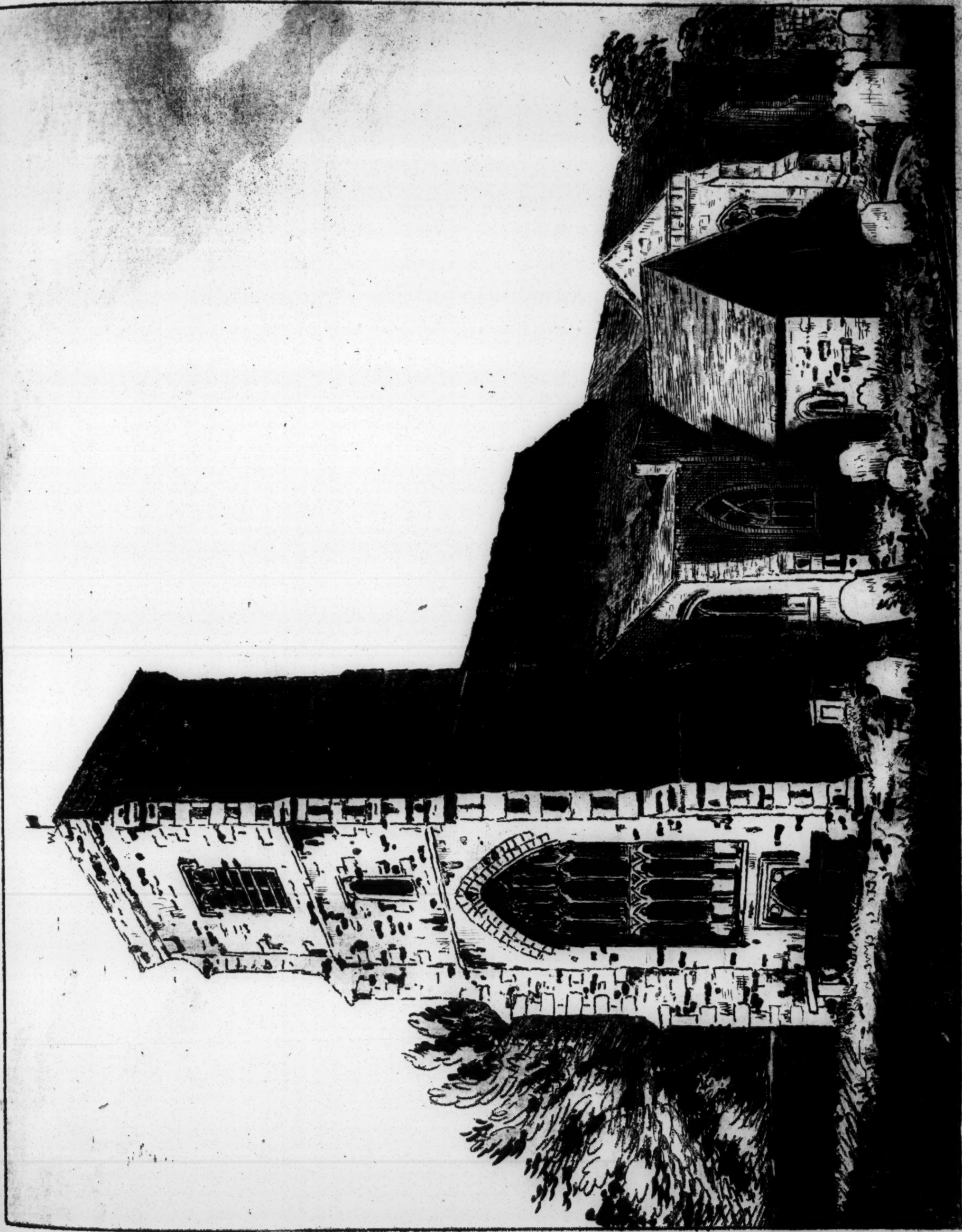
In the chancel are several brass figures of the Carew family on flat stones; the inscriptions of most of them are gone. The tomb of Nicholas Carew and Isabella his wife, which is quite perfect, is engraved on the opposite page; the figures are of the larger size; the woman's arms are two lions passant³⁷. This Nicholas Carew was son to the keeper of the privy seal; he was knight of the shire for Surrey in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and twentieth years of

³⁶ Sir John Leake was a very eminent naval officer, he was captain of the Eagle in the battle of La Hogue; he relieved Gibraltar when besieged, and performed other eminent services for his country. After the death of Queen Anne he was removed from all employment, and was obliged to retire upon a pension: the remainder of his life was spent

either at the country-house which he had long had as an occasional retreat, at Beddington; or at a little box which he built by the water-side at Greenwich. Life of Sir John Leake, 8vo. 1750, p. 455, 456.

³⁷ Delamar bears Gul. two lions passant. Arg. See the pedigree.

Richard



Beddington Church.





Tomb in Beddington Church.



Richard the second, and died in 1432³⁸. His wife Isabella died many years before him; and he afterwards married Mercia, daughter of Stephen Heyme³⁹; for this, his second lady, Henry Sever, D. D. by his will, 1471, ordered an obit to be observed for ever in Merton College, Oxford. On the adjoining stone are brass plates with figures of two of the Carew family, of a smaller size; the inscription has been torn off: several others have been either taken away entirely, or much mutilated; and some are concealed by the pews.

At the south east corner of the church is a small aisle, erected either by Sir Richard Carew or his son Sir Nicholas, for the sepulture of the Carew family: Sir Richard was the first who was interred there (anno 1520); and the architecture is of that period. Sir Richard Carew's monument is in the south wall, near the door; under a flat gothic arch is an altar tomb, on the top of which are small brass plates representing Sir Richard Carew and his lady; he is in armour, with a surcoat, on which are the arms of Carew; the inscription round the edge of the tomb is mutilated, but there is enough left to inform us that he died in 1520. His wife Malyn (or Magdalen) was daughter of Sir Robert Oxenbridge, whose arms, gules, a lion rampant arg. within a border az. bezanty, and those of her husband, are upon the tomb.

Tomb of Sir
Richard Ca-
rew.

Sir Richard Carew was made a knight banneret at Blackheath⁴⁰; Henry the seventh appointed him lieutenant of Calais⁴¹, in which post he was continued by Henry the eighth, with remainder to his son Nicholas. He officiated as sewer at Archbishop Warham's enthronization⁴².

In the same aisle, in the south east corner, is a very handsome monument, supported by Corinthian columns of black marble, to the

³⁸ Baronetage, 1741. vol. iv. p. 159.

³⁹ Ib. p. 160.

⁴⁰ Antis's Register of the Garter, vol. ii. p. 250, &c.

⁴¹ Rymer, vol. xiii. p. 232. 298. &c.

⁴² Leland's Collectanea, vol. vi. p. 18.

Monument of
Sir Francis
Carew.

memory of Sir Francis Carew ; between the columns lies his effigy in complete armour ; on a tablet are some Latin verses, which are by no means remarkable ; they are in the usual style of panegyric, and record the royal visits with which he was honoured ; they are printed in Aubrey. An inscription over his head mentions the circumstance of his adopting Nicholas son of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, his brother-in-law, to bear his surname, and to inherit his estate. Sir Francis died May 16, 1611, aged 81 : in the lower part of the monument, under his effigies, are figures of the aforesaid Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, alias Carew and his wife kneeling, with four sons habited in long cloaks, and two daughters in ruffs and farthingales : the monument is likewise ornamented with the arms and quarterings of Carew⁴³.

In the same aisle is a monument to the memory of the lady of Sir Nicholas Carew, who died in 1638.

In the middle aisle are two slabs with brass figures and inscriptions in the black letter ; one, in memory of Martha wife of Fabian Crockhorne, who died in 1576 ; the other, of Catherine, wife of Robert Berecroft, who died in 1507.—The arms are three bears.

Against the wall of the north aisle is a tablet in a wooden frame, with the following quibbling epitaph :

“ Mors super virides montes.”

“ Tho. Greenhill, borne and bredd in the famous university of
“ Oxon, Batchelor of Artes, and sometymes student in Magdalen

⁴³ These coats of arms form a border round the tablet which contains the inscription ; they are as follow :—1. Quarterly Sab. & Arg. for Hoo. impaling Or, a lion rampant, double queued Sable for Welles. 2. Or, 3 lions passant Sable for Carew, impaling Gules, a lion rampant Argent within a border Az. bezanty, for Oxenbridge. 3. Argent, three snakes nowed Proper for Odran an Irish barony,

impaling Gules, a dexter arm Proper, habited with a maunch Erm. holding a fleur-de-lis Or, for Mohun. 5. Carew impaling Hoo. 6. Carew impaling Arg. 3 piles wavy issuing out of the chief, and nearly meeting in base Vert. within a border Az. bezanty for Bryan. 7. Carew impaling Azure on a cross Argent, 5 martlets Sable for More of Lofely.

“ Coll.

“ Coll. steward to the noble knight Sir Nicholas Carew of Bedding-
ton, who deceased

“ Sept. 17 day, anno 1634.”

“ Will. Greenhill, master of artes, his brother, and Mary his sister,
“ erected this :—

“ Under thy feete interr'd is heare,

“ A native borne in Oxfordsheere ;

“ First life and learning Oxford gave,

“ Surry to him his death and grave ;

“ He once a *Hill*, was fresh and *Greene*,

“ Now withered, is not to be seene ;

“ Earth in earth shovell'd up is shut,

“ A *Hill* into a hole is put.

“ But darksome earth, by power divine,

“ Bright at last as the sonne may shine.

“ W. G.”

In the chancel is the monument of Elizabeth wife of William Chapman, who died in 1718 ; near the altar the tombs of Thomas Pope, rector, who died in 1650, and Richard Reddal, rector, who died in 1707. In the porch is the tomb of John Cox, rector, who died in 1669 ; and in the church-yard, that of Charles Berriman, alias Brandon, rector, who died in 1671.

Aubrey gives the dimensions of the church thus : the length, thirty yards ; the breadth, eleven yards and three quarters.

The church of Beddington is dedicated to St. Mary ; it is in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Ewell ; the benefice is a rectory in the patronage of the Carew family ; it formerly belonged to Bermondsey abbey, to which it was given in the year 1159, by Sibella de Wateville, and Ingram de Fountenays⁴⁴. The

⁴⁴ Dugdale's Monast. Appropriation of the church of Beddington to St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, Regist. Winton. Hen. Woodlock. f. 72. b. anno 1307. Licence to appropriate. Pat. 22 Edw. III. pt. 3. m. 10.

rectory of Beddington was taxed in 1291 at forty marks; out of which 100 shillings was paid to the prior of Bermondsey. In 1454, there was a commission to inquire into the value of the rectory⁴³; in the certificate which was returned to the bishop, was a specific statement of its revenues. As it appears to be a curious record, and is the only one of the kind which occurs in the registry at Winchester, I shall give it at large, with a translation.

Certificate of the Value of the Rectory of Beddington, 1454.

	£.	s.	d.
De 6 quart. fri. per le q. 5s. (6 quarters of wheat at 5s. per quarter)	1	10	0
De 60 quart. ordeï per le q. 3s. (60 quarters of barley at 3s.)	9	0	0
De 20 quart. aven. per le q. 20d. (20 quarters of oats at 20d.)	1	13	4
De pisfis et taris—(of peas and tares)	0	6	8
De 30 agnellis ad 6d. (30 lambs at 6d. each)	0	15	0
De 160 veller. lanæ ad 2d. ob. (160 fleeces of wool at 2½)	1	13	4
De aucis et porcellis (tithe of geese and pigs)	0	6	0
De canap. decim. (tithe of hemp)	0	1	5
De fen. decim. (tithe of hay)	0	1	0
De decim. vaccarum & vitularum (tithe of cows and calves)	0	2	0
De decim. pomorum & nucum (tithe of apples and nuts)	0	2	6
De decim. molendini (tithe of the mill)	0	16	8
De oblationibus (offerings)	0	18	0
De cuniculis & columbis Nicholai Carew (tithe of the rabbits and doves of Nicholas Carew)	0	13	4

⁴³ Regist. Winton. Waynflete, vol. i. pt. 2. f. 33. b. 37. a. b. & 38. a.

De cuniculis Synclo (tithes of Synclo's, probably Saint-low's rabbits)	-	-	-	0	2	0
De stramine & kaff (straw and chaff)				0	1	4
De terris rector. (glebe lands)				1	0	0
In fest. purif. M. V. et purif. mulierum aliarum	{ On the feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, and for the purifying of other women }			0	5	0

DEDUCTIONS OR REPRISES.

Pro collect. lanæ et agnell. (for collecting the wool and the lambs)	-	-	-	0	1	0
Pro collect. et cariag. bladi (for collecting and carrying the grain)	-	-	-	1	16	8
Pro triturat. fri. premiff. (for threshing the said wheat)				0	3	2
Pro trit. orde. (for threshing the barley)	-	-		1	0	0
Pro trit. aven. (for threshing the oats)	-	-		0	5	0
Pro trit. pis. et tar. (for threshing the peas and tares)				0	0	6
Pro pane, vino, thure & cer. (for bread, wine, frankincense and wax)	-	-	-	0	3	4
Pro funibus campan. (for bell-ropes)	-	-	-	0	1	8
Pro Do. archd. (the archdeacon's fees)	-	-		0	9	8 ⁺
Pro medietat. decim. (moiety of the tithing)	-			1	0	8
Pro repar. annual. (for annual repairs)	-	-		1	0	0
Pro negoc. eccle. (for the business of the church)	-			0	6	8
Propenf. abb. Berm. (the abbot of Bermondsey's pension)				5	0	0
Sum. (sum total of receipts)	-		-	21	2	3
Onerum (deductions or reprises)	-		-	11	15	4 ⁺
De claro (clear profits)	-		-	9	15	10 ⁺
The rectory is rated in the king's books, at	-		-	13	6	8

After

After the attainder of Sir Nicholas Carew, the advowson of the rectory was for some time in the possession of the crown. Henry the eighth presented to it in 1542⁴⁶. Sir Francis Carew⁴⁷ re-possessed it with the rest of his ancestor's property, and it still remains annexed to the estate.

Free portion.

There was likewise in the church of Beddington, a sinecure benefice, called a free portion⁴⁸, the patronage of which was annexed to Hufcarl's manor⁴⁹, and went afterwards to the Carews⁵⁰; it was generally called Hufcarl's, or Carew's Portion. In 1291, it was valued at fifteen marks, out of which it paid two marks to Bermondsey abbey. In 1473⁵¹, there was a commission from the bishop of Winchester, to inquire into the nature and profits of this portion; which, by the certificate, appears to have arisen principally from the tithes of two hundred acres of land, called Hufcarl's fewde, on the north of the church; it had likewise annexed to it a house, and twenty acres of land on the south side of the church; the clear profits were then estimated at only forty shillings. In the king's books, it is valued at 8 l. 12 s. 1 d. It is now in lay-hands, and belongs to the Carews. Richard Benese, presented by Henry the eighth in 1540, is the last portionist on record⁵². He was canon of Merton Abbey, and author of a book on Mensuration of Land, of which there was a very early edition printed in St. Thomas's hospital.

Richard Benese.

Leng, bishop of Norwich.

John Leng⁵³, afterwards bishop of Norwich, was instituted to the rectory of Beddington, in the year 1708, which he held till his death. He was a native of Norfolk, and was of Catherine-Hall, Cambridge. In 1695, he published two of the comedies of Aristophanes, with notes; and in 1719, preached the sermons at Boyle's

⁴⁶ Regist. Winton. Gardiner, f. 46. a.

⁴⁷ Ib. Horne, f. 117. a.

⁴⁸ It is called, libera et absque cura, Regist. Winton. H. Woodlock. f. 117. b.

⁴⁹ Ib. R. de Afferius, f. 15. a. & Jo. de Stratford, f. 136. a.

⁵⁰ Ib. W. de Edyndon. pt. 1. f. 92. b. et in

al. Regist. passim.

⁵¹ Waynflete, pt. 2. f. 161. b.—163. b.

⁵² Ib. Gardiner, f. 41. a.

⁵³ I am indebted for most of the particulars concerning bishop Leng, to his grandson, the Reverend James Pettingal.

Lectures,

Lectures, which are printed; a set of his Sermons preached at Tunbridge, and a few others upon occasional subjects, are also extant.

He was made bishop of Norwich in 1723, and died at the age of sixty-two, of the small-pox, which he caught at the coronation of George the Second. He lies buried in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, where is a monument to his memory. Richardson, in his Continuation of Godwin³³, calls him a man of the first-rate genius and abilities. A miniature portrait of the bishop, representing him as a young man in a gown and band, and with a brown flowing peruke, is in the possession of his grand-daughter, Miss Pettingal.

The present incumbent is John Bromfield Ferrers, A. M.

The register of this parish begins in the year 1538.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Parish register.
1580	— 1589	-	9½	-	7	Comparative state of population.
1680	— 1689	-	8	-	11	
1780	— 1789	-	22	-	17	

The increase of population has been principally at Wallington. The number of houses in the parish is now about one hundred.

Several entries occur in the register relating to the Carew family, five of whom were buried within four months, in the year 1689.

Eight persons are said to have died of the plague in 1594; in 1603, there were ten burials; in 1625, eleven; in 1665, there are no entries.

One instance of longevity is recorded:

“ William Stuart, commonly called Old Scott, aged one hundred and ten years and two months, was buried Jan. 31, 1704-5.”

The hamlet of Wallington, in the parish of Beddington, at the time of the Conqueror's Survey, gave name to the hundred; it was afterwards called Croydon Hundred, but has of late resumed its ori-

³³ Godwin de Præsulibus, edit. 1743. p. 445. “ vir ingenio et eruditione inter primos clarus.”

Plague years.

Longevity.

WALLINGTON.

ginal appellation. The hamlet is situated on the banks of the Wandle, and is more populous than the village itself, containing about sixty houses. At this place is a large manufactory for printing of calico, belonging to Mr. Kilbourn, which employs a considerable number of hands.

Old chapel.

In a field near the road is an ancient chapel, built of flint and stone. It has been new roofed, and is now used as a cart-house and stable; the stone work of the windows is entire; the east window has been stopped up, on each side of which is a niche of rich Gothic architecture; and in the south-east corner is a third for the holy water. The present proprietor was about to pull down this chapel, but was opposed in his intention by the parishioners. From the total silence of the records, (and perhaps there are more relating to this parish in the registry of Winchester than to any other in the diocese,) I should presume that it was only a private chapel. From the appearance of the windows, and of the niches above-mentioned, it seems to be of considerable antiquity.

Manor of Wallington.

The early records relating to the manor of Wallington, are very unsatisfactory; the name of that place being anciently written Waleton, in common with Walton-upon-Thames, and Walton-on-the-Hill, in the same county, and without any distinction to discriminate them, except when the hundred is mentioned. Salmon⁵⁴, by not attending to this circumstance, has asserted, that two manors are described in Wallington, in Domesday; the hundreds *are* there specified, and only one manor is mentioned in Wallington, (in the hundred of that name,) which was held by the king in demesne; the land was of eleven carucates, and was valued, in the time of the Confessor, at 15l. then at 10l. I shall not take notice of any subsequent alienations of the manor of Wallington, except such as I find appropriated to that hundred. Henry the Second granted a certain part thereof to Maurice de Creon⁵⁵, who gave it to Guy de la Val

⁵⁴ Antiquities of Surrey, p. 45.

⁵⁵ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 313. f. 20.

with

with his daughter: this Guy took part with the barons against king John, who seized upon his property here, and granted it to John Fitz-Lucy, who forfeited it by remaining in Normandy: the king then gave it to Eustache de Curtenay. Katharine Lodelowe⁵⁶ died seized of this manor for term of life, 17 Ric. II. which she held by an enfeoffment made with the king's licence, by Olde Poymand. In Henry the Eighth's time, it was granted to Sir Nicholas Carew⁵⁷; and after his attainder, passed through the hands of Sir Edward Dymock⁵⁸ and Sir James Harrington, the latter of whom alienated it to Sir Francis Carew⁵⁹; it has since descended with the other estates of the Carews.

At Woodcote, in the parish of Beddington, which is now a single farm-house, have been found many remains of antiquity, which tend to prove it to have been a Roman station. Camden and some other learned antiquaries contend, that it was the city of Noviomagus, mentioned by Ptolemy; whilst others are equally positive, that this city must have been in Kent: but as the matter, after all these arguments, ends in conjecture, I conceive it would be but an unsatisfactory entertainment to the generality of my readers, were I to detail them. They who wish to see the argument treated of at length, may consult Aubrey's Surrey⁶⁰, Camden, Dr. Gale's, Mr. Burton's⁶¹, and Mr. Talbot's Commentaries on Antoninus's Itinerary⁶², and Somner's Description of Canterbury.

Salmon says, that foundations of buildings have been discovered, and urns, spear-heads, and other remnants of antiquity dug up, both at Beddington and Wallington; but I cannot find that any discoveries of that kind have been made of late years.

⁵⁶ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 708. Collection of Escheats.

⁵⁷ MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

⁵⁸ Pat. 36 Eliz. pt. 7. Ap. 2.

⁵⁹ Pat. 37 Eliz. pt. 12. Mar. 1.

⁶⁰ Vol. ii. p. 151. 159.

⁶¹ P. 175, 176, 177.

⁶² Printed at the end of the third volume of Leland's Itinerary, p. 140.

C A M B E R W E L L.

Name.

THE name of this parish, in the Conqueror's Survey, is written Cambrewelle; in most of the records of a subsequent date, it is called Camerwell; in Aubrey's time it had regained its former appellation, with the transposition of a letter, being spelt Camberwell; which name it still retains. I can find nothing satisfactory with respect to its etymology; the termination, indeed, seems to point out some remarkable spring; a part of the parish is called Milkwell, and a mineral water was discovered some years ago near Dulwich.

Etymology.

Situation and boundaries.

Camberwell lies in the hundred of Brixton, and is situated about three miles from Blackfriars-bridge. The parish is bounded by those of Newington-Butts, St. George-Southwark, and Rotherhithe on the east; by Deptford and Beckenham in Kent on the south; by Croydon, and the detached part of Battersea about Penge, on the west; and by Lambeth on the north. The land is divided in nearly an equal proportion between arable, pasture, and gardens; in the latter I include about 300 acres, occupied by farmers and cowkeepers, which are generally cultivated for garden crops, to supply provisions for their cattle. The soil in general is fertile, and is much improved with manure; which is procured easily, and in great abundance from London. Camberwell alone, exclusive of Peckham, (but including, I apprehend, Dulwich, which is not mentioned in that survey,) is said, in Doomsday, to contain five plough lands. The whole parish is assessed 1301 l. 2 s. 3 d. to the land tax; of which, Camberwell

berwell pays 706l. 14s. 9d. Peckham, 531l. 8s. 6d. and Dulwich, 62l. 19s.; the proportion at Camberwell, is 1s. 9d. in the pound; which, in consequence of improvements and new buildings, is about to be lowered to 1s. 6d.; at Peckham they pay 2s. in the pound, which is also about to be lowered; at Dulwich, the proportion is 4s. in the pound.

The district of Camberwell, formerly comprehended one manor only; which was held of the Confessor by Norman, and of William the Conqueror, by Haimo the sheriff; it was valued at 12l. Soon after the Conquest it was divided, and eventually became several distinct manors. Manors.

The manor of Camberwell Buckingham's, sometimes called Camberwell and Peckham, which was held of the king in capite, belonged to Robert de Melhent¹ (natural son of king Henry I.), the first earl of Gloucester after the Conquest, to whom it was granted probably by his father. It passed, after his death, with the title, successively to his son William; to John, son of king Henry the Second, afterwards king of England, who married Isabell, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William; to Isabell's second husband, Geoffrey de Mandeville; to Almeric de Eureux, son of Mabel, another co-heir of Earl William; to Gilbert de Clare, son to Amicia, another of the co-heirs; to his son Richard, and to his two immediate descendants, both Gilberts; to Hugh, lord Audley², who married Isabella, sister and co-heir of the last Gilbert. Hugh, earl of Gloucester, died in 1347. His daughter and heir, Margaret, married Ralph, the first earl of Stafford, who thus became possessed of the manor of Camberwell, which continued in that family till the attainder of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1521. It was then granted to John Scott³, who had been the duke's tenant. Camberwell
Buckingham's.

¹ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 532.

² Some of the Court Rolls of Hugh lord Audley, and others during the reign of Edw. I.

without the name of the lord, are in the possession of Joseph Windham, Esq.

³ Pat. 13 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Feb. 25.

His

His grandson Richard⁴ left the manor between his five sons. Edgar alienated his share in the year 1586 to Edmund Bowyer, Esq. which is now, by inheritance, the property of Joseph Windham, Esq. F. R. and A. S. of Earsham-house, in Suffolk. The other severalties were alienated (about seventy years since) to the Cock family. Matthéw Cock, Esq. sold the reversion of them in the year 1756 to William Belchier, who becoming a bankrupt, they were sold by order of the Court of Chancery in the year 1776, and came into the possession of the late John Halliday, Esq. M. P. for the borough of Taunton; and are now the inheritance of his son, a minor.

A fee-farm rent issuing out of this manor, was reserved to the crown when the grant was made to John Scott; it was assigned, among others, to queen Henrietta Maria for life⁵. When the fee-farm rents were sold, in the reign of Charles II. this was bought in trust, for Peter Scott⁶, of whom Mr. Anthony Bowyer purchased the share, which belonged to his severalty of the manor.

Manor of
Milkwell.

The manor of Milkwell, in this parish, belonged to the brethren of the hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark; who, in consideration of ten shillings annual rent in that borough, granted it to the monastery of St. Mary Overie⁷. Upon the suppression of monasteries, it was granted to Sir Thomas Wyat⁸, who was beheaded by queen Mary. It afterwards belonged to the family of Duke⁹; and was, in 1609, the property of Sir Edward Duke, Knt.¹⁰; it then contained about four hundred acres of land, part of which was in Lambeth parish. A few years afterwards it was alienated to Robert Campbell¹¹. I have not been able to trace its proprietors any lower,

⁴ Cole's Escheats. Brit. Mus. Harleian MSS. 760. p. 396.

⁵ Fee-farm Rolls. Augmentation-office.

⁶ MSS. in the possession of Joseph Windham, Esq.

⁷ Pat. 33 Edw. I. pt. 1. m. 2.

⁸ Grants of abbey lands, Augmentation-office.

⁹ Pat. 36 Eliz. pt. 8. April 2, and Pat. 41 Eliz. pt. 14. March 2.

¹⁰ MS. Dulwich College.

¹¹ Pat. 13 Jac. I. pt. 34. Nov. 28.

or to find in whom the estate is now vested. The manor, which was held of the king in capite, does not at present exist.

The manor of Camberwell Frerne, or Fryern, was part of the possessions of Haliwell priory. It was acquired partly by purchase, and partly by grant¹². About the reign of king Stephen, Robert earl of Gloucester gave one hundred acres of wood to Robert de Rothomago, the latter gave them to the priory. The same earl made several other considerable grants to various persons, particularly to Thomas de Tychesey, and Reginald Pointz; the latter took upon him the cross, and left his estate at Camberwell between his four nephews; one of whom, Nicholas Pointz, gave ten acres of land to the nuns of Haliwell, and they afterwards purchased of him the whole of the share that had been his brother Walter's. Solomon de Basyng bequeathed them some land, called Newelersfeld, and ten acres which had belonged to William Frango. After the dissolution of monasteries, this manor was granted to Robert Draper, page of the jewels¹³, whose daughter married John Bowyer, Esq. of Shepton Beauchamp, in the county of Somerset; and it is now, by descent, and under the will of Edmund Bowyer, who died in 1718, the property of Joseph Windham, Esq. abovementioned.

Manor of
Camberwell
Ferne.

A fourth manor was constituted by a grant of lands in this parish, from Robert earl of Gloucester, to Thomas de Tychesey¹⁴. From him they descended to Gilbert de Eton¹⁵, who married Alicia, his sister and co-heir. In the reign of Edw. II. these lands were granted by Thomas de Elyngham, and Roger de Bernham, to John de Owdale¹⁶, and from him took the name of Dowdale's manor. The Owdales, or Uvedales, were possessed of this estate for many generations. William Uvedale had livery of it in the seventh year

Dowdale's,
or Uvedale's
manor.

¹² Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 532.

¹³ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 9. July 21.

¹⁴ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 532.

¹⁵ Cl. 28 Edw. I. m. 10. dorso.

¹⁶ Cl. 15 Edw. II. m. 9. & Cl. 14 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 49.

of

of Queen Elizabeth¹⁷. The manor is not now known, nor can I find in whom the estate is vested.

Manor of
Camberwell.

An inferior manor, by the name of Camberwell, held of Camberwell Buckingham's by the service of a pair of horse-shoes, was the property of the Scotts¹⁸: Francis Muschamp died seized of it in 1632¹⁹; and it descended in the same manner as the Bretinghurst estate, which will be described under Peckham.

Manor of
Colde Abbey.

The manor of Colde Abbey, held also of Camberwell Buckingham's, was the property of the Scotts²⁰, and seems to have descended through the Bowyers, with their other estates, to Joseph Windham, Esq²¹.

Manor of
Deptford
Strond.

The manor of Deptford Strond, which was included in Jane Seymour's jointure, and was afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Pope by Queen Mary²², is partly in this parish. It is now the property of Benjamin Way, Esq.

The church.

The church is situated near the road which leads to Peckham and Greenwich. It is built of flints and rough stone, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles: at the west end is a small embattled tower, composed of the same materials. A church is mentioned in Doomsday. In Bishop Edindon's Register at Winchester, is a commission dated 1346, for reconciling Camberwell church which had been polluted by bloodshed²³. The present structure, I imagine, was erected towards the beginning of the reign of Henry the Eighth. The architecture of the windows, and of the arches which separate the nave

¹⁷ P. R. 7 Eliz. Rot. 37. Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

¹⁸ Cole's Escheats, Harleian MSS. 759. p. 25.

¹⁹ Ib. Harl. MSS. 758. p. 156.

²⁰ Ib. 759. p. 25.

²¹ By Mr. Windham's papers.

²² Pat. 1 Mar. pt. 7. May 30. m. 25.
A more particular account of the proprie-

tors of this manor, will be given under Deptford.

²³ Regist. Winton. W. de Edindon, pt. ii. f. 5. b. When a church had been polluted by any accident of this nature, it was formerly held necessary that it should undergo a ceremony something different from consecration, which was termed reconciliation.

from



Portraits on Glafs in Camberwell Church.

Published at the Art House, March 1793, by T. Cadell, Strand.

from the aisles, proves that it could not have been built at a much earlier period; and it is probable that the north aisle was built in 1520, having that date in the east window. The chancel appears to be of the same age; it is of a singular form, being the section of an hexagon. The south-west part of the church was much enlarged in the year 1786.—The new building is of brick.

The east window of the north aisle contains several portraits painted on glass. Aubrey²⁴ describes them as a man kneeling at a faldstool, and his ten sons behind him; and a woman kneeling in like manner, with her ten daughters. The window has been much mutilated; the heads, however, of all the men, and nine of the women, remain: some of the principal figures are given in the annexed plate, coloured after the originals. An imperfect inscription is sufficiently entire to inform us, that they were intended to represent the Muschamp family: “. . . . Statu Will^m Muschamp et Agnetis” The deficiency may be easily supplied from similar inscriptions, which frequently occur on church windows: and it may be rendered, “Pray for the good estate of William Muschamp, and Agnes his wife.” The date, 1520, is still preserved. The Muschamps came to England with William the Conqueror.—A branch of that family had been long settled at Peckham. That William and Agnes Muschamp were intended to be represented by the principal figures, is evident: but Aubrey mistakes in supposing that the remaining figures are their sons and daughters. It is very certain, that they are not the children of his wife Agnes, for she died without issue²⁵: by his other wives, for he was thrice married, he had a large family; yet not so large as to furnish subjects for twenty portraits. One of the men in the back ground appears as old as the principal figure: I take him to be John

Portraits in the window of the north aisle.

²⁴ Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 166.

²⁵ Pedigree in the Heralds' Visitations.

Scott, baron of the exchequer, who was brother to Agnes Muschamp; and, I suppose, that some of the men were intended for his sons.

In the same window, are two imperfect figures of female saints; of one, little more than the head remains; the other, with a sword in her hand pointing downwards, is most probably St. Catherine, who is generally so represented. This is the figure about which Stow has so much idle conjecture, supposing it to be intended for queen Elizabeth. At the top of this window are angels holding shields with the arms of the Muschamps, and the families allied with them²⁵. In the centre of the window are the arms of Sir Thomas Bond, bart.²⁶, with the date 1678. In the north window are the arms of Muschamp quartering Welbeck, and impaling Harmonde or Harman²⁷. This aisle was the burial place of the Muschamps, and is still claimed for that purpose by the proprietors of the Peckham estate.

Monuments.

Against the north wall is a small monument with the effigies of a woman kneeling; underneath is the following inscription in capitals:

“ Lo ! Muschās²⁸ stock a fruitfull braunch did bringe,

“ Adornde with vertues fit for ladies brighte;

“ Sir Thomas Hunt on May day's pleasaunt spring,

“ Possesst the Frowe that was his soules delight :

²⁵ Muschamp bears barry of six Or and betw. 6 cinquefoils Or for Povey. Gules, and quarters Arg. on a chevron, Gules betw. 3 mascles Sab. 3 martlets Or, for daughter of Henry Harman, of Crayford in Kent, who bears Arg. a chevron Sab. betw. 3 perukes proper; and quarters Arg. on a fesse Sab. betw. 3 pomegranates Or, a mullet Argent.

²⁶ Bond bears Arg. on a chevron Sab. 3 besants and quarters Sab. a bend engrailed

²⁷ Wm. Muschamp's first wife was the daughter of Henry Harman, of Crayford in Kent, who bears Arg. a chevron Sab. betw. 3 perukes proper; and quarters Arg. on a fesse Sab. betw. 3 pomegranates Or, a mullet Argent.

²⁸ Muschamp's—Aubrey mistook it for, Lomus' chaff stock.

" His lovely Jane had two sones by Thō Grimes, Esq. and

" daughters three,

" With wealth and vertues meet for their degree.

" When twice seven yeares, six monthes, ten dayes, were spent

" In wedlock bands, and loyall love's delight,

" November twelfth daye, then she was content

" This world to leave, and give to God his right :

" Her sixty-three yeares full, complete and ended,

" Her soule to God, to earth her corps commended.

" 1604."

Over the monument are the arms of Hunt, per pale Argent and Sable a saltier counterchanged; on a canton of the second, a lion passant of the first.

In the same aisle are inscriptions to the memory of Francis Mufchamp, who died in 1612, and his son Thomas, who died in 1637.

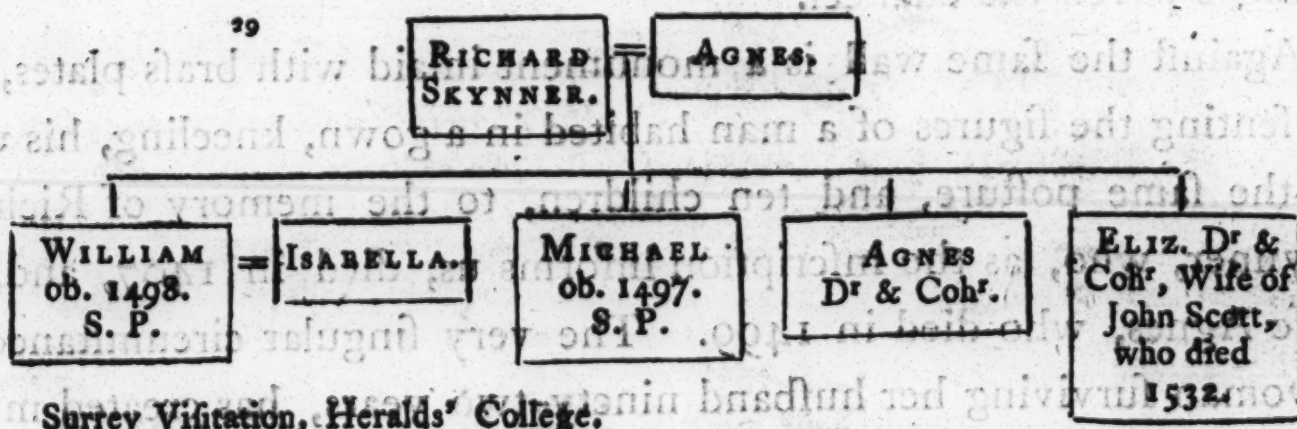
In the south wall of the chancel, which I take to have been part of the ancient structure, are two stone stalls, and a niche for holy water, of elegant Gothic architecture: the top of them only is seen, the rest being concealed by some of the wainscot which was put up in 1715 at the expence of Mrs. Katherine Bowyer, widow, who likewise paved the chancel. Stone stalls.

Against the same wall is a monument inlaid with brasse plates, representing the figures of a man habited in a gown, kneeling, his wife in the same posture, and ten children, to the memory of Richard Skynner, who, as the inscription informs us, died in 1407, and his wife Agnes, who died in 1499. The very singular circumstance of a woman surviving her husband ninety-two years, has created much surprife; but if there had been no error in the dates, the wonder would Skynner's tomb.

would not cease here, for it would appear that his sons William and Michael²⁹, who died in 1497 and 1498, survived their father the one ninety, and the other ninety-one years; and that John Scott, his son-in-law, who died in 1532, survived him 125 years: but to put the matter out of all doubt, Skynner himself was living in 1467, in which year he was bound in a recognizance of 100l. to his taylor³⁰; it is very evident therefore, that the engraver of the plate committed a great error; and that Agnes Skynner's widowhood was of no uncommon duration.

In the middle aisle, are slabs with figures in brass of the above-mentioned Michael Skynner, and of William and his wife Isabella; the inscription has been torn from the latter; the date is taken from Aubrey, where it is preserved.

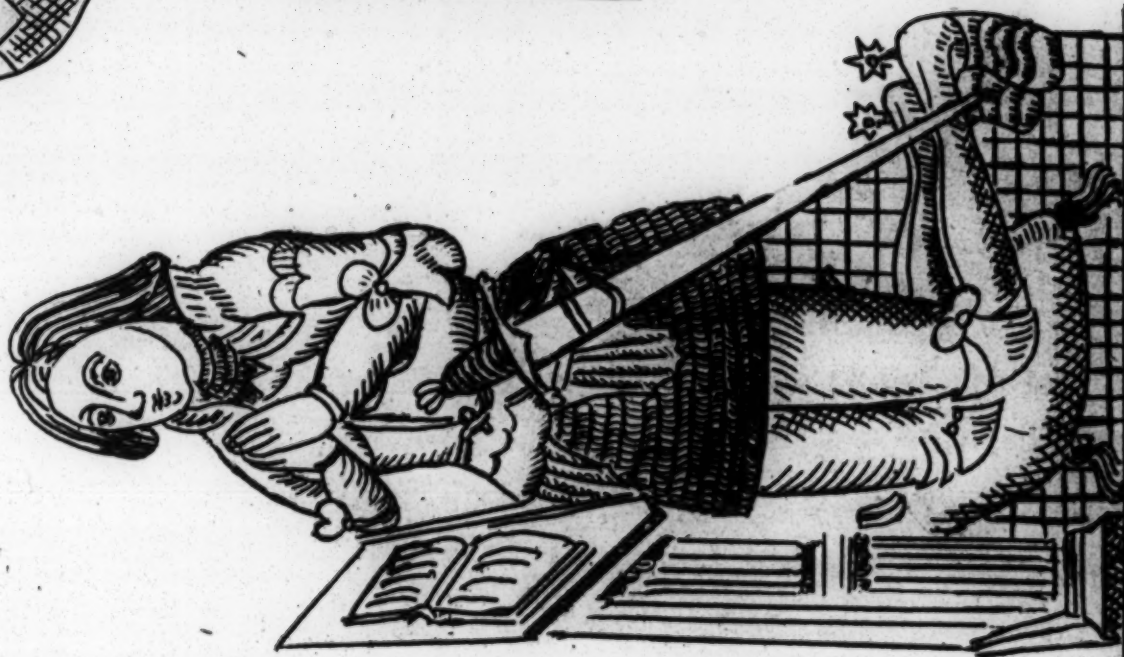
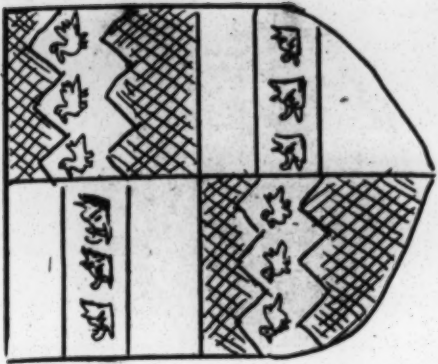
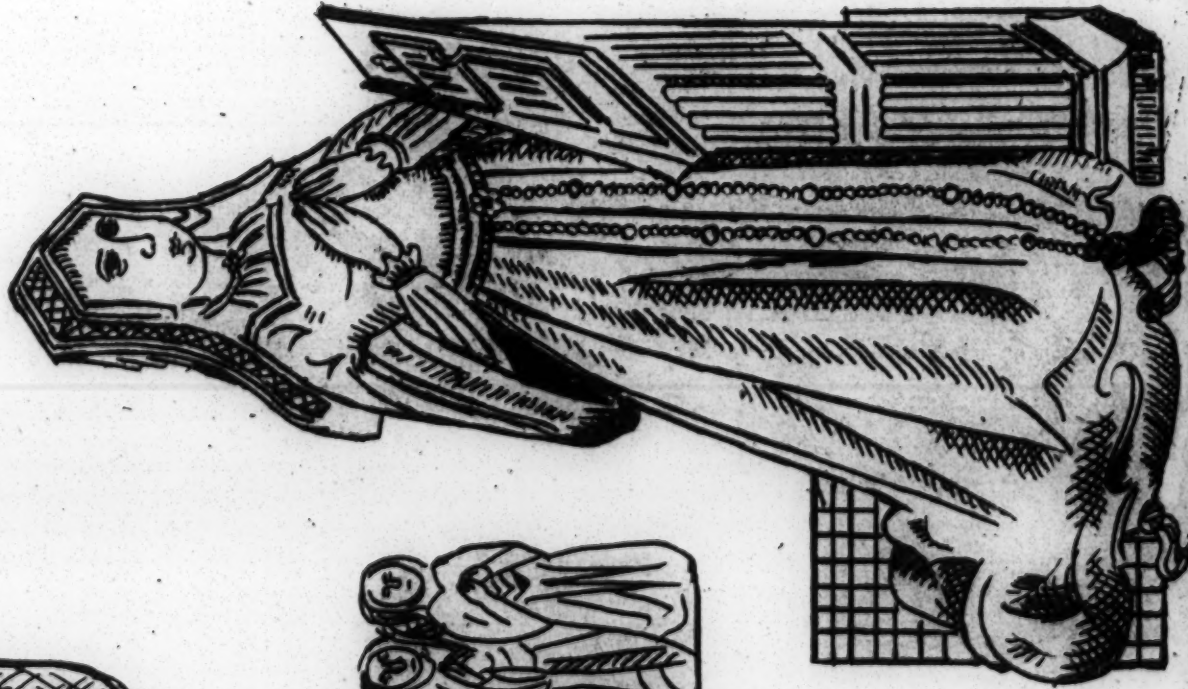
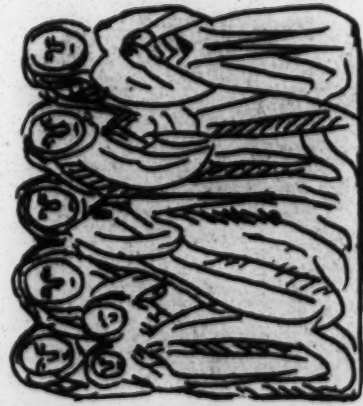
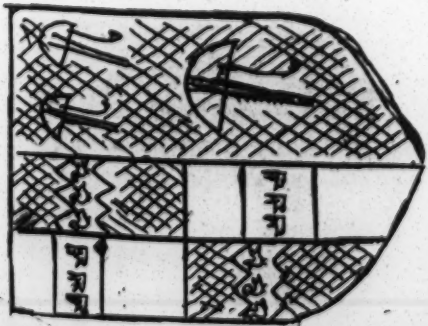
The precatory expressions which formed the beginning and conclusion of almost every epitaph before the reformation, have been carefully obliterated in the inscriptions on the tombs of the Skynners, and others of that age, in the church of Camberwell, either by the reformers in the reign of queen Elizabeth, or by the puritans in the last century: had their zeal been always thus moderate, the antiquary would have no reason to complain of them. Queen Elizabeth checked the ill directed zeal of her reformers by a proclamation³¹,



²⁹ Cl. 6 Edw. IV.

³¹ Strype's Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. p. 187.

forbidding



The monument of John Scott Esq. one of the barons of our Angles
 the King's Chamberlain by the John de la Roche in the year of the
 reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry the fifth in the year of our Lord God's Anno
 1413

Tomb of John Scott Esq. & his Family.



forbidding them "to demolish or deface any monuments, whether of stone or metal, they being set up for memory, and not for superstition."

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument to the memory of John Scott, Esq. baron of the exchequer, who died in 1532, with figures on brass of himself, his wife, and eleven children. The arms quartered on the tomb, are Scott and Bretinghurst—they impale Skynner.

Tombs of the
Scotts.

The Scotts had been settled for a considerable time at Camberwell. One of that family and description is mentioned in a record of the reign of Edward the Fourth³². John Scott was appointed third baron of the exchequer in 1529. His eldest son John I find recorded in Holinshed³³, on account of some riots and misdemeanors in which he was concerned with Lord Ogle and Lord Howard, for which they were all brought before the Star-chamber. He died in the first year of Queen Elizabeth³⁴, and lies buried in the south aisle, which became the burial-place of his family. His brother Edward, who died in 1538, is buried under a flat stone, upon which is a brass plate, with his figure in armour.

Against the wall are monuments to the memory of the above-mentioned John Scott the younger, and Bartholomew his son³⁵, whose first wife was Margaret, widow of Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Peter Scott, who died in 1622; Peter, his grandson, canon of Windsor, who died in 1689, and his wife Margaret, granddaughter of Dr. Donne, dean of St. Paul's.

In the chancel, is a monument inlaid with plates of brass, representing the figures of a man and woman kneeling at a table with their children, eight sons and three daughters; underneath, is an inscription to the memory of John Bowyer, Esq. who died in 1570,

Tombs of the
Bowyers.

³² Cl. 14. Edw. IV.

³³ Vol. ii. f. 1507.

³⁴ Cole's Escheats, Brit. Mus. Harleian MSS. 756. p. 441.

³⁵ Bartholomew Scott died in 1600. Cole's Escheats, Brit. Mus. Harleian MSS. 760.

and

and of his wife Elizabeth, who, after a second marriage to William Foster, died in 1605.

This Elizabeth was daughter of Robert Draper, Esq. of Camberwell. She was married to John Bowyer, Esq. then of Lincoln's Inn, A. D. 1550. Her wedding clothes are thus described in a MS. common-place book belonging to her husband, now in the possession of Joseph Windham, Esq. to whose politeness I am indebted for its communication.

Wedding apparel of Elizabeth Draper.

"Wedying apparrell bought for my wyffe, Elizabeth Draper, the
 "younger, of Camberwell, agaynst 17 die Junii, An. Dni. 1550,
 "with despenfalls."
 "First, four ells of tawney taffeta, at 11s. 6d. the s. d.
 "ell, for the Venyce gowne - 46 0
 "Item, seven yardes of filk chamlett crymsyn at 7s. 6d.
 "the yarde, for a kyrtle - 52 6
 "Item, one yard and a half of tawney velvet, to gard
 "the Venyce gowne, at 15s. the yard - 22 6
 "Item, half a yard of crymsyn fattyn, for the fore
 "flyves - 6 8
 "Item, eight yards of ruffetts black, at 4s. 6d. the
 "yard, for a Dutche gowne - 35 0
 "Item, half a yard of tawney fattyn - 5 0
 "Item, a yard and a quarter of velvet black, to guard
 "the Dutche gowne - 17 8
 "Item, fix yards of tawney damaske, at 11s. the yard,
 "for a kirtle - 66 0
 "Item, one yard and half-quarter of skarlett for a
 "petycote with plites - 20 0

The wedding ring is described as "weying two angells and a ducket," and graven within with these words, "Deus nos junxit J. E. B. Y. R." The date of the marriage is inserted by Mr. Bowyer with

with great minuteness³⁶, and with due regard to the aspects of the heavens, which at that time regulated every affair of importance.

On the south wall of the chancel, is a monument to the memory of Matthew Draper, brother to Mrs. Bowyer. He died in 1577. There are also the monuments of Hester, wife of Sir Edmund Bowyer, who died in 1665; of Anthony Bowyer, Esq. son of Sir Edmund, who died in 1709; and of his wife Katherine, daughter of Henry St. John, of Beckenham, who died in 1717.

In this church are also monuments, in memory of the following persons, which are thus situated: One in the chancel to the memory of Anne, wife of Sir Robert Vernon, clerk of the Green Cloth, who died in 1627; one in the south aisle to the memory of Robert Waith, paymaster of the navy to king Charles II. who died in 1685; Elizabeth his wife, who died in 1667, and Robert his son, who died in 1686; another on one of the pillars which separate the nave from the north aisle, to the memory of Mrs. Joanna Vincent, who died in 1654; and her grandson Vincent, son of Henry lord Blayney, an infant. Aubrey has preserved the inscriptions of a few others, which are now destroyed or obliterated; they were in memory of the following persons: Margaret, wife of John Dove³⁷, who died in 1582; Mary Chambers, who died in 1538; Thomas Stacy, vicar of Camberwell³⁸, who died in 1527; Robert Maddockes, pay-master of the navy to king Charles II. and William III.; Nehemiah Lambert, schoolmaster, who died in 1700;

Various
tombs.

³⁶ At the hour of eight, the Dominical letter F; the moon being in Leo, &c.

³⁷ In one of the Surrey Visitations, is a pedigree of the Doves of Camberwell; by which it appears, that the ancestors of this John, for many generations, had been buried in the parish church there; and that they were descended from Henry Dove, who was slain at Bosworth field, fighting under king Ric. III. He married the daughter of Thomas Brereton, of Cheshire, who was likewise buried at Cam-

berwell. The pedigree is traced down to John Dove, S. T. P. the same probably who is mentioned by A. Wood, as being a native of Surrey, who took his degrees in divinity at Oxford, and published some sermons and divers controversial and religious tracts. He died in 1618. A. Wood. vol. i. p. 368, first edition.

³⁸ Thomas Stacy resigned the vicarage in 1526, and had a pension of 12 l. per an. assigned him out of it. Regist. Winton. Fox, p. 1. f. 127. a.—129. a.

Jacob

Jacob Coleby, schoolmaster, who died in 1651; Anthony Stanlake, who died in 1671; and Henry Lyntot, who died in 1600.

Church-yard.

The most remarkable tombs in the church-yard, are those of Sir Thomas Gardyner, Knt. who died in 1632; Richard Parr, D. D. who died in 1691; Ichabod Tipping, D. D. who died in 1727; Robert Aylmer, A. M. who died in 1769; (the three last were successively vicars of Camberwell;) of Walter Cock, Esq. who died in 1712; George Roffey, Esq. who died in 1707; Mary, wife of Henry Vogull, Esq. who died in 1775; and Robert Nettleton, Esq. late governor of the Russian company, who died in 1774.

John Henley's will.

John Henley, of Peckham, by his will dated 1514³⁹, directs, "that his body shall be buried at Camberwell. He bequeaths to "the high altar there, 3s. 4d.; to the image of our Lady, 12d.; "to the child that his wife is withall in her body, 20l.; and if it "happen that the child die before *he* came of lawful age to marry, "which God forbid, his father to dispose of the money as he should "see fit."

Mrs. Joanna Cock, relict of Walter Cock, Esq. in the year 1717, gave to the parish a piece of land to enlarge their church-yard on the south-west side, in consideration of their paying to her the annual quit-rent of a pepper-corn.

Parish register.

The register of this parish begins in the year 1558; and it appears, for the most part, to have been kept with great accuracy.

Comparative state of population.

	Average of baptisms.	Average of burials.
1580—1589	— 23	— 26
1680—1689	— 36	— 52
1780—1789	— 120	— 143

In the last period, Dulwich is included: very little parochial duty was performed there before the present century. It may be ob-

³⁹ Regist. Winton. Fox, pt. 3. f. 66. b.

served,

served, that the burials uniformly exceed the baptisms in a considerable proportion, which is owing to the great number of strangers and nursed children interred in this parish; this happens in some degree in every parish near London; and is the reason why a much more accurate idea of the comparative state of population may be obtained from the average of baptisms, than from that of burials. It appears that the increase of population in Camberwell, within the last two centuries, has been in a ratio of about five to one; within the last hundred years, somewhat more than three to one; so that the village has been uniformly increasing, and at no period so rapidly as within the last ten years. It has the reputation of being healthy, and is a very commodious situation for those persons who, from inclination, or for the benefit of the air, are induced to prefer a country residence, though business calls them daily to the metropolis. In the year 1787, the inhabitants of the parish were accurately numbered; they amounted then to 3762; the present number of houses being about seven hundred and seventy, exclusive of Dulwich college and the workhouse, they may now be estimated at about four thousand. The houses in the Camberwell district alone, are three hundred and seven.

In the early part of the year 1603, the register is defective; from the month of August, to the ensuing April, there were one hundred and thirteen burials; which number, compared with the average of that period, indicates the plague to have been very fatal. The number of burials in 1625, was one hundred and one; in 1665, one hundred and thirty-three; of which number, thirty-three were from Dulwich; by which it appears, that the fatality of that year was not so great as in 1603. Plague years.

In the year 1684, are recorded the names of such persons as were touched for the king's evil; a circumstance which I have not observed in any other register. King's evil.

"Ann, daughter of George King, touched, aged eighteen years."

VOL. I.

M

"Barnabas

" Barnabas Scudamor touched, aged seven years."

" John Davis touched, aged one year."

After the restoration, the multitudes of people who flocked to receive the benefits of the royal touch, were immense. Many of them were really diseased; more perhaps came out of curiosity, and not a few for the sake of the gold⁴⁰ which was given to hang about the neck to complete the cure. To prevent any impositions, therefore, and to give his majesty, who had more patients under his hands than any physician in his dominions, a little respite, some restrictions were made with regard to the times of healing, and the number of patients; and all persons who applied for cure, were required to bring a certificate from the minister and churchwardens of their parish, that they had never been touched before, (by which it seems the disease was never to return,) and they were then to go to the king's chirurgeon, whose business it was to examine whether or no they were proper objects; and if he found them so, to give them tickets. A curious paragraph and advertisement, taken from the newspapers of that period, will be found in the note⁴¹.

The

⁴⁰ It appears by an advertisement in the *Mercurius Politicus*, that many came twice or thrice for the sake of the gold. Feb. 21, 1661.

⁴¹ " Saturday being appointed by his majesty to touch such as were troubled with the evil, a great company of poor afflicted creatures were met together, many brought in chairs and flasks, and being appointed by his majesty to repair to the banqueting house, his majesty sat in a chair of state, where he stroked all that were brought to him, and then put about each of their necks a white ribbon, with an angel of gold on it. In this manner his majesty stroked above six hundred; and such was his princely patience and tenderness to the poor afflicted creatures, that though it took up a very long time, his majesty, who is never weary of well-doing, was pleased to make inquiry whether

" there were any more that had not yet been touched. After prayers were ended, the duke of Buckingham brought a towel, and the earl of Pembroke a basin and ewer; who, after they had made obeisance to his majesty, kneeled down till his majesty had washed." *Mercurius Politicus*, June 21—28, 1660.

" The kingdom having been for a long time troubled with the evil, by reason of his majesty's absence, great numbers have lately flocked for cure. His sacred majesty on Monday last, touched two hundred and fifty in the banqueting house; among whom, when his majesty was delivering the gold, one shuffled himself in, out of an hope of profit, which had not been stroked, but his majesty presently discovered him, saying, this man hath not yet been touched. His majesty hath

The following singular entries are extracted likewise from the Register.

" May 5, 1658, Rose, wife of William Hathaway, buried, aged 103, who bore a son at the age of sixty-three."

Child-bearing at sixty-three, and longevity.

Her husband, who was about her own age, survived her three years, being buried Oct. 3, 1661, aged 105.

The fact here recorded is very extraordinary, and taken in all its circumstances unprecedented, I believe, since the patriarchal ages. Though I have not heard of any instance, upon record, of childbearing at the age above-mentioned, yet there are a few which approach very near it; and some of the most eminent men in the medical profession are of opinion, that it is neither impossible nor incredible that such an event should happen.

" June 2, 1687, Robert Hern, and Elizabeth Bozwell, king and queen of the gipfies, married."

" Thomas Sweetman, killed by the fall of a chimney in the great wind, buried Jan. 24, 1689."

" Mary Dickison, aged above ninety-nine years, buried Jan. 21, 1702."

Instances of longevity.

" Elizabeth Jones, aged 125, buried Nov. 22, 1775."

A few months previously to her death, an account of this woman appeared in the St. James's Chronicle, in which it was said, that she retained her faculties perfectly; that she remembered being at

" hath for the future, appointed every Friday
" for the cure; at which time, two hundred
" and no more are to be presented to him, who
" are first to repair to Mr. Knight, the king's
" surgeon, living at the Cross Guns in Russel-
" street, Covent-Garden, over against the
" Rose-tavern, for their tickets. That none
" might lose their labour, he thought fit to
" make it known, that he will be at his home
" every Wednesday and Thursday, from two

" till six of the clock, to attend that service;
" and if any persons of quality shall send to
" him, he will wait upon them at their lodg-
" ings, upon notice given to him." Parlia-
" mentary Journal, July 2—9, 1660.

In the same paper of July 30—Aug. 6, notice was given, that no more would be touched till about Michaelmas.

" May 1775.

service when King Charles II. was crowned; and that the nurse who attended her in Camberwell workhouse, was 101 years of age.

Vicarage.

The parish church is dedicated to St. Giles; it is in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Southwark. The benefice is a vicarage, the rectory being a lay impropriation; it was part of the possessions of Bermondsey Abbey, by the grant of William de Melhent, earl of Gloucester, in the year 1154⁴³. The advowson of the vicarage belonged formerly to the Caltons⁴⁴. It was granted, together with the rectory, to Edmund Bowyer, Esq. by Queen Elizabeth⁴⁵, and is now the property of Joseph Windham, Esq. In 1291 the rectory was taxed at twenty-four marks⁴⁶; the vicarage at 6l. 8s. 7d.; in the king's books the latter is rated at 20l.

Vicars.

In 1643, Peter Dawson, vicar of Camberwell, shared the fate of many of his brethren of the established church, and was ejected by the Puritans. They substituted in his room Alexander Gregory⁴⁷, who remained there three years; they then put in John Maynard, "an orthodox and godly minister, and one of the assembly of divines"; who proved so unacceptable to the inhabitants, that they presented a petition against him to the committee for displacing improper ministers; but without effect. The rectory was at the same time sequestered, and 50l. per annum out of it was voted to the minister of Ryegate⁴⁸. The sequestration appears to have been afterwards taken off, and the right of presentation restored to Sir Edmund Bowyer; for, in 1658, it was presented to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices⁴⁹, that the

⁴³ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 640.

⁴⁴ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, 26 Hen. VIII.

& 12 Eliz. Brit. Mus. 4705, Ayscough's Cat.

⁴⁵ Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. 2. Jan. 12.

⁴⁶ See note, p. 10.

⁴⁷ Walker's List of ejected Clergy, p. 233.

⁴⁸ Reports of the Commissioners for displacing Ministers. Bodleian Library.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth Library.

rectory

rectory of Camberwell was impropriated to Sir Edmund Bowyer, patron of the vicarage, to which he had presented Mr. Richard Parr, and that the profits of the vicarage were about 140l. per annum.

Dr. Parr, who was instituted in 1653³¹, was chaplain to archbishop Usher, whose letters he published, with his life prefixed. The deanery of Armagh, and an Irish bishopric, were offered to him, both which he refused. In principles, he was a Calvinist; and as a preacher, so much admired, that, to use Anthony Wood's expression³², "he broke two neighbouring conventicles." He published several sermons and devotional tracts, and died in the year 1691 at Camberwell, where he lies buried in the church-yard. A monument was erected to his memory; on which, after mentioning the death of his wife, who was daughter to Sir Roger James, Knt. is inscribed as follows:

" Here also lyeth her husband,

" Rich. Parr, D. D. vicar of this

" place almost thirty-eight years.

" Ob. Nov. 2, 1691.

" He was

" in preaching, constant; in life, exemplary;

" in piety and charity, most eminent; a lover

" of peace and hospitality; and, in fine, a true

" disciple of Jesus Christ."

The present vicar is the Rev. Roger Bentley; he was instituted in 1769, and is the third in succession from Richard Parr above-mentioned.

In the reign of James I. a free grammar-school was founded in this parish by the vicar, Edward Wilson³³, and endowed with seven

Grammar-school.

³¹ Camberwell Parish Register.

³² Vol. ii. p. 880.

³³ Pat. 13 Jac. 1. pt. 13. Sep. 29.

acres of land. The rectors of Lambeth, Newington-Butts, and St. Olave, Southwark; the vicar of Carshalton, the vicar and churchwardens of Camberwell, the patron of the vicarage, (then Sir Edmund Bowyer,) with others, were appointed governors. The above persons and their successors were to have the nomination of the masters, and to appoint new governors as vacancies should happen.

The number of boys is limited to twelve. The present master is Thomas Jephson, M. A.

Other benefactions.

Mr. Henry Cornelisen founded two other charity-schools. Benefactions to the amount of 580 l. have been left towards the support of the schools; 500 l. of which was a legacy from Mr. Reup. Sir Edmund Bowyer bequeathed to the parish three tenements, and five acres of land; besides which, it enjoys annual bequests to the amount of 6l. 13s. 4d. (of which, 4l. was left by Mr. Henry Smith;) and about 435 l. in money, bequeathed by various persons.

The village of Camberwell was lighted and watched by an act of parliament passed in the sixteenth year of his present majesty.

DULWICH.

The hamlet of Dulwich, formerly spelt Dilwyshe, is near two miles from Camberwell, towards the south-west, bordering upon Kent. The situation is pleasant, and very retired, no public road passing through it except to the neighbouring hamlet of Sydenham.

Mineral-water.

In the year 1739, a mineral water was discovered here in digging a well at the Green Man, then a place of much resort for parties of pleasure from London, now a private house, and lately the summer residence of the present Lord Chancellor. A particular account of the discovery was sent to the Royal Society²⁴, by John Martyn, F. R. S. professor of botany at Cambridge. The stratum of the first twenty

²⁴ Philosophical Transactions, vol. xli. p. 835.

feet, he says, was clay mixed with vegetable substances; at the depth of forty feet, the clay was intermixed with pyrites and ludus helmontii. The well being sunk to that depth without finding water, was covered up till the next spring, when, upon being opened, they found twenty-five feet of water, of a cathartic quality, much resembling the water of Sydenham Wells, on the Kentish side of the hill.

The first mention I find of the manor of Dulwich is in the year 1127⁵⁵, when it was given by Henry I. to Bermondsey Abbey. At the suppression of monasteries it was granted to Thomas Calton⁵⁶, and was by Sir Francis Calton alienated to Edward Alleyn, Esq.⁵⁷ in the reign of James I. Manor.

Of Dulwich College and its founder many accounts have been published; but they are so replete with errors, that I am happy in having an opportunity, through the politeness of the present members, (by whose permission I have inspected the MSS. in their possession,) to give an account, which I flatter myself will be more satisfactory and accurate. Dulwich college.

Edward Alleyn was the son of Edward Alleyn of Willyn, in the county of Bucks⁵⁸; his mother was a daughter of James Townley, Esq. of Lancashire: he was born in 1566, in Allhallows, Lombard-street; where, in Fuller's time, was the sign of the Pie, near Devonshire house. Fuller says, he was bred a stage player⁵⁹; he certainly went upon the stage at an early age⁶⁰, and soon acquired great celebrity in his profession. Baker⁶¹, speaking of him and Burbage, says, "they were two such actors as no age must ever look to see the like." Heywood calls him "Proteus, for shapes; and Roscius, for a Anecdotes of the founder.

⁵⁵ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. A. 8. f. 110. Extracts from a Chartulary of Bermondsey Abbey.

⁵⁶ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. Oct. 11.

⁵⁷ Pat. 4 Jac. pt. 11. May 7.

⁵⁸ Pedigree Herald's Coll.

⁵⁹ Fuller's Worthies, pt. 2. p. 223.

⁶⁰ Biogr. Brit.

⁶¹ Chron. pt. 4. p. 120.

"tongue."

"tongue"⁶². Fuller says, he was the Roscius of the age, especially in a majestic part. He is spoken of also in terms of the highest commendation as an actor, by Ben Jonson, and others of his contemporaries.

It has been a matter of inquiry, how Alleyn should have made so considerable a fortune in a profession, which, at that time, was not very lucrative even to the most eminent⁶³. To account for this, the editors of the Biographia suppose, that he inherited some paternal estate, and that he improved his fortune by marriage. The tradition in the college has always been, that he had three wives; but there is no certain account of more than two. A letter found among his MSS. interspersed with the terms of endearment in which he usually addressed his wife, and directed to E. Alleyn, might assist in giving rise to this tradition: the letter, which is curious, will be found beneath⁶⁴; it was probably intended for his sister, whose name was Elizabeth; the date is 1593; at that period he had been married about a year to Joan, daughter of Agnes Woodward, widow, whose second husband was Philip Henflow, with whom Alleyn was after-

⁶² Prolog. to Ch. Marloe's Jew of Malta, 1633.

⁶³ Mr. Malone supposes Shakspeare to have received about 200l. per annum as actor, proprietor, and author. History of the Stage, p. 156.

⁶⁴ My good sweet hart, and loving mouse,
" I send thee a thousand commendacions, wish-
" ing thee as well as may be; and hoping
" thou art in good helthe, with my father,
" mother, and sifter.—I have no news to send
" thee, but that I thank God we are all well
" and in helthe, which I pray God to conti-
" nue with us in the country, and with you in
" London. But, mouse, I little thought to
" hear that which I now hear by you, for it
" is well known, they say that you were by
" my lord maior's officers, made to ride in
" a cart, you, and all your fellows, which I

" am sorry to hear; but you may thank your
" two supporters, your strong legs I mean,
" that would not carry you away, but let you
" fall into the hands of such tarmagants; but,
" mouse, when I come home I'll be revenged
" on them; till when, mouse, I bid thee sayre-
" well. I pray thee send me word how thou
" doste, and doe my harty commendacions to
" my father, mother, and sifter, and to thy
" owne self; and so, sweet hart, the Lord
" blefs thee. From Chelmsford, the 2 of May,
" 1593.

" Thyne ever, and no bodies else, by
" God of heaven.

" EDWARD ALLEYN.

" Farwell, my moufin and mouse,
" and farwell, Bess Dodipolle.

" To E. ALLEYN, on the Bank-side."

wards so much connected. It has been always supposed that Alleyn's wife was the daughter of Henslow, and apparently with some reason, for she is not only so termed in her funeral certificate at the Heralds' office, signed by the two senior fellows of the college, but also in the pedigree, signed by himself, wherein his arms are impaled with Henslow. To put the matter however out of all doubt, Mr. Malone, in consulting the MSS. at Dulwich for his edition of Shakespeare, found a memorandum in the founder's own hand-writing, of his marriage with Joan Woodward, in 1592. She died in 1623, and Alleyn married a second wife of the name of Constance: what her surname was, does not appear; but there are strong reasons for supposing that she was a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Donne. It is said in the *Biographia*¹², that the founder's arms were upon one of the organ pipes, impaled with, Azure, a wolf rampant ermine. Dr. Donne bore for his arms, Az. a wolf rampant Arg. In the funeral certificate of his son, the wolf is charged with an ermine spot. Dr. Donne had a daughter of the name of Constance, who, at the time of his death, which happened in 1631, five years after that of Alleyn, appears to have been the wife of Samuel Harvey, Esq.¹³; a fact, by no means adverse to the conjecture, which gains additional support from the circumstance of one of her sisters having been settled at Camberwell by her marriage with Thomas Gardyner, Esq. Alleyn, by his will, left to his wife Constance 1600*l.*, and jewels.

Alleyn was sole proprietor of the Fortune play-house in Whitecross-street, which he built at his own expence; and which, no doubt, as he was a favourite actor, was a source of considerable emolument. He was likewise proprietor of a bear-garden on the

¹² Edit. 1780. p. 153. in the notes.

¹³ Funeral certificate of his father Sir Thomas Gardyner.

Bank-side", in partnership with Mr. Philip Henflow, long before he obtained the place of master of the king's bears.

Bear-baiting.

Bear-baiting was an amusement so much in fashion in Alleyn's time", that it afforded entertainment to all ranks of people; and his garden,

" Amongst Alleyn's papers is a covenant of Peter Street's, for the building at the bear-garden, which was to be fifty-six feet in length, and sixteen in breadth. The estimate of the carpenter's work was 65l.

" The latest record which I have seen by which this diversion was publicly authorized, is a grant to Sir Sanders Duncombe, " of the " sole practising and profit of the fighting and " combating of wild and domestic beasts with- " in the realm of England, for the space of " fourteen years." Pat. 14 Car. pt. 4. Oct. 11.

The baiting of bears and other beasts as a public exhibition for profit, has been revived more than once, during the present century, as appears from the following advertisements :

" At the boarded-house in Marybone-fields, " on Monday, the 24th of this instant July, " will be a match fought between the wild " and savage panther, and twelve English " dogs, for 300l. This match was made be- " tween an English gentleman and a foreigner ; " the latter was praising the boldness and " fierceness of the panther, and said, he " would lay the above-named sum that he " would beat any twelve dogs we had in " England. The English gentleman laid the " wager with him; the other has brought the " panther; and notwithstanding the boldness " of the creature, twelve to one being odds, " he desires fair play for his money, and but " one dog at a time.—First gallery, 2s. 6d. " second gallery, 2s. No persons admitted on " the stage but those belonging to the dogs. " The doors to be open at three o'clock, and " the panther will be upon the stage at five " precisely.

" Note—Also a bear to be baited, and a " mad green bull to be turned loose in the

" gaming place, with fireworks all over him, " and bull dogs after him; a dog to be drawn " up with fireworks after him in the middle " of the yard; and an ass to be baited upon " the same stage." Read's Weekly Journal, July 22, 1721.

" At the particular request of several per- " sons of distinction,

" The celebrated white sea-bear, which has " been seen and admired by the curious in " most parts of England, will be baited at Mr. " Broughton's amphitheatre, this day being " the 29th instant. This creature is now sup- " posed to be arrived at his utmost strength " and perfection; and though there never yet " was any one of this kind baited in Europe, " it is not doubted, from his uncommon size, " excessive weight, and more than savage " fierceness, but he will afford extraordinary " entertainment; and behave himself in such a " manner as to fill those who are lovers of di- " version of this kind, with delight and asto- " nishment.

" Any person who brings a dog will be ad- " mitted gratis." Daily Advertiser, Ja- nuary 29, 1747.

" We hear there will be a large he tyger " baited on Wednesday next at Mr. Brough- " ton's amphitheatre, in Oxford-Road, being " the first that ever was baited in England. " He is the largest that ever was seen here, " being eight feet in length. He is one of the " fiercest and swiftest of savage beasts, and it is " thought will afford good sport. The doors " to be opened at nine, and the diversion be- " gin at eleven." Daily Advertiser, Novem- ber 28, 1747.

" This day will be baited at the great booth " in Tottenham-Court, a large Norway bear, " by two large dogs at a time. None to be " admitted

garden, probably, yielded him as much profit as his theatre: it was not licensed, but was so well stocked, that when Sir John Darrington, then master of the bears to Queen Elizabeth, was obliged to exhibit this game to her majesty at a short notice¹⁶, he applied to Alleyn and Henflow for their assistance. The following is the copy of an advertisement from this bear-garden, preserved amongst Alleyn's papers:

" Tomorrow being Thursdaie, shal be seen at the bear garden on
 " the Bank-side, a greate match plaid by the gamesters of Essex,
 " who hath challenged all comers whatsoever, to plaie 5 dogges at
 " the single beare, for 5 pounds; and also to wearie a bull dead at
 " the stake; and for their better content, shall have pleasant sport
 " with the horse and ape, and whipping of the blind bear".

" Vivat Rex."

After the death of Sir John Darrington, the office of " chief
 " master, ruler, and overseer of all and singular his majesty's games,
 " of bears, and bulls, and mastive dogs, and mastive bitches," was
 granted to Sir William Steward; who refusing to treat with Alleyn
 and Henflow for the house and bears on the Bank-side, they were in-
 duced to purchase his office of him, for the sake of procuring a licence
 to bait them.

" admitted under 6d. or 3d. each." Ib.
 Dec. 27, 1750.

Bear-baiting and boxing soon after the latter date, received a severe check from the magistrates. The former, I believe, has never been revived.

¹⁶ One cannot have a better idea of the variety of her majesty's amusements, than from the following passage in one of Rowland White's letters to Sir Robert Sidney: " Her
 " majesty is very well:—this day she appointes
 " to see a Frenchman doe feates upon a rope
 " in the Conduit-court; to-morrow, she hath
 " commanded the beares, the bull, and the
 " ape, to be baited in the Filt-yard. Upon

" Wednesday she will have solemn dawncing." May 12, 1600. Sidney Papers, vol. ii, p. 194.

¹⁷ " Whipping a blinded bear, is performed
 " by five or six men standing circularly with
 " whips, which they exercise upon him with-
 " out any mercy, as he cannot escape from
 " them, because of his chain:—he defends
 " himself with all his force and skill, throwing
 " down all who come within his reach, and
 " are not active enough to get out of it, and
 " tearing the whips out of their hands, and
 " breaking them." Hentzner's Itinerary, printed at Strawberry Hill, p. 42.

Office of the
chief master
of the bears,
&c.

As the nature of this office is little known, it will, perhaps, be amusing to my readers, to give a short account of it, with copies of original papers relating thereto. Whenever it was the king's pleasure to entertain himself, or any of his royal visitors, with the game of bear-baiting, it was the business of the master of the game to provide bears and dogs, and to superintend the baiting: and as this cruel sport destroyed a great number of the poor animals, he was invested with the most unlimited authority to issue commissions and to send his officers into every county of England, who were empowered to seize and take away any bears, bulls, or dogs, that they thought meet for his majesty's service. This arbitrary proceeding was little relished by the subjects¹⁸; and the persons sent to take up dogs, were frequently ill-treated and beaten, the justices of the peace often refusing to grant them any redress. Some towns, and whole counties, to avoid these disputes, made a composition with the master of the bears, to send up a certain number of mastiff dogs yearly, upon condition, that the commission should never come into their neighbourhood. Among Alleyn's papers is an engagement signed by certain persons of the town of Manchester, wherein they promise to send up yearly, "a mastiff dogge or bytche to the bear-garden, between Mydsomer and Michaelmasse." The master of

¹⁸ Whoever happens to look into the records of this period, will have reason to be very thankful that he did not live in an age when his property was every moment liable to be seized to furnish entertainment for the court. A few references to the Patent Rolls will show to what extent these arbitrary seizures were carried. "A commission to take up well finging children, for furnishing the queen's chapel," Pat. 4 Eliz. pt. 6. Jan. 10. Pat. 9 Eliz. pt. 10. ap. 18. & Pat. 39 Eliz. pt. 9. July 15. dorso. Tusser, who wrote the poem, entitled "Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry," was impressed upon this

service, as he himself informs us in his Life, at the end of that work:

"Thence for my voice, I must (no choise)
"Away of force, like posting horse,
"For sundry men had placards then,
"Such childe to take."

"Commission to George Buck to take up as many paynters, embroiderers, taylors, &c. as he shall thinke necessary for the office of the revels," Pat. 1 Jac. pt. 24. June 23. "Commission to Andrew Pitcairn, to take up hawks for his majesty's recreation, and pigeons and hens for the keeping of them." Pat. 5 Car. 1. p. 1. Oct. 30.

the

the bear-garden, in Queen Elizabeth's time, was allowed to have public baitings on Sundays in the afternoon¹⁹; which liberty was taken away by James I. Alleyn complains much of this in a petition which he presented to the king; in which he also prays for an increase of salary. The whole petition is curious, and throws so much light upon the nature and prevalence of this diversion, that I shall make no apology for inserting it at length; and with it shall close this digression upon bear-baiting:

" To the king's most excellent majesty, the humble petition of
 " Philip Henslow, and Edward Alleyn, your majesties servants.

" Whereas it pleased your most excellent majesty, after the death
 " of Sir John Darrington, to grant the office of master of your
 " game of bulls, bears, and dogs, with the fee of sixteen pence
 " per diem unto Sir William Steward, Knt.; at which time the howse
 " and beares, being your majesties petitioners; but we not licensed
 " to bayte them, and Sir William Steward refusing to take them
 " at our hands upon any reasonable terms, we were therefore en-
 " forced to buy of him the said office, pastime, and fee, at a very
 " high rate; and whereas, in respect of the great charge that the
 " keeping the said game continually requires, and also the smallness
 " of the fee; in the late queen's time, free liberty was permitted
 " without restraint to bayt them, which now is taken away from
 " us, especially on the Sundays in the afternoon, after divine ser-
 " vice, which was the chiefeft means and benefit to the place; and
 " in the time of the sickness, we have been restrained many times
 " on the working days; these hindrances, in general with the loss
 " of divers of the beastes, as before the king of Denmark we lost
 " a goodly beare of the name of George Stone²⁰; and at another

¹⁹ Plays were performed on Sundays, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Malone's History of the Stage, p. 126.

²⁰ In a letter to Alleyn, amongst his MSS.

mention is made of the notable exploits of a bear, called " Little Bessie of Bromley," who fought in one day, twenty-one double and single courses with the best dogs in the country.

" bayting,

“ bayting, being before your majestie, were killed four of our best
 “ bears, which in your kingdom are not the like to be had, and
 “ which were in value worth 30l.; and also our ordinary charges
 “ amount yearly to 200l. and better; these losses and charges are
 “ so heavy upon your petitioners, that whereas formerly we could
 “ have letten it forth for 100l. a year, now none will take it gratis
 “ to bear the charges, which is your poor servants undoing, unless
 “ your majestie, of your gracious clemencie, have consideracion of
 “ us. These causes do enforce us humbly to become suitors unto
 “ your majestie, that in respect of the premises, and that we have,
 “ ever since your gracious entrance into this kingdom, done your
 “ majestie service with all duty and observance; it would please
 “ your majestie in your most royalle bounty, now so to relieve us, as
 “ we may be able to continue our service unto your majestie as
 “ heretofore we have done; and to that end, to grant unto us free
 “ liberty, as hath been granted in the late queen’s time; and also,
 “ in respect of our great and dayly charge, to add unto our said fee,
 “ 2s. and 8d. being never as yet increased since the first founda-
 “ cion of the office. And whereas, there are divers vagrants and
 “ persons of loose and idle life, that usually wandereth through the
 “ country with bears and bulls without any licence, and for ought
 “ we know serving no man, spoyling and killing dogs for that game,
 “ so that your majestie cannot be served but by great charges to
 “ us, fetching them very far; which is directly contrary to a statute
 “ made in that behalf, for the restraining of such: your majestie
 “ would be pleased, in your most gracious favour, to renew unto
 “ your petitioners our pastime; and to grant us, and our deputies,
 “ power and authoritie to apprehend such vagrants, and to convene
 “ them before the next justice of peace, there to be bound with
 “ sureties to forfeit his said bears and bulls to your majesties use, if
 “ he shall be taken to go about with any such game, contrary
 “ to the laws of this your majesties realm; and your poor ser-
 “ vants

"vants will dayly praye for your majesties long and happy
"reigne."

Alleyn continued to hold the office of master of the bears till his death, or very near it, at least he is so stiled in the letters patent, for the foundation of the college. He still continued also to be proprietor of the Fortune play-house, though he had for some years retired from the stage²¹. Having acquired a considerable fortune, he determined to bestow it upon a charitable foundation. The story²² of his forming this resolution, in consequence of a fright, appears to have been fabricated long after Alleyn's time; as Baker, his contemporary, who mentions the foundation of Dulwich college, and who was too fond of enlivening his history with marvellous narrations to let such a tale pass unnoticed, says nothing of it. Lord chancellor Bacon threw some obstacles in the founder's way; opposed his intentions of settling his estates in mortmain, and was hardly prevailed on to dispense with the statutes which prohibited such settlements. We are informed by the editors of the Biographia, that he wanted the king to consent to settling part of Alleyn's lands on two professorships, then about to be founded in Oxford and Cambridge, by two of his own friends, Sir Henry Saville and Sir Edward Sandys. Having obtained at length the royal assent, Alleyn fixed upon Dulwich as the spot on which to found his college, having purchased an estate there as early as 1606. Here he retired after he left the stage; and having formed his plan, he superintended the erection of the college, lived to see it finished, and spent the remainder of his days at Dulwich, visiting and being visited by some of the most respectable persons in the kingdom. He managed the affairs of the college till his death, not as master as hath been asserted, for he appointed his kinsmen, Thomas and Matthias Alleyn,

²¹ It is not certain at what period Alleyn ty prince of Wales.

left the stage; in an instrument dated 1612,
he stiles himself servant to the high and migh-

²² Aubrey gives it from tradition; Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 190.

to be master and warden on the completion of the foundation in 1619, though they did not take upon themselves the management of the college till after his death. It has been said, that after his marriage with his last wife, he repented of what he had done, and wished to revoke his charity; of this there appears to be no proof, nor have I any other to offer in contradiction to it, than his will; by which he appears to be so well satisfied with the foundation, that he augments it with further donations; nor is there any clause by which he excludes other benefactions, which has likewise been asserted.

Alleyn died in November 1626, and was buried in the college chapel on the twenty-seventh. Aubrey gives the following inscription, from a flat stone over his grave:

“ Here lyeth the bodie of Edward Alleyn, Esq. the founder of
 “ this church and college, who died the twenty-first day of
 “ November, 1626.”

It is probable that this inscription was obliterated, and that in substituting the following, which now appears, his age and the dates were erroneously inserted; for as he was buried on the twenty-seventh, it is more likely that he died on the twenty-first, than the twenty-sixth of November:

“ Sacred
 “ To the memory of
 “ Edward Alleyne, Esq.
 “ The worthy founder of this college,
 “ Who departed this life, Nov. 26.
 “ A. D. 1626. Ætat. 63.
 “ As likewise of
 “ Joan his dear and beloved Wife,
 “ Who finished her mortal race,
 “ June 28th, 1623.”

Alleyn

Alleyn was sixty years of age at the time of his death, as appears by his diary. Over the inscription are his arms²³.

As the founder's diary, which is extant, does not commence before 1617, we have no certain account when the building of Dulwich college was begun; the editors of the Biographia say, that the work was in great forwardness in 1614; and they presume, that 8000l. or 10,000l. were expended upon it before the commencement of the diary²⁴. The chapel was finished in 1616, and was dedicated on the first of September in that year. The whole form of the dedication, and the prayers used upon that occasion, are in archbishop Abbot's register, and have been printed in Wilkins²⁵. Cornelius Lyman, of Chr. Ch. Oxford, was entered fellow of the college the day before, but he was not one of the members at its final establishment in 1619. The deed of foundation is dated April 13, and the letters patent bear date June 21, 1619. The building being finished, and the members of the college appointed, the thirteenth of the September following was fixed on for the solemnity of the foundation; of which the following account is given in Alleyn's own words²⁶:

Building of
the college.

"Sept. 13, 1619. This daye was the foundation of the college
"finished; and there were present, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord of
"Arundell; Lord Coronell Cecill; Sir John Howland, high shreive;
"Sir Ed. Bowyer; Sir Thomas Grymes; Sir John Bodley; Sir
"John Tunstall; Inigo Jones, the King's surveyor; John Fluck,
"councillor; Richard Tayleboys; Richard Jones; John Anthony.
"They first heard a sermon, and after the instrument of creacion
"was by me read, and after an anthem, they went to dinner, which
"was as followeth:

Ceremony
of the foun-
dation.

²³ Argent, a chevron between three cinque-foils, Gules.

²⁴ The expences of the college during the period included in the founder's diary, amount-

ed to 2117l.

²⁵ Regist. Lamb. Abbot. pt. 1. f. 288. a.—290. a. Wilkins's Concilia. v. iv. p. 455—458.

²⁶ MS. Diary, Dulwich Coll.

Foundation
dinner.

" Two melle of meat
 " Capons in whight broth
 " Boyld pigions
 " Boyld venison
 " Forc't boyld meat
 " Could roft
 " Gran falade
 " A chine of beef, roft
 " Shoulder of mutton, with
 oyfters
 " Bak'd venison
 " Roft neates tongues
 " A florintyne
 " Roft capons
 " Roft ducks
 " Roft eeles
 " Weftfalya bacon
 " Cuffards."

So the other melle.

" 2 course

" Jellies
 " Roft godwits
 " Artychoke pye
 " Roft partridge
 " Wett leche"
 " Roft quayles
 " Codlyng tart
 " Houfe pigions
 " Amber leche
 " Roft rabbit
 " Dry neates tongues
 " Pickle oyfters
 " Anchovies."

So the other melle.

The whole expence of this entertainment, amounted to 20l. 9s. 2d.
 Alleyn has inserted in his diary the prices of each article; which,
 omitting some of the most minute, I have here transcribed. In com-
 paring them with the present prices of provisions, the difference in some
 articles will be found very striking, in others very trifling.

" A chine of beef, weighing twelve stone - - - 18 0

" Twelve neates tongues - - - 12 0

" Two dry neates tongues - - - 4 0

" A leg of mutton - - - 1 10

" A dish by this name is still occasionally brought to the table; it is somewhat like blanc-

mange, but made with a greater proportion of
isnglass.

1 " Nine

" Nine capons	-	-	1	2	0
" Two godwits	-	-	8	0	0
" Six house pigeons	-	-	4	4	4
" Eighteen felde pigeons	-	-	4	6	0
" Six rabbits	-	-	4	2	0
" Half a hundred of eggs	-	-	2	0	0
" A pottle of great oysters	-	-	3	0	0
" Barbaryes and grapes	-	-	1	6	0
" Two colleyflores	-	-	3	0	0
" Thirty lettes	-	-	0	4	0
" Sixteen artichokes	-	-	3	4	0
" Carrots, turneps, rosemary and bays	-	-	0	4	0
" Nineteen oranges, and four lemons	-	-	1	2	0
" Sweet water	-	-	0	8	0
" Pine apple seeds", 4 oz.	-	-	0	9	0
" Oringades, 2 lb.	-	-	3	4	0
" Wett fucket, half a pound	-	-	1	0	0
" Musket dyamonds	-	-	0	2	0
" Lump sugar, 9 lb.	-	-	0	9	0
" Nutmegs, 7 oz.	-	-	0	9	0
" Synamon, 1 oz.	-	-	0	4	0
" Curones, 4 lb.	-	-	0	2	0
" Gaffornes, quarter of an ounce	-	-	0	4	0
" Two rundlets of claret, containing eight gallons	-	-	0	16	0
" A bottle of canary, five pints	-	-	0	2	6
" Three quarts of sherry	-	-	0	2	0
" Three quarts of whight wine	-	-	0	3	0
" The buck, with warrant and fetching	-	-	2	0	0
" The cooks labor	-	-	1	16	0

" The seeds of the round topped fir; they Italy, where they are called pinocchi. The are still a part of the desert at the tables in tree does not perfect its seeds in England.

Of my own.

" A mutton	-	-	-	-	10	0
" Wheat for meal and flower, eight bushels	-	-	-	-	2	0
" Thirty pound of butter	-	-	-	-	15	0
" Two hoghedds of bere	-	-	-	-	4	0

Establish-
ment of the
college.
Endowment.

Statutes.
Master and
warden.

The college was founded for a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, and six sisters, twelve scholars, six assistants, and thirty out-members. The endowment consisted of the manor of Dulwich, and lands and tenements there; some lands in Lambeth parish; some messuages in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and the Fortune theatre. The revenues amounted to 800l. per annum. The statutes direct, that the master and warden shall be of the blood and surname of Alleyn; and for want of such, of his surname only: they must be twenty-one years of age, and unmarried. It was objected to Anthony Allen, a candidate for the warden's place, in 1670, that he wrote not his name Alleyn; and he was held to be disqualified on that account; but that objection has been frequently overruled since. Upon the death of the master, the warden succeeds; and a new warden duly qualified, according to the statutes, must be chosen by lot. The salary of the master is 40l. per annum, with an allowance for diet and two hundred faggots; the warden's salary is 30l. with the like allowance. The first master and warden, notwithstanding the clause which forbids their successors to marry, were both married men; their wives were allowed diet from the college; and Matthias Alleyn the warden, being a widower, was allowed to marry again. Some of the succeeding masters endeavoured to avail themselves of this circumstance, and to procure leave from their visitor to marry, but without success; the will of the founder being so clear and explicit upon this head. In Aug. 1681, their visitor expressly commanded, that no woman whatsoever should come to eat at the common table with the society. The fellows are chosen

chosen by lot; the statutes direct, that the two seniors shall be masters of arts, and officiate as preachers; the two juniors, graduates and in holy orders, to be school-master and usher; they must all be unmarried; the two seniors are allowed 12l. per annum, their diet, and one hundred and fifty faggots; the juniors, 10l., their diet, and one hundred faggots. Six chanters are also mentioned, of whom the two seniors were to be organists; the four others singing men, their salary 6l. per annum. These chanters are to be found no where but in the statutes; none were appointed by the founder himself at the original establishment of the college, the junior fellow, a layman, being then the organist, and the senior the only preacher, as it has continued ever since. The poor brethren and sisters must be sixty years of age at their admission, and unmarried: there is a clause in the statutes, which excludes any person infected with a noisome disease, or such as are decrepit in their limbs; if they marry, commit fornication, or adultery, they are to be expelled. I do not find that the annals of the college record any expulsions on this account: but very soon after the foundation, a note occurs in the register, "that two of the sisters were expelled for ungodly unquietness." It is directed by the statutes, that the poor brethren and sisters shall be chosen, as vacancies happen in the college, from the thirty out-members, who are to be of the parishes of St. Saviour, Southwark; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and St. Giles's, Cripplegate; ten out of each parish; and are to be lodged in alms-houses which he built, or ordered by his will to be erected for their reception. Not many years after the foundation, the estates of the college being in arrear, and much out of condition, these out-members were discontinued, and the college received the sanction of their visitor for so doing; but at the visitation in 1677²⁹, the pensions

Fellows.

Chanters.

Poor brethren and sisters.

Out-members.

²⁹ Visitation of Dulwich Coll. Tanner's MSS. Bodleian Library.

Scholars.

Assistants.

Visitor.

First members.

of the out-members were ordered to be paid. The twelve poor scholars are to be six or eight years of age at their admission, and to be educated till they are eighteen; to be taught writing, reading, grammar, music, and good manners; when their school education is completed, they are either to be apprenticed at the charge of the college to some trade or manual occupation, according to their capacities, or to be preferred to the university, where there are to be never more nor less than four. An allowance, which is not particularized, is to be made them for eight years; they are to receive 5*l.* to defray the expences of each degree, and are to succeed to the fellowships of Dulwich without lot. Isaac Desmevets, in 1692, was allowed 20*l.* a year by the college whilst he was at the university; but complaining that he was not able to subsist upon it, they increased his allowance to 25*l.* and gave him 17*l.* to take his degree of M. A. The expence attending the above establishments, is estimated in the statutes at 600*l.* per annum; of the remaining 200*l.* 100*l.* was to be deposited in the college chest for emergencies, and the other 100*l.* was to defray the charges of law suits, repairing roads, &c. The churchwardens of St. Saviour's, Southwark; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and St. Giles's, Cripplegate; were appointed assistants in the government of the college, and were to attend the audits; and the archbishop of Canterbury was appointed visitor. The assistants right of attending the audits, was confirmed at the visitation in 1635.

At the final establishment of the college, in 1619, Thomas Alleyn, citizen and barber surgeon of London, was appointed the first master, and Matthias Alleyn, of Dulwich, Gent. warden; the fellows were Sam. Wilson, M. A. John Harrison, M. A. Martyn Symmonds, clerk, and Thomas Hopkins, organist.

In 1638, the revenues of the college were so much impaired by the fall of the steeple, which happened July 6th, that it was

was dissolved, by order of the visitor, for the space of six months; during which time, the master, warden, and fellows received no salary, but the poor people, and the scholars were allowed two shillings a week each. The college seems indeed to have been peculiarly unfortunate in its dilapidations: it was not long after, that the whole of the one side, and part of the other, fell down; and in 1703, the porch, with the treasury chamber, shared the same fate.

During the civil wars, Dulwich college had its full share of the general confusion; the master and warden did not take an active part, but the fellows were in arms for the king; in consequence of which, their fellowships were sequestered, and a school-master and usher only (Stephen Street, and Edmund Colley) were appointed by the ruling powers. In 1646, these two presented a petition to the committee for plundered ministers³⁰, that they might have a double allowance for diet, as they stood in the place of the four fellows; their petition was rejected at first, but was afterwards granted, as being consonant to the will of the founder. In 1647, Fairfax's army being then at Putney and Fulham, a company of soldiers, under the command of Capt. Atkinson, was quartered in the college, for which they received the sum of 19s. and 8d. a poor recompence for the destruction of their organ, and other outrages which the soldiers committed. There is a tradition yet current in the college, that they took up the leaden coffins in the chapel, and melted them into bullets.

In 1649, the rents of the Fortune playhouse being in arrear, the college entered upon the theatre the 21st of November. Both houses of parliament passed an order, July 16, 1647³¹, for the suppression of plays and play-houses; they continued to act for some

Fortune play-
house.

³⁰ Reports of the Committee, Bodleian Library. ³¹ Perfect Occurrences, July 16—23, 1647.

time at the Fortune, in defiance of this resolution³²; but upon the parliament taking more severe measures, and ordering the play-houses to be made unfit for theatrical representation³³, they were obliged to desist. It was not surprising therefore, that the proprietors of the theatre should be in arrear for rent. At the archbishop's visitation, in 1667, it appeared, that the college had been brought in debt considerably by the *fall* of the Fortune play-house³⁴.

Having applied several times to parliament without redress, the college presented a petition in 1655, setting forth their grievances; and praying that the privilege of electing their own fellows might be restored. Cromwell, by letters patent, dated Feb. 11, 1655-6, appointed Nathaniel Fiennes, one of the commissioners of the great seal, Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, chief justice St. John, General Lambert, and others, commissioners, with full power to visit and settle the affairs of the college; this visitation took place March 19, 1657-8; but the commissioners appointed a new preacher and schoolmaster themselves, instead of restoring the privilege of election to the college. The next year, Elias Alleyn presented a petition to Richard Cromwell, then protector, in which he complained, that notwithstanding the visitation of the commissioners in the preceding year, the abuses of the college were not reformed; and that the master and warden still continued in their evil practices. In consequence of this petition, certain persons were appointed to inquire into the matter, and it came to a hearing at Whitehall; when it was alleged, that the master and warden had alienated lands belonging to the college, to the amount of 200l. per ann. and had applied the money to their own use; that they had sold divers valuable goods belonging to the college, and had aided and abetted the late king by conniving at the fellows being in arms against the parliament: after hearing

³² Ib. Aug. 6-13, 1647.

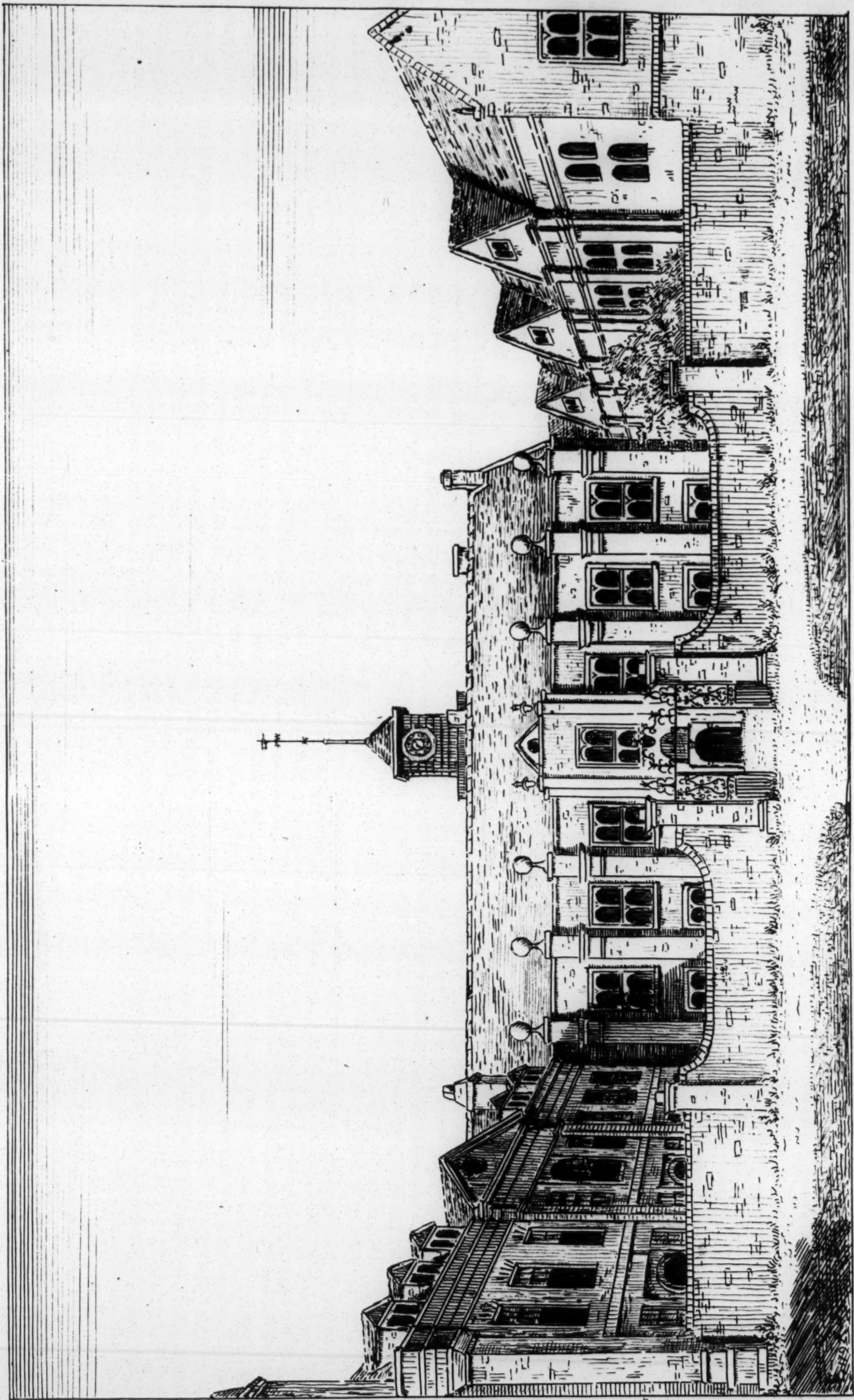
³³ Ibid. Feb. 11-18, 1647-8.

³⁴ The Fortune play-house, with the ground

thereto belonging, was advertised to be let for building on, in the Mercurius-Politicus,

Feb. 14-21, 1661.





Durwich College. Pl. I.

both sides a report was drawn up, and a copy ordered to be sent to each party, which was never done, and thus the matter ended.

The present master is Thomas Allen; he succeeded to that place in 1775, at which time Mr. William Allen was elected warden; the present fellows are Thomas Jenyns Smith, M. A. Nevile Stow, M. A. John Newell Puddicombe, M. A. and Mr. Richard Dowell, organist.

Present members.

Dulwich College consists of a front and two wings, which form three sides of a quadrangle; over the door, in the centre of the front building, is the following inscription upon a tablet of black marble:

Description of Dulwich-college.

“ Regnante Jacobo,
 “ Primo totius Britanniae monarcho;
 “ Edward Alleyn, armiger,
 “ Theromachiae Regiae praefectus,
 “ Theatri Fortunae dicti choragus,
 “ Aevique sui Roscius,
 “ Hoc collegium instituit;
 “ Atque ad duodecim senes egenos,
 “ Sex scilicet viros et totidem foeminas
 “ Commode sustentandos,
 “ Paremque puerorum numerum alendum,
 “ Et in Christi disciplina et bonis literis erudiendum,
 “ Re satis amplâ instruxit.
 “ Porro,
 “ Ne quod Deo dicaverat postmodum frustra fieret,
 “ Sedulo cavit.
 “ Diplomate namque regio munitus, jussit
 “ Et a magistro, custode, et quatuor sociis,
 “ Qui et conscientiae vinculis astricti,
 “ Et sua ipsorum utilitate admoniti,
 “ Rem bene administrarent,
 “ In perpetuum regeretur.

" Postquam annos bene multos collegio suo præfuiſſet,

" Dierum tandem et bonorum operum ſatur,

" Fato conceſſit

" VI. Cal. Dec^{ris}, A. D. 1626.

" Beatus ille qui miſertus eſt pauperum,

" Abi tu et fac ſimiliter."

The weſt end of the front building contains the hall, kitchen, and offices on the ground floor; above ſtairs are the apartments of the maſter and warden; the eaſt end is occupied by the chapel, a plain unornamented ſtructure; in which is a font inſcribed with a Greek anagram³⁵. The founder of the college, his wife, and her mother, are buried in the chapel; the inſcriptions are in Aubrey³⁶. A claufe in the ſtatutes permits the maſter, warden, and fellows to be buried in the chapel, but excludes all others. A cemetery was conſecrated at the ſame time with the chapel; it is ſituated about a quarter of a mile from the college, near the road to London. The chapel is now frequented by the inhabitants of the hamlet, to whom it ſerves as a chapel of eaſe; the parochial duties being performed by the ſenior fellow.

Register.

The baptiſms and burials are entered in the college register, which records likewiſe the ſucceſſion of the maſters, wardens, fellows, and other members; ſome few hiſtorical notes are occaſionally inſerted, of which I have availed myſelf in the account of the college. In the firſt leaf is a memorandum of the muſic books and inſtruments left in the college at Mr. Alleyn's death; the inſtruments were "a lute, a pandora, a cythera, and ſix vyols." In the earlier part of the register, the burials of the members of the college only appear to be recorded; a few baptiſms occur, moſt of them from

³⁵ NIYON ANOMA MH MONAN OYIN.

called Anne inſtead of Agnes, and her name

³⁶ The inſcription to the memory of Mrs. written Jenſlow. Aubrey's Surrey, vol. i. Henſlow, is very inaccurately given; ſhe is p. 198.

Norwood. It was not till towards the latter end of the last century, that the inhabitants of Dulwich, who are near two miles from the parish church, enjoyed the convenience of having the parochial duties performed so near their home.

The average of births and burials at Dulwich, I have noticed in describing the parish register of Camberwell.

Four persons are mentioned to have died of the plague at Dulwich in 1625; and thirty-seven in 1665, and 1666; most of whom were buried at Camberwell.

Anthony Boheme, called in the register, "The Famous Tragedian," was interred in the burial ground here Jan. 10, 1731. He is mentioned by the theatrical biographers, as an actor of considerable eminence. Macklin, who remembers him, says his abilities were over-rated, and that he was a mannerist.

Anthony
Boheme.

Another actor of less eminence, called in the register "John Eggleton, a player," was buried February 19, 1727: of himself little is remembered; his wife was an actress of merit, and was the original Lucy in the Beggar's Opera: her portrait is introduced by Hogarth in his scene from that play.

John Eggle-
ton.

The following singular entry appears among the burials in 1768, "Old Bridget, the Queen of the Gypsies, buried August 6th." This Bridget was niece and successor of Margaret Finch, whose history is very curious; of whom, I propose to give some account when I come to treat of the village of Beckenham, where *her majesty* was buried.

Bridget,
queen of the
gypsies.

In the west wing of the college which was repaired in 1667, the apartments of the poor sisters occupy the ground floor; over which is the picture gallery, seventy-seven feet long, and fifteen feet six inches wide; the cieling is richly ornamented with stucco, it is in a very ruinous state, and is shortly to be taken down, and the whole of the wing to be repaired or rebuilt.

Picture gallery.

The contents of the picture gallery have been very cursorily mentioned in all the histories of the college. Aubrey, from whom the succeeding writers on the subject seem to have copied, says, that there are portraits of Henry Prince of Wales, Sir Thomas Gresham, Mary Queen of Scots, and some other worthless pictures: the two latter portraits are not there, and as they are not mentioned in the old catalogue, it may be presumed they never were: of the remaining pictures which are treated with so much contempt, some have much merit, and many are valuable, as being original and unique portraits of remarkable persons: they may be thought therefore to deserve a more particular account. The catalogue which is in the hand-writing of Mr. Cartwright, by whom they were bequeathed to the college, ascertains both their names and prices. Many which are there enumerated do not now appear; perhaps Cartwright had disposed of them before his death: among these was a portrait of "the man who demolished the Earl of Essex with a hatchet in Westminster Abbey;" this destruction, of which an account is given in the notes³⁷, was not executed upon his person, but his effigies soon after his interment. The most remarkable of the portraits which remain, are the following:

Michael Drayton.

Michael Drayton, the poet³⁸, in a black dress, his own hair short, and a plain band. This cost Mr. Cartwright 15 l.

Sir Martin Frobisher.

Sir Martin Frobisher, a brave officer, and a distinguished circumnavigator, who discovered the north passage to China. He defended

³⁷ "The last night the hearse and effigies of the late Earl of Essex was most shamefully handled, cut to pieces, defaced, and spoyle'd, as it stood in the abbey of Westminster, by some rude person or persons (certainly some notorious cavaliers) who lurked on purpose secretly in the abbey all night, to do that mischievous and disgraceful act. Who they be is not yet discovered; but no doubt, it will be found out, and the actors and abettors made exemplary." Perfect Diurnal, Nov. 23-30. 1646.

³⁸ This head is now engraving for a series of original portraits, which are about to be published by Mr. Sylvester Harding; as are Richard Lovelace, Perkins, &c.

Brest against a superior force of Spaniards; and was knighted for his gallant behaviour in the engagement with the Armada³⁹.

The first Lord Lovelace, created by Charles I., who distinguished himself likewise as a naval officer, and took the King of Spain's West-Indian fleet⁴⁰. He was of Hurley in the county of Berks.

Lord Love-
lace.

Richard Lovelace, the poet, called in the catalogue, "Colonel Lovelace, in black armour." This man was a singular instance of the vicissitudes of fortune. After leaving Oxford, where the beauty of his person, and the variety of his accomplishments, procured him the esteem and admiration of all, he entered into the army; and having faithfully served his unfortunate master Charles I., he afterwards entered into the service of the French king, and was wounded at the siege of Dunkirk; he recovered from his wounds, and returned to England, where he found his beautiful mistress Lucy Sacheverell, who had supposed him dead, married to another; and being obnoxious to the then ruling powers, he was thrown into prison; being afterwards released, he wandered about in rags and poverty; and being broken down both in mind and fortune, died in obscure lodgings in Gunpowder-Alley, Shoe-lane, in the year 1658, and was buried in St. Bride's church⁴¹. There is a print of him by Faithorn.

Richard
Lovelace.

Sir William Lovelace, Serjeant Lovelace, and others of that family.

The Duchess of Suffolk, a whole length.

It does not appear what Duchess of Suffolk this is, probably Lady Willoughby, the last wife of Charles Brandon.

A portrait called "the Earl of Exeter," a head painted on board; the title must be a mistake;—there was no Earl of Exeter, before

³⁹ Fuller's Worthies, pt. 3. p. 203.

⁴⁰ Ibid, pt. 1. p. 110.

⁴¹ Ant. Wood, vol. ii. p. 147. 1st edit. and Granger, vol. i. p. 423. 4to.

Thomas

Thomas Cecil; it may be Henry, or Edward, Marquis of Exeter; the former was beheaded in 1538, the latter died 1556.

Greenhill.

"Greenhill, the painter, by himself." This is a good picture, and is engraved in the Anecdotes of Painting.

"Althea, with her hair dishevelled," said to be Lucy Sacheverell; though Lovelace always called her Lucrecia in his Poems.

Richard Burbadge.

"Burbadge, the actor." Richard Burbadge was a very celebrated tragedian, and a contemporary of Shakspeare. Camden calls him, "alter Roscius;" and Baker speaks of him in the same terms as he does of Alleyn, pronouncing them both to be such actors "as no age must ever look to see the like." He is known to have represented the character of Richard III.; and probably, performed the principal tragic parts in other of Shakspeare's plays. He was a principal proprietor of the Globe and Blackfriar's theatres; and died anno 1619.

Nathaniel Field.

"Nathaniel Field, the actor;" a good portrait. This cost Mr. Cartwright 101. He is represented dressed in a shirt trimmed with black lace. Field was one of the children of the Chapel Royal: he originally performed women's characters.

Richard Perkins.

"Perkins, the actor." Richard Perkins was one of the performers belonging to the Cockpit, Drury Lane, and is mentioned among those of principal note there: he acted in Shirley's and Heywood's plays. John Webster, the author of a comedy called, The White Devil, or Victoria Corombona, published in 1612, says, in a note, after praising the other actors, "in particular, I must remember the well-approved industry of my friend Master Perkins, and confess,

based no bearing beard is "the Earl of Exeter," a head painted on board. A portrait called "the Earl of Exeter," a head painted on board.

Malone's History of the English Stage, p. 186.

Ibid. p. 187. The portraits of Burbadge and Field, have been well engraved for Mr. Harding's series of heads and views to illustrate Shakspeare.

Malone's History of the English Stage, p. 211.

Dialogue of Plays and Players, printed in Doddsley's Plays, edit. 1780. vol. xii. p. 341.

Doddsley's Plays, vol. viii. p. 303. in the notes.

"the

"the worth of his action did crown both the beginning and the end". When the play-houses were shut up during the civil wars, Perkins resided in Clerkenwell, where he died; and was buried some years before the restoration. He wrote a copy of verses prefixed to Heywood's apology for actors.

"Sly, the actor." William Sly was a contemporary of Shakespeare, and was joined with him in the patent of 1603. He is introduced personally in Marston's *Malecontent*, 1604; and Mr. Malone conjectures, from his there using an affected phrase of Ofrick's in *Hamlet*, that he performed that part. He died before the year 1612⁴⁷. William Sly.

"Tom Bond, the actor." Of Bond little is known, but that he acted in Shakerly Marmyon's comedy of *Holland's Leaguer*, brought out in 1632. Tom Bond.

"Mr. Cartwright, sen. the actor." } These pictures cost 15 l. The Cartwrights.
 "Mr. Cartwright, jun. the actor." } each.

The former of these, whose name was William, was one of the Palsgrave's servants in 1622⁴⁸. The portrait, which is a very bad one, represents him in a laced band and cuffs. Cartwright the younger, is in a Vandyke dress; of him nothing certain is known: he probably was son to the former. There is a third portrait of a Cartwright, an actor, called in the catalogue, "my own portrait". This is a good picture by Greenhill: he is represented in a black robe and flowing peruke, with his hand on a dog's head. His name also was William. He was one of Killigrew's company at the original establishment of Drury Lane, where he played Falstaff. This Cartwright, by his will dated September 1686, left his books and pictures, several articles of furniture, and 390 broad pieces of

⁴⁷ Doddsley's *Plays*, vol. vi. p. 373.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* p. 47.

⁴⁹ Malone's *History of the English Stage*, p. 205.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* p. 265.

gold,

gold, to Dulwich College; but his servants defrauded the College of the greater part both of the furniture and money, of which they received only 65 l.

Besides the portraits above-mentioned, there are others of inferior value, and less note; and some other pictures, among which are an head of an old man, which has much merit, by Greenhill; an ancient view of London, said to be by Norden; the head of a woman, by Burbadge the actor, in chiaro-oscuro; some copies from Bassan; a sea view; and many more, which, as Aubrey says, are certainly very worthless.

Audit-room.

At the south end of the picture gallery, is the audit-room, where is a good picture of the founder, a full length, in a black gown⁵¹; a small portrait of a lady, on board, in a dress of scarlet and gold, with a Latin inscription round it; and some other portraits of little value.

Library.

Adjoining the audit-room, is a small library, in which are the books bequeathed to the college by Mr. Cartwright. This library formerly contained a very valuable collection of old plays, which were given by the college to Mr. Garrick when he was making his theatrical collection, in exchange for some more modern publications. There still remain some scarce editions of books in various departments of literature, as it may be imagined would be found amongst the stock in trade of a bookseller, who lived in the middle of the last century. The college is likewise in possession of a few curious MSS.; among them is the Founder's Diary, to which I have had frequent occasion to refer, and from which I here subjoin some curious extracts with occasional observations. It commences in September 1617.

⁵¹ This picture has been engraved in the first number of Mr. Harding's Series of Original Portraits, above-mentioned.

	£.	s.	d.
" Oct. 13, 1617. Paid the king's rent for the			
" " bank ⁵² - - - -	13	17	6
" Nov. 18, 1617. Wine at lady Clarke's at supper ⁵³	0	1	0
" — 19, — Wine at lady Clarke's at dinner	0	0	6
" Dec. 23. A ream of fine paper - - -	0	2	4
" — 31. Went to Suffolk-house			
" Given my lady my silver book			
" Paid for wrighting the verses - - -	0	10	0
" To Buckett for lyming ⁵⁴ it			
" To Mr. Brambel for the glass work - - -	1	2	0
" The whole value 15l."			

The Earl of Suffolk being at that time lord treasurer, it is probable that Alleyn was soliciting his interest to forward his patent; and it was usual upon such occasions, when a favour was expected from a minister, to make presents to his lady.

Jan. 1, 1618. Given my lady Clarke a pair of			
" filk stockings - - -	1	10	0
" Given Mr. Austen a pair of filk stockings - - -	1	10	0
" Given Mrs. Austen a pair of gloves - - -	1	10	0

The fashion of wearing richly embroidered gloves continued a long time: I have seen a pair which belonged to the Duchess of Exeter, Edward IV.'s sister; and they very much resemble the wedding gloves of Mrs. Hampden, wife of the celebrated patriot, which are now in the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry-hill.

Embroidered gloves.

It being much the fashion in Alleyn's time to make new-year's gifts, very numerous entries of such gifts occur at the beginning of

New-year's gifts.

⁵² The bear-garden on the Bank-side. ⁵³ This frequently occurs. ⁵⁴ Probably limning.

each year; consisting of capons, pullets, eggs, cakes, &c.; and sometimes as above, embroidered gloves and silk stockings.

Trumpeters. " Jan. 11, 1618. Given trumpeters on twelfth day 0 2 6
It appears to have been usual for trumpeters to go about, not only on particular festivals, but at other times, like the organ-grinders of the present day; frequent entries occur of money given them.

" Oct. 1, 1619. A noise of trumpeters came and
" founded, given them - - - 0 2 0

" Nov. 30. Given to trumpeters that founded at
" dinner - - - 0 2 0

" May 25, 1621. Given two noyes of trumpeters
" at two times - - - 0 4 0

" March 2, 1618. I din'd at the vestry, and gave a
" feminary preefte - - - 0 1 0

" March 4. Paid Mr. Garratt a fee for coming to
" the bear-garden this day - - - 1 2 0

" Ap. 2. A pint of muskadele - - - 0 0 6

" Ap. 17. I was at Arundel-house, where my lord
" showed me all his statues and pictures that
" came from Italy; given his man - - - 0 2 0

" Ap. 25. This morning, blessed be God, I sickned
" at my lady Clarke's; sent Dr. Lister my
" water - - - 0 2 0

Water-doc-
tors.

Dr. Lister was the first physician of his time. Hence it appears, that the practice of deciding on complaints by viewing the water of the patient, was not confined at that time to empirics only. In the March following, Alleyn applied to Dr. Gulsan, an eminent physician likewise, to whom he sent only six-pence; the persons who professed this branch of medicine alone, called themselves water-doctors, or water-scrigers. The newspapers of the present day inform us of practitioners in this line, both male and female;

female; some of them have attained great celebrity in their profession, and have practised with great success to themselves at least, if not to their patients, in cases which have been given over by the faculty.

" Ap. 28. Given Dr. Lister that came to me - 11 0

In a book called "Levamen Infirmi", written in 1700, the usual fees to physicians and chirurgeons at that time, are thus stated: " To a graduate in physick, his due is about ten shillings, though he commonly expects or demands twenty. Those that are only licensed physicians, their due is no more than six shillings and eight-pence, though they commonly demand ten shillings. A surgeon's fee is twelve-pence a mile, be his journey far or near; ten groats to set a bone broke or out of joint, and for letting of blood one shilling; the cutting off, or amputation of any limb, is five pounds; but there is no settled price for the cure."

" May 27, 1618. Bought a pair of organs of Mr.

" Gibbs, of Powles - 8 0 0

" Ap. 13, 1619. Paid Mr. Barrat for a dyapa-

" son stop to my organ, and other alterations 5 10 0

" July 11, 1618. I received my patent from Mr.

" Attorney, and he would nothing; but Mr.

" Beale had for it - 5 10 0

" His man - 1 2 0

" The chamber-keeper I gave - 0 5 6

" Aug. 16. Paid Mr. Attorney for my patent passing

" the signet and privy seal - 8 0 0

At Michaelmas this year, Alleyn, after enumerating the several articles of his expenditures during the last year, concludes thus, " and for lawe, the worst of any, 67l. 5s. 6d."

⁵⁵ Levamen Infirmi, or Cordial Comfort to the Sick and Diseased; by D. Irish, practitioner in physick and surgery, London, 1700, 8vo. p. 28, 29.

" Sept. 1618. More disbursed for the building in
 " the Black-fryars for this year, and in An.
 " 1617, when it first begun with the 200l.
 " disbursed by my father, buying in of leases,
 " charges in lawe, and the building itself, is 1105 0 2

" Feb. 14, 1619. Paid for four hundred and fifty damask roses,
 " at seven-pence the hundred.

" Mar. 29, 1619. Paid for powlinge of heads 0 0 10

" Ap. 27. Paid Sir Jeremy Turner, muster-master,
 " for two years mustering for my light horse,
 " a musket and corslet - - - 0 3 8

" July 30. Paid for powder to make a sweet bag - 0 1 7

" Aug. 1. This daye is my birth-day, and I am nowe full fifty-
 " three years old, blessed be the Lord God, the giver of life. Amen.

" June 6, 1620. The king sent a young tyger to the garden.

" June 26, 1620. My wife and I acknowledged the fine at the
 " common pleas, of all my lands to the college; blessed be God
 " that hath given us life to do it.

" July 21, 1620. This day I layde the first brick of the foun-
 " dacion of the alms-houses in Finsburie.

" Paid for my tawny sattin doublett - - - 1 2 9

" My whight taffeta doublett - - - 0 13 4

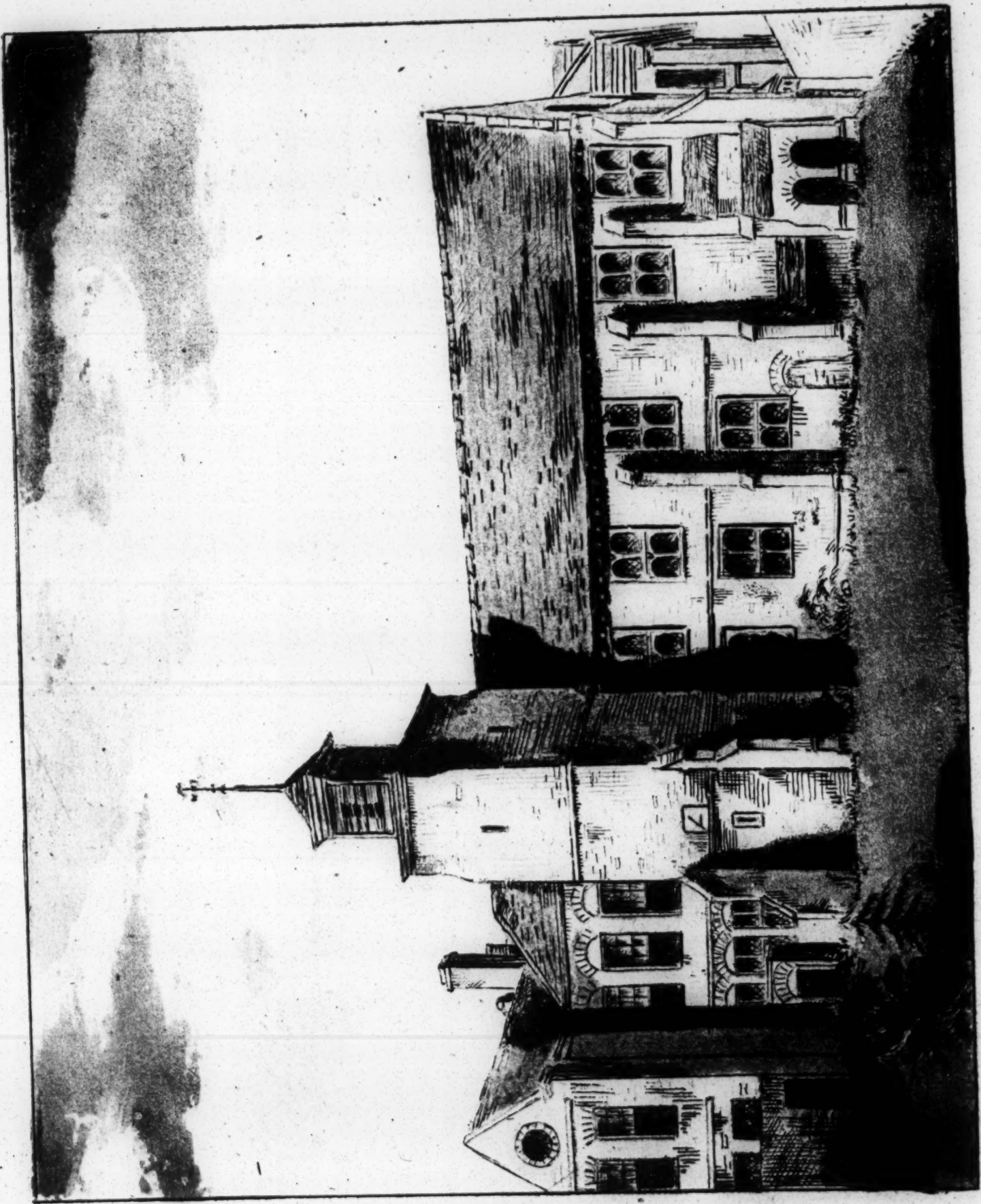
" Nov. 3, 1620. I changed my twelve owld fybles for new,
 " and gave four shillings a piece to boot to Mr. Gibkin for them."
 These are in the picture gallery.

The taste for sibyls must be much altered, or Mr. Alleyn had a
 very dear bargain; it would be difficult to meet with a broker
 that would give *four-pence* a piece for them now.

" Nov. 11, 1620. Bought of Mr. Gibkin, four-
 " teen heads of Christ our Saviour, and the
 " twelve Apostles, at a noble a piece - 4 10 4

These





Dulwich College. Pl. 2.

Engraved on the last stone, 1789, by J. K. L. L.

These are in the audit-room, and very wretched performances they are.

" December 15. This day I paid for the manor
" and parsonage of Lewisham - 1000 0 0

" Dec. 29. This day the French Ambassador, the duke of Lo-
" raine, with three hundred and seventy-three persons, came to
" Somerset-place."

Alleyn was right in the fact, but misinformed as to the person. In
Dec. 1620, the marquis de Cadenet, brother to the duke de Luines,
arrived in England from France, with a great train.

" Jan. 17, 1621. I this day toke a poor fatherless child.

" Mar. 20, 1621. I bought a white horse of Sir
" Edward Fowler - 4 8 0

" Dec. 9. This night at twelve o'clock, the Fortune was burnt."

In the ensuing year, are frequent entries of money given to the
workmen, rebuilding the Fortune theatre.

" Feb. 1622. Paid the ten members at Finsbury their quar-
terage.

" Ap. 26, 1622. I din'd with the Spanish ambassador, Gundomar.

" June 12. I went to my lord of Arundell's, and showed the
" Fortune plot."

The Diary ends in September 1622.

The east wing of the college has been entirely rebuilt; it was
finished in 1740, and cost the college above 3,600l. In the centre
of this wing, on the first floor, is the school-room, and on each
side the fellows' chambers, which are spacious and pleasant; beneath
are the apartments of the poor brethren.

Behind the college is a garden of very considerable extent,
whence the view in the second plate of the college was taken; it ex-

" Sir John Finet's Philoxenes, p. 67.

hibits

hibits the south side, consisting of the chapel and the masters apartments.

PECKHAM.

Peckham, a hamlet in the parish of Camberwell, is situated on the road to Greenwich, a mile from the village, and contains three hundred and seven houses. It appears by Doomsday-book, that it belonged formerly to Battersea.

Manor.

The manor, which had been held by Alfred of Harold, was granted by the Conqueror to Odo, bishop of Baieux, his half-brother, and was held under him by the bishop of Lisieux. I find it mentioned in only two records, of a subsequent date, as a manor distinct from Camberwell; the first is a grant by Thomas Dolfaly, of the manor of Peckham, which had been given him by Sir John Stonor, senior, to Edward de Barneby, vicar of Camberwell, and John Fauconer, chaplain, and their heirs⁵⁷; this was in the reign of Edward III.; the other is a grant of the same manor to Tipper and Dawe⁵⁸, by queen Elizabeth.

Manor of Bredinghurst.

Two manors in Peckham are recorded by the names of Bredinghurst and Basynges; so called, no doubt, from some of their early possessors. The family of Bredinghurst, or Bretinghurst, had property in Peckham in the reign of Edw. I. as appears by Mr. Windham's Court Rolls. The manor belonged to Thomas Wolfely, in the reign of Edw. III.⁵⁹ and at subsequent periods, to Edward Dolehill⁶⁰; and Margaret Bernard, widow⁶¹. John Scott, Esq. died seized thereof, 1 Eliz.⁶²; it afterwards came to the Muschamps. Francis Muschamp died seized of it in 1632⁶³. Edward Eversfield, who

⁵⁷ Cl. 27 Edw. III. m. 22. 25, 26, & 27. Brit. Mus. 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

I suspect this to be the manor of Bredinghurst, in Peckham, of which Thomas Dolehill, or

Dolfaly, died seized, 43 Edw. III. His son

Edward held it, 6 Ric. II.

⁵⁸ 34 Eliz. Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit.

Mus. No. 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

⁵⁹ 4 Edw. III. Terrier of Lands in Surrey, abstract of Mr. Shard's Title Deeds.

⁶⁰ Hen. IV. Ibid.

⁶¹ Cole's Escheats, Brit. Mus. Harleian MSS.

⁶² 1 Eliz. p. 14.

⁶³ Ibid. No. 758. p. 156. The descent of

the manor from this period, is taken from the

married

married Mary Muschamp, an heiress, sold the manor to Sir Thomas Bond, in 1672. His son Sir Henry alienated it to Sir Thomas Trevor, afterwards lord chief justice, and created a peer. Lord Trevor, made Peckham his occasional residence. His wife Elizabeth was buried at Camberwell, May 29, 1702⁶⁴. After his death it was purchased by Mr. Hill, a merchant, from whom it descended to the present proprietor, William Shard, Esq. The manor was held of the king, as of his castle of Dover.

The manor-house is situated near the centre of the hamlet at a small distance from the road leading from Camberwell to Greenwich, on the left hand: it was built by Sir Thomas Bond, in 1672, immediately after he had purchased the estate. Sir Thomas was one of the confidential friends of James II., and left the kingdom upon his abdication of the throne. There is a tradition, that the mob were so exasperated against him, that they plundered his house at Peckham, and were with difficulty restrained from pulling it down. His son, Sir Henry, was receiver-general to James in France, and is mentioned amongst the persons of note who left that kingdom with him, when he made his unsuccessful voyage to Ireland⁶⁵.

The only mention I find of the manor of Basynges is, that Henry Baker died seized thereof in 1557⁶⁶. It was held of the manor of Camberwell. The family of Basynges had been settled in this parish at a very early period. Solomon de Basynges, who appears to have been sheriff of London in the reign of king John, had possessions there; part of which he bequeathed to the nuns of Haliwell⁶⁷.

At Peckham are meeting-houses for the anabaptists and presbyterians. A congregation of the latter has been long established there, of which Mr. Samuel Chandler was minister, in 1716⁶⁸.

Manor of
Basynges.

Samuel
Chandler.

⁶⁴ Parish Register.

⁶⁵ Life of James II. 12^o. 1702. p. 263.

⁶⁶ Cole's Escheats, Brit. Mus. Harleian MSS.

411. p. 45.

⁶⁷ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 532.

⁶⁸ Biograph. Brit. edit. 1784.

He published a great variety of sermons, and religious tracts; amongst which, besides such as are written in defence of the tenets maintained by those of his own persuasion, are some for which Christianity at large is much indebted to him; particularly "a Vindication of the Christian Religion," of which archbishop Wake, in a letter addressed to him, speaks in terms of high commendation⁶⁹.

A Roman urn of glass was dug up in the middle of the highway at Peckham, about the beginning of this century⁷⁰.

HATCHAM
Manor.

Beyond Peckham, towards Greenwich, lies Hatcham, now a single house; it is described in the Conqueror's Survey to have been in Surrey, and seems to be mentioned as an appendage to Camberwell. It is a manor partly in Kent, and partly in Surrey, and is sometimes called in the Records, Hatcham Barnes. Brixi (who probably gave name to the hundred of Brixton, anciently called Brixistan) held it of Edward the Confessor: at the time of the Survey, the bishop of Lisieux held it of Odo bishop of Baieux. The land was of three carucates, and was valued at forty shillings. It was in the possession of the family of Bavent, as early as the reign of Edward I. when Adam de Bavent had a grant of free warren there⁷¹, and continued to be their property till the 36th of Edward III. when Hawisne, the widow of Sir Roger Bavent, quitted claim to the priory of Dartford⁷². It was kept in the hands of the crown for some time after the suppression of monasteries, and was leased by Queen Elizabeth to Anne Broke Lady Cobham, in the 42d year of her reign⁷³. It was granted by James I. to George Salter and John Williams⁷⁴, and

⁶⁹ Biograph. Brit. edit. 1784.

⁷⁰ Bagford's Letter relating to the Antiquities of London, prefixed to Leland's Collectanea.

⁷¹ 13 Ed. I. Cart. Antiq. Brit. Mus. 58. I. 37.

⁷² Cl. 36 Ed. III. m. 43.

⁷³ Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. 29. Sept. 19.

⁷⁴ There are five grants by James I. in the

Rolls' chapel, of very numerous possessions in Surrey, and other counties, to George Salter and John Williams. As the particulars are not expressed in the Index, it would be a work of considerable time to examine the Rolls. I shall content myself therefore with giving all the references, that those who are interested may know where to consult them. Pat. 7 Jac.

and was by them alienated to Peter Vanlore; from him it passed to the family of the Brookes, who sold it, 11 Jac. I., to the Haberdashers' Company of London, as trustees to the charitable bequests left by William Jones, Esq. to the town of Monmouth. Hatcham is assessed the sum of 102l. to the land-tax.

Jac. pt. 16. May 22; pt. 34. Nov. 26; and manor from Salter and Williams, is taken from
pt. 35. Oct. 7. Pat. 8 Jac. pt. 37. June 26. the abstract of Title Deeds belonging to the
and pt. 49. June 5. The descent of the Haberdashers' Company.

THE name of this parish was anciently written *Cartsham*, which signifies Old Town: about the reign of King John it assumed the name of *Kerlesham*; it was afterwards varied in the records to *Kerlesham*, *Cartsham*, *Cerlesham*, and *Kerlesham*: it has now for two centuries been uniformly written *Cartsham*. How it acquired its first syllable is matter of conjecture only, as there is no record which mentions any of its early proprietors from whom it could be so denominated.

The parish lies in the hundred of *Wallington*; it is about eleven miles from *Westminster-Bridge*, and three to the south of *Croydon*. It is bounded by *Beddington*, *Barnard*, *Sutton*, and *Mitcham*. The arable land exceeds the pasture in a proportion of eleven to one. The soil is various; in some parts loam, but chiefly chalk or clay, of which the former predominates. *Cartsham* pays the sum of 380l. 6s. 8d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 1s. 7d. in the pound.

The river *Wandle* passes through the parish, and being increased by other streams and several springs which rise there, forms a large sheet of remarkably clear water, in the centre of the village, which gives it a singular, and in the summer a very pleasing appearance.

Cartsham is celebrated by *Fisher*, for trout and waimute.

C A R S H A L T O N.

Name.

THE name of this parish was anciently written Aulton, which signifies Old Town: about the reign of King John it assumed the name of Kerfulton; it was afterwards varied in the records, to Kerfulton, Carfulton, Crefulton, and Krefulton: it has now for near two centuries been uniformly written Carshalton. How it acquired its first syllable is matter of conjecture only, as there is no record which mentions any of its early proprietors from whom it could be so denominated.

Situation and boundaries.

The parish lies in the hundred of Wallington; it is about eleven miles from Westminster-Bridge, and three to the south of Croydon. It is bounded by Beddington, Banstead, Sutton, and Micham.

Soil.

The arable land exceeds the pasture in a proportion of seven to one. The soil is various; in some parts loam, but chiefly chalk or clay, of which the former predominates. Carshalton pays the sum of 386l. 6s. 8d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 1s. 7d. in the pound.

The river Wandle passes through the parish, and being increased by other streams and several springs which rise there, forms a large sheet of remarkably clear water, in the centre of the village, which gives it a singular, and in the summer a very pleasing appearance.

Carshalton is celebrated by Fuller, for trout and walnuts^{*}.

^{*} Fuller's Worthies, pt. 3. p. 76.

On the banks of the Wandle are established several manufactories; the principal of which are, two paper-mills, occupied by Mr. Curtis and Mr. Patch: Mr. Savignac's mills for preparing leather and parchment: Mr. Filby's mills for grinding logwood: Mr. Shipley's oil-mills, which were burnt down in 1785, and rebuilt: Mr. Ansell's snuff-mills, and the bleaching grounds of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Cookson. At these manufactories an extensive trade is carried on; but their nature is not such as to employ a great number of hands.

Manu-
facto-
ries.

Before the Conquest, there were five manors in Carshalton which were held of the Confessor by five freemen, who, as the record expresses it, could go where they pleased; no inconsiderable privilege in the feudal times. They were afterwards united into one manor, which was held by Godfrey de Manneville; but the record of Doomsday suggests, that he was never lawfully seized of it. About the middle of the 12th century the manor belonged to Faramusus de Bolonia, and was the inheritance of his daughter Sibella, who married Ingram de Fiennes. There is a charter of Richard I.st confirming it to her, with power to hold it as her husband did on the day that he took his journey to the Holy Land: the same charter empowers her to marry whomsoever she will. The manor continued in the possession of the Fiennes's as late as the reign of Henry III.rd. It afterwards belonged to Sir William Ambesus⁴, and at a later period to Richard Chisbeche⁵. In the reign of Edw. III. it became the property of the Carews⁶. Nicholas de Carru held it of Guy de Bryene, by

Manor.

² Cart. Antiq. A. 36.

³ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 313. f. 15. The Fiennes's at that time held their property in Carshalton of Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford. William de Fiennes died seized of 20 marks issuing out of the manor of Kerfalon, 20 Edw. I. Dugdale's Baro-

netage, vol. ii. p. 243.

⁴ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 6281. and Cl.

46 Edw. III. m. 29.

⁵ Cl. 5 Hen. V. m. 12.

⁶ Cl. 47 Edw. III. m. 35. and Cl. 14

Ric. II. m. 37.

an annual rent of 10 marks, which was afterwards purchased'. I find that in the reign of Edw. VI. the manor was in the possession of the St. Johns. How it passed from the Carews to that family, does not appear; but I have reason to suppose, that it was by intermarriage. In the reign of Hen. VIII.⁷, the wardship of John, son of Sir John St. John, was granted to Sir Richard Carew⁸; who married him to Margaret, one of his daughters, and probably gave the manor of Carshalton with her as a portion. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was divided into two parts¹⁰. One moiety was alienated to the Burtons, 32 Eliz. Sir Henry Burton, K. B. left it to his brother Charles, who sold it to Dixie Long, 1647. From him it passed by inheritance to the Shorts, and was purchased of that family by Sir Wm. Scawen, Knt. in 1712. James Scawen, Esquire, his great nephew, sold it to George Taylor, Esquire, who is the present proprietor.

The other moiety passed from the St. Johns to the family of Cole; and from them, 18 Jac., to Anne Countess of Arundel and Surrey. By the trustees of Henry Earl of Arundel, who died in 1652, it was sold in 1655 to Edmund Hoskins, afterwards knt. and serjeant at law; his son sold it to Sir William Scawen, who thus became possessed of both the moieties, which have been united ever since.

The manor-house is situated within a park not far from the church, on the right hand of the road to Beddington.

Design for the
manor-
house.

About the year 1726, Thomas Scawen, Esq. formed a design of building a magnificent house on a rising ground in the park, a little to the south of the church: the materials were prepared at a very

⁷ Cl. 48 Edw. III. m. 24.

⁸ 4 Hen. VIII. See Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756. vol. iv. p. 392.

⁹ Nicholas Carew, first cousin of Sir Richard, who died without issue, appears to have

been seized of the manor of Carshalton. Baronetage, 1741. vol. iv. p. 190.

¹⁰ The descent of the manor from this period was obligingly communicated by R. Barnes, Esq. the steward.

great expence, but the building was never begun. James Leoni, who was to have been the architect, published eight plates of the plans and elevations of this intended mansion; they were engraved by Picart, and are annexed to Leoni's edition of Alberti's Architecture".

Richard Kymberle held a manor in Carshalton, in the reign of Edward III.¹¹: this I supposed at first to be the same that is called, in Cole's Escheats, the Manor of Kymerley, of which John Scott died seized, 1 Eliz.¹²; but from the court rolls of the manor of Carshalton it appears, that John Scott held a capital messuage and lordship in Carshalton, formerly Bartholomew Kynardesley's, and late Edward Burton's. After the death of John Scott, it was divided into five severalties, and it continued to be described in the court rolls as the manor of Kynnerley. As it is not now known, it would be scarcely possible to trace the alienations of these severalties. By a court roll of 1642, it appears that some of them were then in the possession of Robert Drewe and Robert Duck; and that Cecilia Sollars, widow, only sister and heir of Henry, son of the above Robert Duck, claimed two fifths of it, as her inheritance¹⁴.

Manor of
Kymerley, or
Kynnerley.

The manor of Stone-Court, alias Gaynesford's-place, belonged formerly to the family from whom it takes its name, and was in their possession in the reign of Philip and Mary¹⁵: of its subsequent owners, the only information I have been able to procure, is, that it belonged, in the last century, to the Cater family. It was sold in 1729¹⁶ to Thomas Scawen, Esq. of whose son James it was purchased by the present proprietor William Andrews, Esq.

Manor of
Stone-court,
or Gaynes-
ford's-place.

¹¹ These views consist of the elevations of the east, west, north, and south fronts; the section from north to south; the plan of the grand story, the upper story, and the offices; and the plan and elevation of the greenhouse.

¹² Cl. 15 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 39. and Cl. 16 Edw. III. m. 18. dorso.

¹³ Cole's Escheats, Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 759. p. 25.

¹⁴ From the information of R. Barnes, Esq.

¹⁵ Court Rolls of the Manor of Carshalton, communicated through the same source.

¹⁶ From the information of William Andrews, Esq.

The manor-house is situated near the sheet of water above described, to the north of the church. It was rebuilt by Mr. Cater about 1710. In the hall is an ancient chimney-piece, said to have been brought from the palace of Nonfuch.

A record in the tower, being a release of the manor of Kerfalcon by Isabel Greene to John Holt, temp. Hen. VI.¹⁷, may relate to either of the last-mentioned manors.

Bartholomew Baron Burgherft possessed lands in this parish¹⁸; and procured a charter of free warren here in the reign of Edward III.

Sir Thomas Copley, Knt. died seized of considerable property in Carshalton, temp. Eliz.¹⁹.

The church.

The church stands on a rising ground near the centre of the village; it consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel: the aisles are divided from the nave by ancient pillars of rude workmanship, and not uniform; their capitals are ornamented with feathers and foliage. The aisles were raised about the beginning of the present century, in order to make galleries, principally at the expence of Sir John Fellows and Sir William Scawen. The present church appears to have been built originally of flints; the chancel, the lower part of the aisles, and of the tower, being now composed of those materials: the aisles were raised with brick; the tower, which is low and embattled, is situated between the chancel and nave; the upper part of it is built of free-stone. A church is mentioned in Domesday. In the Registry at Winchester, is a commission dated 1324, for reconciling the church of Carshalton, which had been polluted by the death of Thomas Gruton²⁰.

The following circumstance leads one to conjecture that the present structure was erected in the reign of Richard II. Before the

¹⁷ Cl. 33 Hen. VI. m. 29. dorso.

¹⁸ Cl. 23 Edw. III. m. 16.

¹⁹ Cole's Escheats, Harleian MS. Brit. Mus.

²⁰ Regist. John de Stratford, pt 2. f. 6. a.

alterations

alterations above-mentioned were made, there were in the windows of the north aisle²¹, the arms of Burley²² and Sarnesfield²³, with the order of the garter; and those of John Beaufort Earl of Somerset²⁴, without that distinction. Simon, Richard, and John Burley, and Nicholas Sarnesfield, were elected knights of the garter in the reign of Richard II.: The Earl of Somerset was afterwards of the same order, but was not elected till the reign of Henry IV. The architecture of the chancel confirms the above conjecture. The columns which separate the nave from the aisles, appear to be of a much more remote age.

At the east end of the north aisle, is a massy monument of marble, to the memory of Sir John Fellows, who died July 28, 1724. Monuments.

At the east end of the south aisle, is a handsome monument supported with Corinthian columns and pilasters, to the memory of Sir William Scawen, who was three times M. P. for the county of Surrey; he died October 17, 1722; the monument is ornamented with his effigies in white marble; he is represented in a loose robe and flowing peruke, reclining on his right hand.

In the same aisle is a monument of black marble, supported by Ionic pillars, to the memory of Sir Edmund Holkins, Knight, serjeant at law, who died in 1664.

In the north aisle, near Sir John Fellows's monument, is a white marble urn, with an inscription to the memory of Sir George Amyand, Bart. who died in 1766.

Near the west door of the church is a marble tablet to the memory of Thomas Bradley, a former vicar, who being a non-conformist,

²¹ Vincent's Visitation of Surrey.

Or, crowned Argent.

²² Burley bears Or, 3 bars, and in chief 2 pallets Sable; an inescutcheon Gules, charged with 3 bars ermine.

²⁴ John Earl of Somerset bears the arms of England within a border gobony Arg. and Azure.

²³ Sarnesfield bears Az. an eagle displayed

resigned

resigned his living in the year 1689. He died Oct. 22, 1709, aged fifty-nine.

Tomb of
Gaynesford.

Against the north wall of the chancel, near the communion table, is an altar tomb of Purbeck marble; over it is fixed in the wall a large slab of the same materials, on which are upright figures of Nicholas Gaynesford, and his family, as represented in the annexed plate. These figures have been gilded and enamelled; the enamel, in which the drapery of the wife has been painted, still remains, which is a circumstance rarely to be met with in tombs of this kind. Her head-dress, remarkable for its extraordinary size, corresponds with other specimens of the same date; her robe, which has close sleeves, is of red, edged with gold; of the four sons, it may be observed, that the eldest appears in armour as the esquire, the second is habited as a priest, and the third and fourth as merchants; Gaynesford himself appears in armour, kneeling on one knee; his gauntlet and sword are at his feet.

This Nicholas was of the family of Gaynesford, of Crowhurst in Surrey. He attended Elizabeth the queen of Henry the VII. in her procession from the Tower to Westminster, previously to her coronation. He, and the other esquire of honour, — Verney, rode in the procession with the Lord Mayor of London, (as they are described in a MSS. in the Cottonian Library,) “welle horsede in gownes of
“cremesyne velvett, having mantells of ermyne, and on ther hedes
“hattes of rede clothe of golde ermyne, the beher foward.” The office of esquire of the body was of a very honourable nature. It is thus described in the household book of Edward the Fourth,
“Esquiers for the body, four, noble of condition, whereof alway two
“be attendaunt upon the king’s person to array and unarray hym,
“to watche day and nyght to drefs hym in his clothes, and they be
“callers to the chaumberlayn if any thing lak for his person, or

²⁵ Leland’s Coll. vol. iv. 2d edit. p. 220.

“plefaunce;



Pray for the Soules of Nicholas Gaynesford squire for the body of the most noble princes Edward
 the first Henry the first Margaret his wife Also for the Soules of the most noble princes Elizabeth
 Elizabeth his wife of the said most noble princes his wife his wife his wife his wife his wife his wife his wife his wife
 in the year of our lord 1544 The said squire departed this life the day of in the year
 of our lord 1544 The said squire departed this life the day of in the year
 of our lord 1544 The said squire departed this life the day of in the year

Tomb of Nicholas Gaynesford and his Family, in Carshalton Church.



“plefaunce; theyre bufines is in many secrets, some fitting in the
 “king’s chaumber, some in the hall with perfones of like service,
 “which is called knyghts service, taking every of them for his
 “lyvery, at night, a chete loffe, one quart wyne, &c.” Their fee
 was 7½d. a day while in waiting²⁶.

Margaret Gaynesford was the daughter of — Sydney, of the county
 of Suffex; she is mentioned by Leland, as being present at the coro-
 nation of Henry VII.’s queen²⁷. On the tomb, are the arms of
 Gaynesford and Sydney, and some other coats²⁸; from the blank
 spaces in the inscription, it appears that the monument was erected
 in Gaynesford’s life-time.

In Vincent’s Visitation of Surrey, are preserved some inscriptions
 from brafs plates, to the memory of the following perfons, some of
 which are now loft or much mutilated: viz. Thomas Ellynbridge,
 gentleman porter to Cardinal Morton, who died in 1497; (the canopy
 on this tomb remains with part of the inscription;) Walter Gaynes-
 ford, chaplain, who died in 1493; (this tomb remains with the
 figure of a priest; and the inscription, though much worn, is legible;) Joan wife of John Gaynesford, who died in 1474; John Perce-
 bridge, vicar, who died in 1474; and John fon of Thomas Fro-
 mound of Cheam, who died in 1580.

Against the south wall of the chancel, is the following fingular in-
 scription, to the memory of William Quelch, a former vicar of this
 parish:

Tomb of
 W. Quelch.

“M. S.

“Under the middle stone that guards the ashes of
 “a certain Fryer, somtimes vicar of this place, is
 “raked up the dust of William Quelch, B. D. who
 “ministerd in the same since the reformacion.
 “His lott was, through God’s mercy, to burn

²⁶ Royal Household Establishments, publish-
 ed by the Society of Antiquaries, 4to. 1790.

²⁷ Leland’s Coll. vol. iv. p. 233. 2d ed.

²⁸ Gaynesford bears Arg. a chevron Gules

between three greyhounds Sable: Sydney
 bears Or, a Pheon Azure. The other coats
 are Arg. three Roses Gules. 2. Or, a cross
 vert. 3. Arg. a Lion rampant Gules.

" Incence here about 30 years, and ended his course

" April the 10, An. Dom. 1654, being aged 64 years."

Some Latin lines, which are so full of errata as not to be intelligible, and a few English verses not worth inserting, follow.

Within the rails of the communion table, is a gravestone to the memory of Charles Burton, Esq. who died in 1661, the last of the Burtons of Carshalton. Of this family was Sir Henry Burton, Knight of the Bath. They came to this parish by the intermarriage of one of their ancestors, with Joan, daughter and heir of John Ellinbridge: she died in 1523, and was buried in the north aisle, where there is an inscription on a brass plate to her memory.

On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Dixey Longe, Esq. who died in 1664; against the south wall; that of Henry Herringman, and his wife Alice, who lived together fifty-eight years, and died within six weeks of each other in the seventy-sixth year of their age, an. 1703.

Parish register.

The register of this parish begins in 1538; it is comprised in two books, the more ancient of which, with a very commendable zeal for its preservation, has been handsomely bound in Russian leather. It appears in general to have been kept with accuracy, excepting the entire omission of any entries from 1644 to 1651, for which the then vicar makes the following quaint apology:

" Good reader read gently:

" For though these vacant yeares may seeme to make me guilty of
 " thy censure, neither will I fymply excuse myselfe from all blemishe;
 " yet if thou do but cast thine eie upon the former pages and see with
 " what care I have kept the annals of mine owne time, and certified
 " errors of former times, then thou wilt begin to think there is
 " some reason why he that began to build so well should not be able
 " to make an ende.

" The truthe is, that besyde the great miseries and distractions of those
 " pretermitted years, which it may be God in his own wisdome would

" not

“ not suffer to be kept upon record, the special grounds of that pre-
 “ termination ought to be imputed to Richard Finch, the parish clerk,
 “ whose office it was by long prescription to gather the ephemerie,
 “ or dyary of the dayly passages, and to exhibit them once a year to
 “ be transcribed into this registrey ; and though I often called upon
 “ him agayne and agayne to remember his charge, and he always tould
 “ me that he had the accompts lying by him, yet at last I his
 “ excuses, and resolved upon suspicion of his worde, to put him to
 “ a full tryal. I found to my great grief that all his accompt was
 “ written in sand, and his words committed to the empty winde.
 “ God is witness to the truth of this apologie, and that I made it
 “ known at some parish meetings before his own face, who could not
 “ deny, neither do I write it to blemishe him, but to cleere mine
 “ own integrity as far as I may, and to give accompt of this mis-
 “ carriage to after ages, by superscription of my own hand.”

“ Mar. 10, 1651.

William Quelch, B. D. Vicar.”

The more modern Register Book, which begins in 1703, and is continued to the present time, appears to have been kept with great accuracy. Since the year 1708, the birth as well as the baptism of each child is particularized. It is much to be wished that this plan was universally adopted; as in many cases, especially where any considerable time has elapsed between the birth and the baptism of children, it may be of very material consequence to them at some future period, to have the date of their birth so well authenticated.

	Average of Births.		Average of Burials.		Comparative state of po- pulation.
	—		—		
1580—1589	—	10	—	6	
1680—1689	—	14	—	13	
1780—1789	—	33	—	33	

By which it appears that the inhabitants have increased within the last century, in a proportion somewhat of more than two to one. The present number of houses is one hundred and sixty-five.

Plague years.

In the year 1625, only eight persons died at Carshalton; in the ensuing year there were thirty-six burials. Mr. Quelch observes in a note, that "it was a year of very great mortalitie, but that not one died of the plague, but a disease somewhat akin to it;" and he refers for a similar circumstance to the year 1543, in which I find entries of thirty-one burials. In 1665, there were fifteen burials; in 1666, twenty-three; neither of the numbers much exceeding the average of each period.

In the earlier part of the Register are many entries of the Gaynesford and Muschamp families; the former were the descendants of Nicholas Gaynesford, whose tomb has been described; the latter were of the family of Muschamp of Peckham; of whom one was baron of the exchequer, and was buried at Carshalton, June 4, 1579.

Sir Nicholas
Throkmorton.

"Sir Nicholas Throkmorton, was buried Mar. 3, 1569-70."

This was the celebrated statesman who had an occasional residence at Carshalton²⁹. Sir Nicholas was one of the most eminent men of his time³⁰, being esteemed a good soldier, and an able politician. He had a command at Muffelborough-field, and brought the news of the victory, for which he was knighted. In the beginning of Queen Mary's reign he narrowly escaped with his life, being accused as an accomplice in Wyat's conspiracy; he owed his safety to his own ingenious defence, and to the integrity of his jury, for which they were fined and persecuted. Sir Nicholas was afterwards received into her majesty's favour. Queen Elizabeth bestowed on him several places of profit and honour; though he was once in disgrace with her, on suspicion of his promoting the Duke of Norfolk's intended marriage with the Queen of Scots. He was afterwards employed in several embassies;

²⁹ There are two letters in the Burleigh Papers from Sir Nicholas Throkmorton, one dated "at my ferme off Carsalton, Sept. 18, 1568, the other from Carsalton, Feb. 25, 1569, vol. i. p. 472. and 577."

³⁰ The anecdotes of Sir Nicholas Throkmorton, are taken from Fuller's Worthies, pt. 3. p. 123. and the Baronetage, 1741, vol. ii. p. 358.

and

and grew so much in favour at court, that the Earl of Leicester looked upon him as a formidable rival; and it was suspected that he hastened his death by poison, as he died suddenly at the earl's house near Temple Bar, after eating a hearty supper. There is a life of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton in verse, in the Harleian Collection of MSS. which appears to have been written soon after his decease. Speaking of his reconciliation with the Earl of Leicester, the writer says,

"Whoso believes a foe late reconcil'd,
"Is for the most part spitefully beguil'd."

A short specimen of the poetry will suffice: the following passage intimates that the queen sent physicians to his assistance, but that he died before they arrived:

"Was ever man so bound to sovereign

"As I to mine, who in extremity

"Did send both doctors for to ease my pain,

"A comfort great to cure my conscience;

"But phyfic came in vain when I was kill'd,

"Too late to keele when all the milk is spill'd."

The author making Sir Nicholas himself the speaker, probably occasioned the report that he wrote his own life in verse. Sir Nicholas Throckmorton married the daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, by whom he left a large family: he died as above-mentioned on the twelfth of February, and was buried on the twenty-first at St. Catharine Cree church", where there is a monument to his memory. The custom of celebrating the funeral of eminent persons, some time after their interment, in the church of the parish where they had a residence, and, which continued many years after the reformation, accounts for the above entry in the Register.

"1576. The right honorable Lorde Thomas Howard, viscount of Bindon, and Mistris Mabel Burton, were married June 7."

" N^o 6353-1.

"-Funeral certificate, Herald's college.

Frances
Duchess of
Richmond.

Frances the celebrated Duchess of Richmond, whose legend is to be found at large in Wilson's Life of James I. was an offspring of this marriage³³. Her first husband was Henry Prannel, the son of a vintner, who dying soon afterwards in affluent circumstances, left her a rich widow³⁴. It was not long before she had many suitors; among others Sir George Rodney and the Earl of Hertford. On her preferring the latter, Sir George, with the romantic gallantry of that age, wrote her a letter with his own blood, and immediately ran upon his sword. During the earl's life she was addressed by the Duke of Richmond "as an humble suppliant, sometimes in a blue coat with "a basket-hilted sword, making his addresses in such odd disguises³⁵." Being once more at liberty by the death of the earl, she consented to marry the Duke of Richmond, and thus arrived at the summit of her honours; though it was said, that she was ambitious of soaring yet higher; and that surviving the duke, and finding the king a widower, she vowed that she would never marry a subject, after having been the wife of so great a prince as Richmond: but though she took care that her vow should reach the king's ears, he was determined not to take the hint. She was a woman of the most consummate vanity, which her second husband, the Earl of Hertford, would sometimes take an opportunity of mortifying; and "when he found her in "these exaltations would say, Frank, Frank, how long is it since thou "wast married to Prannel³⁶?" There is a whole length portrait of the duchess in the gallery at Strawberry Hill; two prints of her are extant, both of them very rare.

³³ Wilson says, but erroneously, that her mother was daughter to the Duke of Buckingham. The pedigrees, which are corroborated by Prannel's funeral certificate, correspond with a note inserted in the parish register, by William Quelch a future vicar, that Mabel Burton's daughter became Duchess of Richmond.

³⁴ "It is said, that Sir William Woodhouse "would faine marry the rich widdow Prannel, "richly left indeed." Rowland White to Sir Robert Sidney, Jan. 16, 1599. Sidney State Papers, vol. ii. p. 160.

³⁵ Wilson, p. 258.

³⁶ Ib. p. 259.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Ewell: the benefice is now a rectory, having been endowed with the great tithes about the beginning of the present century by Mr. Byne, who was then the lay impropriator: William Hollin, the first rector, was instituted in 1703. The rectory formerly belonged to Merton-Abbey, to which it was given by Faramusus de Bolonia, in the twelfth century³⁷. After the dissolution of monasteries, it was granted to William Goringe by Edward VI.³⁸; it afterwards belonged to the Fromonds³⁹, and came by inheritance to the Bynes, who intermarried with that family. In 1291⁴⁰ the possessions of Merton-Abbey at Carshalton, including the rectory, were taxed at 12l. 6s. 6d.; the vicarage is rated in the king's books at 11l. 12s. 16d.⁴¹

In 1646 it was ordered that 15l. per annum, reserved out of the lands belonging to the dean and chapter of Bangor, should be given to Mr. William Quelch as an augmentation of his vicarage at Carshalton, provided that he subscribed the engagement⁴².

The present patron of the rectory is Henry Byne, Esq.; the incumbent, the Rev. William Rose, who was instituted in 1779.

Before I close the account of Carshalton, I should mention, that on the premises now belonging to Theodore Broadhead, Esq. a house was built by Dr. Radcliffe, the celebrated physician, and noble benefactor to the University of Oxford; he was no less conspicuous for his great skill, than for the bluntness of his manner, which spared no rank, however exalted. He gave great offence by his rudeness to King William and to the Princess of Denmark; the latter, when she came to the throne,

Dr. Radcliffe.

³⁷ Register of Merton-Abbey, Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. VII. and Leland's Coll. vol. i. p. 7.

³⁸ Fee-farm rolls, Augmentation Office, Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. No. 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

³⁹ Cole's Escheats, Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus.

⁴⁰ See note, p. 10.

⁴¹ Proceedings of the Committee for plundered Ministers, Bodleian Library.

refused

refused to appoint him her physician: such, however, was the opinion of his skill, that he was often called upon for his advice, especially during her last illness. The doctor was then residing at Carshalton, whence he was summoned to attend her majesty; being himself ill with the gout, he refused to obey the summons, which indeed was irregular, as not coming from proper authority. His refusal, however, made him so unpopular, that after the queen's death, he received several threatening letters, which gave him so much uneasiness, that his apprehensions of the revenge of the populace were thought to have hastened his own end. In a letter, dated from Carshalton, August 3, 1714, he mentions the receipt of these letters, and declares his intention of not stirring from home. He died there the first of November following⁴². His house at Carshalton was sold to Sir John Fellows, one of the governors of the South-Sea Company, by whom it was rebuilt; at which time, in levelling the ground to make an avenue, many human bones were found⁴³. The house was afterwards the residence of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

Benefactions.

Mr. Henry Smith bequeathed 2l. per annum to the poor of Carshalton; Mr. Byne left them an annual sum of 7l. to be laid out in coals; Mr. Fellows gave 20l. per annum to apprentice boys, and Mr. Muschamp 10l. to poor widows.

⁴² These anecdotes of Dr. Radcliffe are taken from the *Biographia Britannica*, edit. 1748.

⁴³ Aubrey's *Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. ii.

East Chesham.
Minor of

Extent and foil.

Manor:

Great Cartulary of the See of Canter-
bury in the Bodleian Library, p. 34.

the payment of all taxes, except for the repairing of bridges and fortresses, and defraying the expence of the king's expeditions. The grant concludes with the usual uncharitable anathema against any person who should presume to infringe it: "Excommunicatus cum diabolo societur;" that is, in plain English, "May he go to the devil." In Doom-day, the manor of Ceiham is said to be held by Archbishop Lanfranc for the support of the monks. It afterwards appears to have been divided; one moiety being called West Cheyham, and held by the prior and convent of Canterbury; the other, East Cheyham, with the advowson of the church, being the property of the archbishop. The manor was valued in the Confessor's time at 8l.; at the time of the Survey, at 15l. In 1291³, the moiety belonging to the archbishop was taxed at 10l.; that belonging to the convent, at 6l. 13s. 4d.

Manor of
East Cheam.

The manor of East Cheam continued in the possession of the see of Canterbury till the year 1540, when it was alienated by Archbishop Cranmer to King Henry VIII. in exchange for Chilset park in Kent⁴. It remained in the crown till the reign of Queen Mary, who granted it to Anthony Lord Montague⁵: of him it was purchased about twenty years afterwards by Henry Earl of Arundel⁶; from whom it passed to John Lord Lumley, who married his daughter and coheir. Lord Lumley dying without issue, this manor was inherited by the descendants of his sister Barbara, who married Humphrey Lloyd of the county of Denbigh; and being the property of the Rev. Robert Lumley Lloyd who died in 1729, he left it by will to the late Duke of Bedford: the duke sold it to Mr. Northey, father of William Northey, Esq. of Epfom, who is the present proprietor.

Manor of
West-Cheam.

The manor of West Cheam continued in the hands of the crown some time after the suppression of monasteries. The reversion of

³ See note, p. 10.

⁴ Exchange and Grants of Lands by Hen. Ayscough's Cat, No. 4705.

VIII. in the Augmentation Office.

⁵ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus.

⁶ Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. 8. ap. 22. Pardon Alien.

the site thereof was granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Lord Lumley⁷; and it appears, that he purchased the manor itself of Henry Beacher⁸, 25 Eliz. It has since undergone the same alienations as that of East Cheam.

The manor-house at East Cheam, which is situated about half a mile from the village towards Sutton, is an ancient structure, built, as I imagine, by Thomas Fromound, who married the daughter and heir of John Yerde, lessee of the manor under Archbishop Cranmer. In the hall window are the arms of Yerde, impaled by Ellinbridge. Fromound, whose mother was an heiress of that family, bears on his tomb the arms of Ellinbridge quartered with his own. The hall remains in its original form, the upper part being surrounded by an open wooden gallery: adjoining the hall, are the buttery and cellar with ancient doors: in the parlour is some rich mantled carving. The chapel is converted into a billiard-room. This house and premises, called the Site of the Manor of East Cheam, were held under the crown by the Fromounds⁹, after the manor itself was granted to Lord Montague. They continued in possession of it till the middle of the last century. Bartholomew Fromound, who was fined the sum of 240 l. by James I. as a recusant, died in 1641, and was the last of that family settled at Cheam. The premises afterwards became the property of the Pettes, and were sold a few years ago by Lord Petre to Philip Antrobus, Esq. the present proprietor.

East-Cheam
manor-house.

The manor-house of West-Cheam, situated near the church, is a large brick edifice, which contains nothing particularly deserving of description: it appears to be in a neglected state, and has not for some years been the residence of its owners.

West-Cheam
manor-house.

The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan. It appears by a note on a pane of glass taken out of the old palace at Croydon, that "the

⁷ Pat. 2 Eliz. pt. 3. Apr. 27.

⁹ Pat. 1 & 2 P. & M. pt. 13. Feb. 14.

⁸ Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. 10. Apr. 25.

"church of Cheme was burnt by lightning in the year 1639." The injury it received must have been only partial, as the tower and some parts of the church, which are of a prior date, still remain; the form of the building, however, in consequence of this accident, and some subsequent alterations, has been so changed, that no conjecture can be formed of the date of its structure. The tower, which is built of flint and stone, is low, square, and embattled.

St. Mary's
chapel.

At the south-east corner of the church, is a small chapel dedicated to St. Mary, which was built before the year 1449, as is evident from the will of John Yerde, who directs his body to be buried therein. He bequeaths his estates in Surrey, after the death of his wife, to his second son John, to whom also he leaves 400 muttons; 20s. to the repair of the church, and 20s. to the high altar¹⁰. His tomb is still to be seen, with an inscription on a brass plate much worn. There are small figures of himself and his wife Anne. Her head-dress resembles that of Margaret Gaynesford at Carlhalton. Anne Yerde died in 1453.

Tomb.

In this chapel also are the tombs of Thomas Fromound, who married the daughter and heir of John Yerde the younger, and died in 1542; of another of the same family much obliterated; and of Bartholomew Fromound, who died in 1579. Jane, one of the daughters of the latter, married the celebrated Dr. Dee.

Against the west wall of the same chapel, is a monument to the memory of Lord Stourton, a Roman catholic peer, who died in 1753.

At the east end of the chancel, from which it is separated by a screen of wood, is an aisle built by John Lord Lumley, in 1592, as a burial place for his family. The roof is enriched with pendant ornaments.

¹⁰ Regist. Lamb. Stafford, f. 188. b.

Against

Against the north wall is the monument of Lord Lumley. On a large tablet supported by Corinthian columns, and surrounded with coats of arms of the Lumleys, and families allied to them by marriage", is the following inscription:

Tomb of
John Lord
Lumley.

" Deo Opt. Max. et Posteritati Sacrum Johanni Dom. et Baroni
" de Lumley, viro nobilissimo, innocentia, integritate, constantia,
" fide, pietate, religione, comitate, rerum difficilium diuturna per-
" pessione, et patientia ornatissimo, feliciter et sancte in terris
" mortuo decimo die Aprilis anno Christi Servatoris, millesimo
" sexcentesimo nono, ætatis suæ LXXVI. uxor amantissima et
" amici acerbo in officio diligentes hoc ei monumentum, non
" honoris erga quo abundavit vivus et florescet mortuus, sed
" amoris causa quem memoria colent, ut debeat, sempiterna, devo-
" tissime consecrarunt.

" Pio quoque erga nobilissimam Lumleyorum gentem affectu
" ducti in honorem ac memoriam ejusdem, primogenitorum illius

" The ancient arms of Lumley were Gules, Willington. 8. Az. Semé de lis, a lion ram-
6 ring-doves, Arg. 3, 2, and 1. Marmaduke Lumley, who married the daughter
and heir of Thomas Baron Thwenge, changed them for the arms of that family,
Arg. a fesse Gules, between three popinjays vert, beaked and legged of the second. The arms
impaled by Lumley are, 1. Gules a Saltier Arg. for Gospatrick Earl of Northumberland.
2. Sable 3 cups Argent, for Cawtre. 3. Gules, a Saltier Arg. for Nevil. 4. Sab. a fret Arg.
for Harrington. 5. The Royal Arms quartered with Burgh (Or, a cross Gules) and Mortimer
(Az. 3 bars Or, an inescutcheon Arg. on a chief between two cantons party per bend Or
and az. dexter and finister, as many pallets); over all a baton finister for Elizabeth, natural
daughter of King Edward IV. who married Sir Thomas Lumley. 6. Az. a bend Or, for
Scroop. 7. Gules, a Saltier vairé born by

Willington. 8. Az. Semé de lis, a lion ram-
pant, Or, for Holland. 9. Gules, a chevron
engrailed between 3 garbs, Arg. for Redham.
10. Sab. a chevron. Arg. a chief indented of
the second, for Thornton. 11. Az. a maunch
Or, for Conyers. 12. Quarterly. — 1. Ermine;
2. paly of 6 Or. and Gules: 3. 2. 1. 4. 3. 2. 1.
for Knightley. 13. Gules a lion rampant, Or,
for Fitzalan. 14. Arg. 3 cinquefoils, Gules
for D'Arcy.

Over the tomb are the modern arms of
Lumley, quartering: 1. Ancient arms of Lum-
ley. 2. Sab. 3 cups Arg. for Cawtre. 3. Gules, a
Saltier vairé. 4. Az. Semé of cinquefoils, a lion
rampant, Arg. for Morewyke. 5. Arg. 2 bars
Gules, on a canton of the second, a lion
passant, guardant Or. 6. Thornton. 7. Arg.
a chevron Gules within a border engrailed sable
born also by Thornton. See Lumley's family
insignia, Brit. Mus. King's MSS. XVII. A. XIV.

" familiæ

"familie successiones seriatim hæc in tabulâ sculpi atque describi cu-
 "rarunt:—quorum primus Liulphus nomine nobilis generosusque
 "minister, ex Anglosaxonum genere vir clarissimus qui latè per
 "Angliam possessiones multas hæreditario jure possidebat cum tem-
 "pore Regis Gulielmi Primi Conquistoris Angliæ, Normanni
 "ubique sævirent, et quia Cuthbertum Dunelmensem antistitem inter
 "Divos relatum, multum dilexerat, cum suis ad Dunelmum se con-
 "tulit, et ibidem Walchero Episcopo adeo devenit charus et accepta-
 "bilis, ut absque illius consilio nihil consulte fieri videbatur: mul-
 "torum dehinc odium sibi conflavit, donec a Gilberto quodam aliisque
 "sceleratis dicti Episcopi ministris crudeliter tandem occideretur:
 "in cujus necis vindictam Northumbri Walcherum Præsulem innocen-
 "tem apud Gateshead trucidarunt. Anno 1080, Ex Aldgitha con-
 "juge Northumbrorum comitis Aldredi filia Liulphus filium suscepit
 "Uctredum Patrem de Gulielmi de Lumley ejus nominis primi, a
 "cujus loci dominio sui posterii cognomina sunt sortiti: Gulielmum,
 "istum Uctredi filium Dunelmensis Episcopus Hugo eidem frui
 "immunitatibus voluit, quibus cæteri sui Barones in episcopatu
 "gaudebant et Secundi Henrici Regis cartam inde obtinuit. Tanti
 "Beneficii non immemor Gulielmus villam suam de Dicton in
 "Alverton-scira eidem episcopo et successoribus suis liberaliter con-
 "tulit; a primo Gulielmo oritur secundus, a secundo tertius, qui ex
 "filia Gualteri Daudre equitis Rogerum filium procreavit, maritum
 "Sybellæ coheredis incoliti Baronis Hugonis de Morwyco; inde
 "natus Robertus, qui ex Lucia sorore et hærede Thomæ Baronis de
 "Thwenge Marmaducum filium genuit, paternorum armorum
 "desertorem primum sibi suisque retentis maternæ stemmatis insigni-
 "nibus.—Procreat is, ex Margaretta Holland conjuge suâ, Ra-
 "dulphum equitem strenuum quem Rex Ricardus Secundus anno
 "Regiminis octavo ad Baronis Regni dignitatem evexerat; ductâ-
 "que Aleanorâ primi comitis Westmarie sorore, Johannem tulit,
 "qui

" qui ex Feliciâ Uxore Thomam suscepit cui Margaritta conjux
 " filia Jacobi Harrington equitis, Georgium enixa est maritum
 " Elizabethæ hæredis Rogeri Thornton armigeri, inde pater
 " efficitur illius Thomæ qui ex magni Regis Edwardi Quarti filiâ
 " naturali Ricardum suscepit: is Annam ducens sororem Gulielmi
 " Baronis Coigners, Johannam reliquit hæredem sponsum Johannæ
 " filia Henrici Le Scrope de Bolton, Baronis eximii, avum Johan-
 " nis ultimi Baronis de Lumley, hoc conditorio in certam spem
 " futuræ resurrectionis repositi: quem illi Georgius filius, ex Jana
 " cohæredi Ricardi Knightley equitis, unicum reliquerit nepotem ac
 " hæredem; bino conjugio felix ultimus hic Johannes fuit, Janæ
 " scilicet Arundeliæ comitis Henrici filia ætate maximæ et cohæredi
 " necnon et Elizabethæ filia Johannis Baronis D'Arcy, fæminæ non
 " solum prosapia et antiquo stemmate nobili, sed quod magis laud-
 " andum virtutibus, pudiciâ, verecundiæ, et amore conjugali
 " nobilissimæ.—Ex illarum prima nati filii duo Carolus et Thomas,
 " filiaque unica Maria haud diu superstites adeo ipsa infantiâ mæf-
 " tissimis fatibus sublata."

There is an engraving of this monument in Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England.

Lord Lumley was engaged by his father-in-law, the Earl of Arundel, in the design of promoting a marriage between Mary Queen of Scots and the Duke of Norfolk, for which he was imprison-
 ed; but escaping without farther punishment, sat afterwards upon the trial of that Queen". Camden speaks of him as a man of the strictest virtue and integrity; and says, that he was, in his old age, a most complete pattern of true nobility. He was high steward of the University of Oxford; and having a taste for literature, collected a fine library of books, in which he was assisted by his brother-in-law,

Lord Lum-
ley.

²² Burleigh Papers, vol. ii. p. 26—138. Camden's Annals of Q. Elizabeth, p. 190. 236. 8vo.

²³ Ibid. p. 487.

Humfrey

Humfrey Lloyd", a celebrated antiquary. After his lordship's death, which happened in 1609, they were purchased by King James, and became the foundation of the Royal Library, which now forms a part of the collection in the British Museum.

A portrait of Lord Lumley, inclosed in a wooden case, still remains in his chancel at Cheam; he is represented in a high-crowned hat, a ruff, and a long beard; the picture is almost decayed; but an engraving of it is preserved in the last edition of Sandford".

Tomb of
Jane Lady
Lumley.

On the south side of Lumley's chancel, is a stately monument of marble, to the memory of Jane Lady Lumley: the upper part of it, which exhibits her own effigies in basso-relievo, is represented in the annexed plate: beneath, is an altar tomb of very large dimensions: on the front, which is divided into two compartments, are the figures of her daughter and two sons, kneeling; and at each end are the arms and quarterings of Fitz-alan²⁴ and Lumley. The tomb is covered with a slab of black marble, eight feet five inches in length, and four feet two inches and half in breadth; round the edge is the following inscription:

" Vixi dum volui, volui dum Christe volebas,

" Christe mihi spes est, vita, corona, salus.

" Jana Henrico Comiti Arundeliæ filia et cohæres, Johannis
" Baronis Lumley charissima conjux, præstans pietatis studio, vir-
" tutum officiis, et veræ nobilitatis gloria, corpore, sub hoc tumulo
" in adventum Domini requiescit."

Jane Lady Lumley, daughter of Henry Earl of Arundel, was a very learned woman. She translated the Iphigenia of Euripides, and some of the orations of Isocrates into English; and one of the latter

²⁴ Biograph. Brit. edit. 1748, p. 4276, 4277. in the notes.

²⁵ London, 1707. fol.

²⁶ Fitz-alan quarters, 1. Barry of 8 Or and

Gules, for Poyntz. 2. Arg. a fesse Gules, a canton of the last, for Woodville. 3. Sab. a fret Or, for Maltravers.

into



Tomb of Jane Lady Lumley.



into Latin". The MSS. are in the British Museum". Lady Lumley died in 1577, as appears by the parish register.

"Johanne Lumley, sepult. 9 Mar. 1576-7."

On the north side of the same chancel is the monument of Lord Lumley's second wife, daughter of John Lord Darcy of Chiche; her effigy lies at full length under an arch, the ceiling of which is chequered with cinquefoils and popinjays. There is a Latin inscription without dates. Over the tomb are the arms of Lumley, impaling Darcy.

Tomb of
Elizabeth
Lady Lum-
ley.

A neat marble tablet, with the following inscription, is affixed to one of the pillars of the nave:

Monument of
Sir Joseph
Yates.

"Sacred to the Memory

"of the Honorable

"Sir Joseph Yates, Knight,

"of Peel Hall in Lancashire,

"successively a Judge of the Courts

"of King's Bench and Common Pleas;

"whose merit advanced him to the

"seat of Justice, which he filled with the most

"distinguished abilities and invincible integrity.

"He died the 7th day of June 1770,

"in the 48th year of his age,

"leaving the world to lament the loss

"of an honest Man and able Judge,

"firm to assert

"and strenuous to support

"the laws and constitution

"of his Country."

Over the inscription are the arms of Yates, Arg. three Gates

Sable.

"Ballard's Memoirs of Learned Ladies, p. 121.

"King's MSS. XV. A. I. II. and IX.

Sir Joseph Yates was admitted of the Inner Temple in the year 1738; he practised special pleading for some time below the bar, to which he was called in 1753. In 1764, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, from whence he removed to the Common Pleas in 1770, the year in which he died. His contemporaries agree in giving full testimony to the truth of the encomiums bestowed on him in his epitaph. Sir Joseph Yates made Cheam his occasional residence for a few years preceding his death.

Besides the tombs already mentioned, Aubrey describes those of the following persons: Michael Denys, who died in 1418; John Compton, who died in 1450; William Woodward, who died in 1459; Sir John Virley, parson of Cheam, who died in 1557; Thomas Ufborn, rector, who died in 1686; George Aldrich, who kept a private school at Cheam during the rebellion, and died in 1685; James Bovey Esquire, who died in 1695; Edmund Barret, serjeant of the wine-cellar to King Charles, who died in 1631; and his son Thomas, clerk of the wardrobe, who died in 1652: of these, the tombs of Mr. Bovey and the Barrets only now remain.

On a tomb of black marble in the church-yard, near the south door, is an inscription to the memory of Henry Neale, and his wife, who died 1664; and their daughter Eliza Dutton "who was murdered the 13th of July 1687, by her neighbour, endeavouring to make peace between him and his wife."

Rectory.

The benefice of Cheam, is a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. The patronage was annexed to the manor of East Cheam, till it was alienated to St. John's college in Oxford, towards the latter end of the last century.

Rectors.

It is somewhat singular, that of six successive rectors of Cheam, five should become bishops, as will appear by the following list:

Anthony

Anthony Watson, instituted to this rectory in 1581¹⁹, was promoted to the see of Chichester in 1596, and held Cheam in commendam²⁰ till his death, which happened in 1605; at which time he was almoner to King James. He was buried at Cheam September 19²¹, and his funeral was honorably solemnized there on the third of October following²².

Anthony
Watson,
bishop of
Chichester.

Lancelot Andrews, then bishop of Chichester, was instituted in 1609 to the rectory of Cheam²³, which he resigned within a few months upon his promotion to the see of Ely: he was afterwards translated to Winchester. Bishop Andrews was a very celebrated preacher, to which circumstance, and his eminent abilities as a writer, he principally owed his preferment. It was said of him by Fuller²⁴, that they who stole his sermons could not steal his manner; which was inimitable. Queen Elizabeth admired him²⁵, and by giving him the deanery of Westminster, laid the foundation of the promotion to which he arrived, under the patronage of her successor James. The bishop had a considerable share in the translation of the Bible²⁶, and left behind him, in print, a very large collection of sermons, and some lectures on the Old Testament. He died in 1626, and lies buried in St. Saviour's church, in Southwark.

Lancelot
Andrews,
bishop of
Winchester.

George Mountain, instituted to this rectory on bishop Andrews's translation to Ely in 1609²⁷, was promoted to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, in 1611. He resigned Cheam, upon his translation to Lincoln, in 1617. He afterwards became successively bishop of London and Durham, and archbishop of York; and dying in 1628, at the age of fifty-nine, was buried in the church of Cawood, where there is an inscription to his memory, written by Hugh Holland²⁸.

George
Mountain,
archbishop
of York.

¹⁹ Reg. Lamb. Grindal, f. 555. a.

²⁰ Pat. 38 Eliz. pt. 13. Oa. 14.

²¹ Parish Register.

²² Funeral Certificate, Herald's college.

²³ Reg. Lamb. Bancroft, f. 292. a.

²⁴ Fuller's Worthies, pt. 2. p. 206.

²⁵ England's Worthies, p. 369.

²⁶ Biograph. Brit. edit. 1789.

²⁷ Reg. Lamb. Bancroft, f. 292. a.

²⁸ Morris's Lives of eminent Cambridge Men. Harl. MSS. British Museum, 7176, p. 149.

Richard Senhouse, bishop of Carlisle.

Richard Senhouse was instituted to the rectory in 1617²⁸, on the promotion of bishop Mountain. He resigned it on being made bishop of Carlisle in 1624. Senhouse preached at the coronation of King Charles²⁹; and died in 1628. He left behind him a few sermons in print, and lectures on some of the Psalms in MS.³⁰

John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Upon bishop Senhouse's promotion, John Hacket obtained the living of Cheam³¹ through the interest of the Lord Keeper Williams³². One of Hacket's earliest patrons was his predecessor at Cheam, Bishop Andrews, then dean of Westminster, who noticed him when at school as a promising lad, and gave him money to buy books³³. Whilst he was at the University, he wrote a Latin comedy called *Loiola*, acted before King James in 1616³⁴; it was afterwards published. At the breaking out of the civil wars, Hacket was chosen by the clergy to be their advocate against the bill for taking away the church government, upon which occasion he pleaded so well, that it was then thrown out by a considerable majority³⁵. Being afterwards accused before the committee for plundered ministers, he made no defence, but retired to Cheam, by the advice of his friend Selden, who promised to use his endeavours to prevent his being molested³⁶. He remained there unnoticed, till the Earl of Essex with his army passed that way, when he was taken prisoner³⁷. Great offers were made him at this time, if he would change his principles, but without success. Being dismissed from his confinement, he hastened again to his retirement at Cheam, where he continued to read the common prayer, until he was enjoined to forbear by the Surrey Committee, when he found himself under the necessity of omitting such parts as were most offensive to the government³⁸. In 1661, he

²⁸ Reg. Lamb. Abbot, pt. 1.

²⁹ Fuller's Worthies, pt. 1. p. 219.

³⁰ Morris's Lives, p. 145.

³¹ Reg. Lamb. Abbot, pt. 2. f. 338. a.

³² Biograph. Brit.

³³ Morris's Lives, p. 194.

³⁴ A. Wood, vol. i. Fasti.

³⁵ Biograph. Brit.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

was promoted to the See of Litchfield and Coventry; and in the following year he resigned the living of Cheam, after having held it near forty years. He died in 1670, aged 78³⁹. There is a print of him by Faithorne.

Thomas Playfere, Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge, was the intermediate rector between the above-mentioned bishops, being instituted after the death of Watson in 1605⁴⁰. Fuller says, his fluency in the Latin tongue seemed a wonder, till Collins so far exceeded him⁴¹. Playfere died in 1609, and lies buried in St. Botolph's church, Cambridge; where there is an inscription to his memory, full of the most extravagant praises⁴². He published a few religious tracts.

Thomas
Playfere.

John Doughty, instituted to this rectory in 1662⁴³, published some sermons and political tracts⁴⁴: he died Dec. 25th, 1672.

John Dough-
ty.

Edward Bernard, the first rector presented by St. John's college, succeeded Doughty⁴⁵, and was a most learned astronomer, linguist, critic, and chronologist. He resigned his living of Cheam in 1673; and was the same year appointed Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He died in 1697, and lies buried in the chapel of St. John's college. Many of his works in various departments of literature are in print, and he left behind him several MSS. which were purchased of his widow for the sum of 200l. by the curators of the Bodleian Library⁴⁶.

Edward Ber-
nard.

The present rector of Cheam is the Rev. Henry Peach, who was instituted in 1780.

The parish register commences in 1538.

Parish re-
gister.

³⁹ Morris's Lives of Cambridge Men, p. 205.

⁴⁰ Reg. Lamb. Bancroft, f. 270. a.

⁴¹ Fuller's Worthies, pt. 2. p. 84.

⁴² Morris's Lives, p. 212.

⁴³ Reg. Lamb. Juxon, f. 138. a.

⁴⁴ A. Wood, vol. ii.

⁴⁵ Reg. Lamb. Sheldon, f. 354. a.

⁴⁶ Biograph. Brit. edit. 1780.

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⁴⁴ A. Wood, vol. ii.

⁴⁵ Reg. Lamb. Sheldon, f. 354. a.

⁴⁶ Biograph. Brit. edit. 1780.

Comparative
state of po-
pulation.

Average of Baptisms.

Average of Burials.

1580—1589	—	6	—	—	—
1680—1689	—	10	—	—	11
1780—1789	—	12	—	—	14

The register of burials being defective towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, no average could be taken. The increase of population appears to have been less during the last hundred years, than in the same period preceding. The number of houses is now sixty-one.

Plague
years.

In the year 1603, nine persons died of the plague; the whole number of burials in that year was thirteen. Four persons died of the same distemper in 1645, among whom were the curate and his wife. In 1665, there are entries of nine burials only; a number not exceeding the average of that period.

Longevity.

The following instance of longevity occurs in the register:

“Johannes Lyftney, senex; (viz. 100,) sepult. Jan. 18, 1713-4.”

Benefactions.

Henry Smith Esquire, bequeathed 4l. per annum to this parish; and Anne, relict of Samuel Pierson Esquire, left a messuage, barn, and 4½ acres of land for the benefit of such poor persons as shall frequent the church, and receive no alms.

CUDING-
TON.

Adjoining the parish of Cheam, is the site of the village of Cudinton, or Cudington, which now no longer exists. Of the church, which formerly belonged to Merton Abbey*, no vestiges remain. In an old survey† of the manor it is said, that “the scyte standeth
“at the west part of the said manor, nygh and adjoining to the
“churche-yard.” The old mansion-house and the church were probably pulled down, to make way for Henry VIII.’s new building.

* Regist. Winton. H. Woodlock, f. 130.
a. Pat. 2 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 4.

† In this survey, which is in the Augmentation-office, are described “four ferme

“houses, wherein dwelleth and inhabiteth
“four honest men and tall persons, meet and
“able to do the king service.”

No vicars appear to have been instituted after that time. The tithes are impropriated to the lord of the manor.

The manor belonged in the time of the Confessor, to Earl Lewen, and was held by the bishop of Baieux, after the Conquest. In the last year of the reign of Edward III. it was granted by John Kynwardesle and John Lependen to Ralph de Codinton⁴⁹. It continued in that family till 18 Hen. VIII., when it came into the possession of that monarch, by an exchange with Richard Codinton⁵⁰. Queen Mary granted it to Henry Earl of Arundel⁵¹; since which time it has undergone the same alienations as the manors of Cheam, and is now the property of William Northey Esquire. This manor was united by Henry VIII. to the honor of Hampton-Court.

Manor.

Henry VIII. admiring the situation of Cudington, rebuilt the manor-house, and converted it into a palace; called afterwards, from its splendor and magnificence, Nonfuch.

Nonfuch
Palace.

The palace has been much celebrated both by English and foreign writers.

Camden says, "it is built with so much splendour and elegance, that it stands a monument of art and you would think the whole science of architecture exhausted on this building. It has such a profusion of animated statues and finished pieces of art, rivalling the monuments of antient Rome itself, that it justly has and maintains its name from thence, as Leland sings:

"Hanc quia non habent similem laudare Britanni

"Sæpe solent nullique patrem cognomine dicunt.

"Unrivalled in design, the Britons tell

"The wondrous praises of this nonpareil."

⁴⁹ Cl. 51 Edw. III. m. 5.

⁵⁰ Grants and exchanges of Lands, temp. Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation Office.

⁵¹ Orig. 3 & 4 P. & M. p. 4. Rot. 71.

Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

But

But perhaps no description of this palace is to be more relied on than that given by Hentzner, a German, who visited England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and at his return into his own country, published an account of his travels in Latin, which seems to be written with great accuracy. What relates to this country, was printed by the earl of Orford, at Strawberry Hill, in 1757, with a translation. His account of Nonfuch-palace is as follows:

“ Nonfuch, a royal retreat built by Henry VIII., with an excess
“ of magnificence and elegance even to ostentation; one would
“ imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been
“ employed in this one work: there are every where so many statues
“ that seem to breath, so many miracles of consummate art, so
“ many casts, that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity,
“ that it may well claim, and justify its name of Nonfuch, being
“ without an equal: or as the poet sung:

“ This which no equal has in art or fame,

“ Britons deservedly do Nonfuch name.”

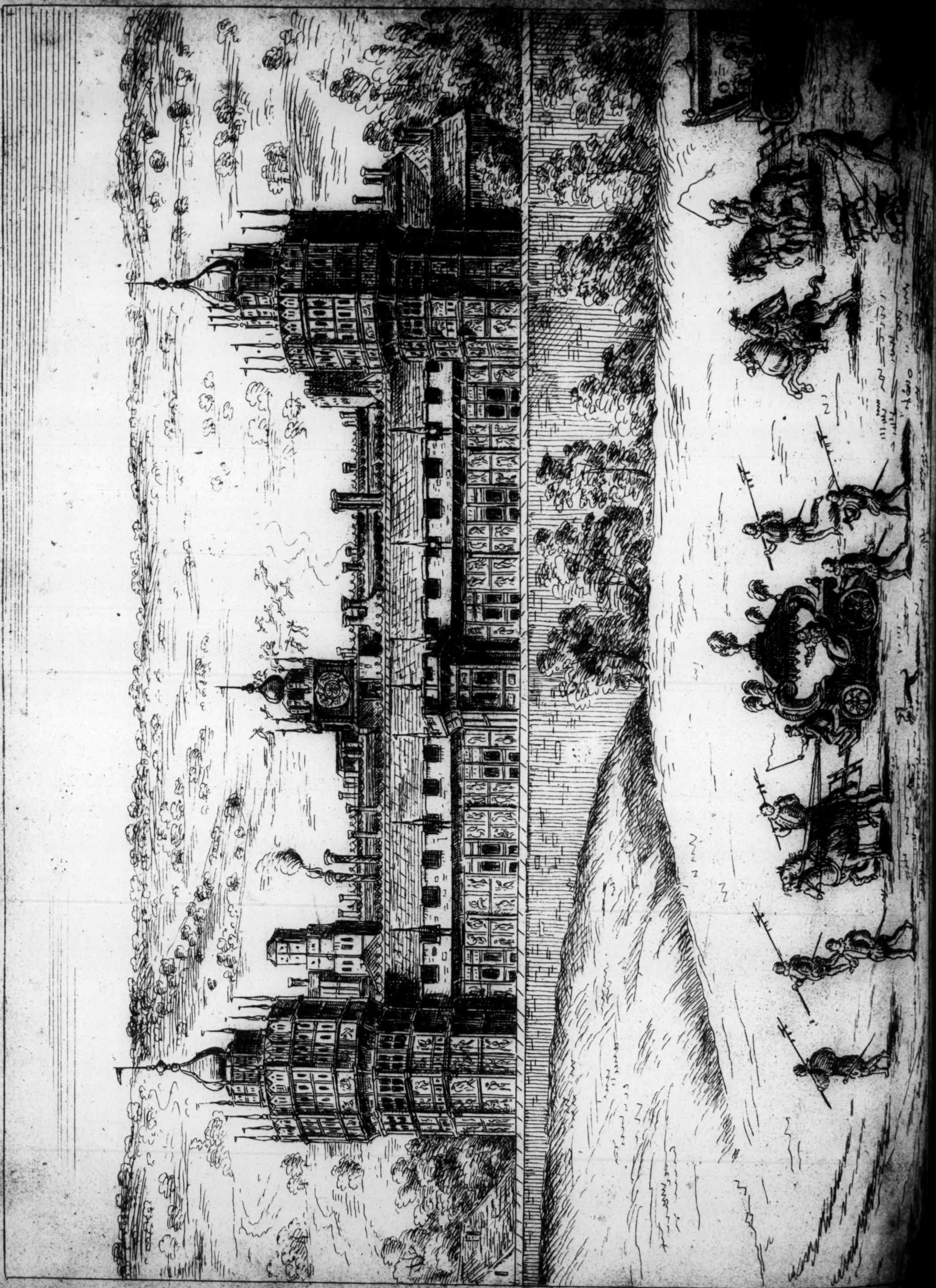
“ The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embowed by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by pleasure herself to dwell in along with health.

“ In the pleasure and artificial gardens”, are many columns and
“ pyramids of marble; two fountains, that spout water one round
“ the other like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds, that
“ stream water out of their bills: in the grove of Diana, is a very
“ agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was
“ sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions.

“ The French Embassador came here and staid well neare two hours with her majestie, then was he brought to see all the singularities of the gardens, which pleased him infinitely.” Rowland White to Sir Robert Sydney, Nonfuch, Aug. 18, 1599. Sydney State Papers, vol. ii. p. 118.

“ There





"There is besides another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach."

In Sebastian Braun's Work, entitled "*Civitates Orbis Terrarum*," there is an engraving of Nonfuch palace by Hoefnagle", from which the annexed print was copied. There is also a small engraving of it in the corner of Speed's Map of Surrey.

Braun, speaking of Nonfuch, says, that by the contrivance of the architect, an echo was made at the entrance of the palace, which repeated the sound distinctly five or six times.

In the Survey taken by order of the parliament in 1650, the house at Nonfuch is described, as consisting of "a fayer, stronge, and
"large structure, or building of free-stone, of two large stories
"high; well wrought and battled with stone, and covered with blue
"slate, standing round a court of 150 foote long, and 132 foote
"broad, paved with stone, commonly called the outward courte:
"a gate-house leading into the outward court aforesaid; being a
"building very stronge and gracefull, being three stories high,
"leaded over head, battled, and turretted in every of the foure
"corners thereof; consisting also of another very faire and curious
"structure or building of two stories high, the lower story where-
"of, is of very good and well wrought freestone; and the higher
"of wood; richly adorned and set forth and garnished with variety
"of statues", pictures, and other antick formes, of excellent art
"and workmanship, and of no small cost; all which building
"lying almost upon a square is covered with blue slate, and incloseth
"one faire and large court of 137 foot broad, and 116 foot long,

Survey of
Nonfuch in
1650.

³³ Over it is the following inscription: p. 275. where a MS. note is quoted from Le
"Palatium Regium in Angliæ Regno, ap- Neve's copy of Aubrey's Surrey, in the pos-
"pellatum Nonciutz: Hoc est nusquam session of John Claxton Esquire, in which it is
"simile;" and under it, "Effigiavit Georgius said, that the house was done with plaster
"Hoefnaglius, anno 1582."
³⁴ These statues appear to have been made of plaster. See Gough's Topography, v. ii.

" all paved with free-stone, commonly called the inner court.
 " Memorandum, That the inner court stands higher than the out-
 " ward court by an ascent of eight steps, leading therefrom through
 " a gate-house of free-stone, three stories high, leaded and turreted
 " in the four corners. This last mentioned gate-house, standing be-
 " tween the inward and the outward court, is of most excellent work-
 " manship, and a very special ornament to Nonfuch house. On
 " the east and west corners of the inner court building, are placed
 " two large and well built turrets of five stories, each of them con-
 " taining five rooms, the highest of which roomes, together with
 " the lanthorns of the same, are covered with lead, and battled
 " round with frames of wood covered with lead; these turrets
 " command the prospect and view of both the parks of Nonfuch,
 " and most of the country round about, and are the chief orna-
 " ments of Nonfuch house." Of the inside there is very little de-
 " scription; it is only said in general, that the rooms are fair and large,
 " and some of them wainscotted and matted. The gardens and
 " orchards are said to contain 212 fruit-trees, " six lelacks, one ju-
 " niper-tree, two ewe-trees, and a time-tree." The materials of
 " the house are valued at 7020 l. This Survey, the original of which is
 " deposited in the Augmentation Office, is printed in the fifth volume
 " of the Archæologia."

Proprietors
of Nonfuch.

Nonfuch palace was not less remarkable for its situation and
 magnificence, than it has been for its local history, and illustrious
 proprietors.

Henry VIII.

Henry VIII. as before mentioned, purchased its site and began the
 building.

Henry Earl of
Arundel.

Henry Earl of Arundel, as we are informed in a MS. life of him,
 in the British Museum⁵⁵, " perceivinge a sumptuous house, called

⁵⁵ P. 429—439.

⁵⁶ King's MSS. XVII. A. IX.

"Nonefuche,

"Nonefuche, to have bene begon, but not finished by his first maister
 "King Henry the Eighte, and thearfore in Quene Maryes tyme,
 "thoughte mete rather to have bene pulled downe, and solde by
 "peacemeale, then to be perfit at her charges; he for the love
 "and honour he bare to his olde maister, desired to buye the same
 "house by greate of the Quene, for which he gave faire lands
 "unto her highnes; and having the same, did not leave till he had
 "fullye finished it in building, reperation, paviments, and gardens,
 "in as ample and perfit sorte, as by the first intente and meaninge
 "of the said king his old maister the same should have been per-
 "formed; and so it is now evident to be beholden of all strangers and
 "others for the honour of this realme, as a pearle thereof. The
 "same he hath left to his posterity, garnished and replenished with
 "rich furnitures, among the which his lybrarye is righte worthye
 "of remembrance."

In a copy of the first edition of archbishop Parker's Church
 History, interleaved with MSS. is the following curious warrant,
 in the Earl of Arundel's own hand-writing, addressed to his game-
 keeper:

"To Robert Gavell, keper of the grete park.
 "Delyver unto the most reverent father in God, my very good
 "lord the archebishop of Canterbury, upon his grace's letter, syche
 "and so many deere of feson, in wynter and somer yerely, as his
 "grace shall wryght for, and this shall be your sofficyent warrant
 "therefor; and if hyt shall plesse him to hunt at any tyme, I will
 "ye make him syche game as ye woll doe unto me. Fayl not here-
 "of, as you tender my pleasure,—at Nonfuch the 22 of Aug,
 "1571.

"Y^r M^r Arundell."

No 959. Lambeth MS. Library.

X 2

In

In the life of Lord Arundel above quoted, it is said that he left Nonsuch to his posterity; in confirmation of which it appears that Lord Lumley conveyed it to the crown in the year 1591, and received in lieu thereof, lands to the value of 534 l. ¹¹.

Queen Elizabeth.

Queen Elizabeth was frequently at Nonsuch, during the life of the Earl of Arundel; whether as a guest, or tenant, does not appear. The earl himself was resident there in 1571, and he furnished the entertainment for her majesty in 1559; though Strype, in the following account of her visit to Nonsuch, calls it one of her houses:

" Aug. 5. The Queen removed from Eltham to Nonsuch, another
" of her houses, of which the noble Earl of Arundel seems to have
" been house-keeper; there the queen had great entertainment with
" banquets, especially on Sunday night, made by the said earl, to-
" gether with a mask, and the warlike sound of drums and flutes,
" and all kinds of musick, till midnight. On Monday was a great
" supper made for her; but before night, she stood at her standing
" on the farther park, and saw a course; at night was a play of the
" children of Paul's and their master Sebastian: after that, a costly
" banquet, accompanied with drums and flutes; the dishes were
" extraordinary rich gilt. This entertainment lasted till three in the
" morning, and the earl presented her majesty with a cupboard of
" plate ¹²." She left Nonsuch on the 10th. I find she visited it again
in 1567, 1579 ¹³, and 1580 ¹⁴.

Nonsuch became afterwards the favourite residence ¹⁵ of the queen, who spent a considerable part of each summer at this palace towards

¹¹ Burleigh Papers, vol. ii. p. 795. and Papers in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Whately, the present proprietor.

¹² Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. p. 194.

¹³ Churchwardens' accounts at Kingston on Thames.

¹⁴ Sydney State Papers, vol. i. p. 274; 276.

¹⁵ " Her Grace liketh well of this place" (Nonsuch). Lord Talbot to the Earl of Shrewsbury, June 23, 1580. Lodge's Shrewsbury Papers, vol. ii.

" Her Majestie is returned again to Nonsuch, which of all other places she likes best." Rowland White to Sir Robert Sydney, Sep. 8. 1599. Sydney State Papers, vol. ii. p. 120.

the latter end of her reign. Here the Earl of Essex first experienced the frowns of her displeasure. On his return out of Ireland, he rode post to the court then at Nonsuch; and as Rowland White tells the story, in a letter to Sir Robert Sydney⁶³, "made all hast up to the presence, and "soe to the privy chamber, and staid not till he came to the queen's "bed-chamber, where he found the queen newly up, the hare about "her face; he kneeled unto her, kissed her hands, and had some "privat speach with her, which seemed to give him great content- "ment; for coming from her majestie to goe shifte hymself in "his chamber, he was pleasant, and thanked God, though he had "suffered much trouble and storms abroad, he found a sweet calm "at home. Tis much wonderd at here," says White, "that he went "so boldly to her majesties presence, she not being ready, and he "soe full of dirt and mire, that his very face was full of yt." On a second visit to the queen after dinner, "he found her much changed "in that small tyme, for she began to call hym to question for his "return, and was not satisfied in the manner of his coming away, "and leaving all things at soe great hazard. She appointed the "lords to heare hym, and soe they went to counsell in the after- "noone."

Nonsuch was afterwards settled upon Anne, Queen of James I. Sir Thomas Chaloner, in a letter to Lord Sydney⁶⁴, says, "that "the queen cannot conveniently keep house at Nonsuch, without "she could procure the great park, of which Lord Lumley had a "lease, and some of his lordship's adjoining lands; without thees "parcells, the fayr house at Nonsuch will be nothing pleasing to the "queene, if shee ly here at her own charge, for shee hath nothinge "here but the bare park." This purchase was afterwards arranged. In the next reign all the premises at Nonsuch, which had been the

⁶³ Sydney State Papers, vol. ii. p. 127, 128. The letter is dated Sept. 29, 1599.

⁶⁴ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 307, 308. Lodge's Shrewsbury Letters, vol. iii. p. 207.

Queen Henrietta Maria.

Algernon Sydney.

Duchess of Cleveland.

late queen's, were settled on Henrietta Maria. They were seized as part of her property, after the execution of Charles I. The house was leased by the trustees for the disposal of crown lands to Algernon Sydney, at the rent of 150l. per annum; and afterwards sold by them in April 1650, to George Smythson, of the county of York, and others at sixteen years purchase⁶⁶. The house alone was then valued at 7020l. for the materials. After the restoration, it came again into the hands of the crown. Charles II. granted all the premises which had belonged to Queen Henrietta Maria, to the Duchess of Cleveland⁶⁷, who pulled down the old house, and disparked the land. Her grandson, the late Duke of Grafton, alienated the estate in 1730, to Joseph Thompson Esquire, uncle to the present proprietor, the Rev. Joseph Whately; who under the grant of Charles II. has a royal franchise of free warren in Nonfuch park. The mansion which he now occupies, is at some distance from the site of the old palace.

The park adjoining the palace contained 671 acres; it was disparked, as mentioned before, by the Duchess of Cleveland.

Iceland, speaking of Cudington, says, "Grompton of London, hath a close by Codington in Southery, wher the king buildith. In this close is a vaine of fine yerth, to make moldes for golde smithes and castles of metals, that a load of it is sold for a crown of golde. Like yerth to this is not found in all England."

⁶⁶ Particulars of Sale, Augmentation Of: Whately, for the account of the estate from this period.

In the next reign all the premises at Nonfuch, which had been the

⁶⁷ Sydney State Papers, vol. ii. p. 127, 128. The letter is dated Sept. 29, 1659.
⁶⁸ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 307, 308. Lodge's Shrewsbury Letters, vol. iii. p. 207.

CLAPHAM.

Near the road from Clapham to Wandsworth, is a reservoir of fine water, from which the whole village is supplied; the making of

THIS parish in all probability received its appellation from one of its proprietors. Osgod Clappa was the name of the Danish lord, at whose daughter's marriage-feast, in Lambeth, Hardicanute died. In Doomday book, however, this place is called Clopeham. Etymology.

Clapham lies in the hundred of East Brixton, nearly four miles from Westminster Bridge, and is bounded by the parish of Lambeth on the east; Battersea on the north and west, and Streatham on the south. In Doomday, it is said to consist of seven plough-lands; it now contains 1120 acres, of which the greater part is pasture. The soil in general is light and gravelly. The parish is assessed the sum of 795l. 12s. 6d. to the land-tax, which in the year 1791, was at the rate of 1s. 9d. in the pound. Situation, boundaries, and extent.

Clapham Common, which contains 202 acres, is partly in this parish, and partly in Battersea, being divided in about an equal proportion. This common owes its present improvements to the good taste and exertions of Christopher Baldwin Esquire, who has resided many years upon the spot, and who is well known to the amateurs of agriculture as a zealous promoter of that science. Thirty years ago, it was little better than a morass, and the roads were almost impassable; its present state is well known and univer- Clapham Common.

* Decem Scriptores, p. 180.

* Mr. Baldwin contributed to these improvements, which were accomplished by a subscription of the inhabitants, both by his private influence, and his exertions as a ma-

gistrate.

* The number and variety of trees both English and exotic, with which it is ornamented, give it very much the appearance of a park.

fally admired. As a proof of the improvement of property upon this spot, and the great request in which it is held, Mr. Baldwin, a few years ago, sold fourteen acres of land near his own house for the sum of 5000l.

Near the road from Clapham to Wandsworth, is a reservoir of fine water, from which the whole village is supplied; the making of it was not one of the least improvements of the place, the well being formerly so small, that a sufficient quantity of water could not, without much difficulty, be procured from day to day.

Manor.

The manor of Clapham, valued then at 10l., was held of the Confeſſor by Turburnus. It appears that Geoffrey de Mandeville was in poſſeſſion of it at the time of the Conqueror's Survey, which mentions a report, of his holding it unjuſtly, to the prejudice of one Aſgar. He and his heirs nevertheless continued for ſome time in poſſeſſion of it; and even after its alienation, it was ſtill held of the honor of Mandeville*. Faramus de Bolonia became poſſeſſed of Clapham in the reign of King Stephen; his daughter and heir, Sibella de Tingria, married Ingram de Fienes, who was ſlain at the battle of Acon in the Holy Land, A. D. 1190†. A charter of King Richard's is extant‡, which reſtores to her this manor, with all its privileges, as it was enjoyed by her husband and her father. William de Fienes died ſeized thereof, 30 Edward I. §. It appears to have been granted ſoon afterwards to Thomas Romaine, but the Fienes's reſerved to themſelves a right as meſne lords¶. Juliana, the widow of Thomas Romaine, died in the reign of Edward II., and left two daughters, between whom her property was divided. Clapham fell to the ſhare of Margaret, who married William de Weſton*, and was the property

* Harleian MSS. Brit. Muſ. 313. fo. 16. and Cole's Eſcheats, Ibid. 410.

† Collins's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 437. edit. 1756.

‡ Cart. Antiq. A. 36.

§ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 243.

¶ It was held of the heirs of Fienes in ſoc.

32 Eliz. Cole's Eſcheats, Harleian MSS. 758.

* Cl. 19 Edw. II. m. 1. dorſo.

of her descendants in the reign of Henry VI.¹⁰, from which time I have found no record relating to this manor, till 15 Elizabeth, when it was held by William Chelsham¹¹. It afterwards belonged to Sir Thomas Coekayne, who alienated it to Philip Okeover, and Richard Crompton¹². Probably they purchased it in trust for Bartholomew Clerk, who died seized thereof, 31 Elizabeth¹³. Henry Atkins, physician to King James I., purchased the manor for the sum of 6000*l.* which money is said, by a tradition in that family, to have been the produce of presents bestowed on him by the king after his return from Scotland; whither he had been sent to attend Charles I. then an infant, who lay dangerously ill of a fever. The circumstance, as far as it relates to his journey to Scotland, and its successful event, is mentioned by Baker¹⁴, who says, that the king amply rewarded him for that service. It has been said also, that he was offered the first baronet's patent, which he modestly refused¹⁵. His son was afterwards advanced to that dignity. The manor of Clapham descended to his heirs, and is now the property of the Right Honourable Lady Rivers, sister of the late Sir Richard Atkins, Baronet, with whom the title became extinct. Lady Rivers's rental, in consequence of the improvements above-mentioned, has within the last nineteen years been raised from 1335*l.* to 2031*l.* per annum clear value, which is an increase of nearly 700*l.*

The manor-house is situated near the old church, and is now a ladies' boarding-school, in the occupation of Mrs. Miller. Some coats of arms which were in one of the rooms, having been destroyed a few years ago, it cannot be ascertained by whom it was built; but I should suppose, both from the external appearance, and from the pannels and chimney-pieces of the rooms, that it is of as early a date as the reign of Queen Elizabeth; an octagonal tower, the

Manor-house.

¹⁰ Cl. 18 Hen. VI. m. 36.

¹¹ Cole's Escheats, Harleian MSS. 410.

¹² Pat. 22 Eliz. pt. 12. May 2.

¹³ Cole's Escheats, Harleian MSS. 758.

¹⁴ Chron. pt. 4. p. 123.

¹⁵ Baronetage, 1741.

base of which forms a bay window in a large room, now used as the school, rises somewhat higher than the rest of the house, and terminating in a dome, makes a very singular appearance.

Bishop Gauden.

William de Breuse died seized of two knights' fees in Clapham, 19 Edward I.¹⁶ These lands probably formed the estate, which, in the last century, belonged to Sir Dennis Gauden. The mansion-house of this estate, which was pulled down about thirty years since, was a very magnificent edifice. Some of the rooms were wainscotted with japan, and a spacious gallery occupied the whole length of the house, both above and below stairs. Aubrey¹⁷ says, it was built by Sir Dennis Gauden, for his brother the bishop of Exeter, who wrote a treatise on Artificial Beauty, and who was said by some to have been the author of King Charles's celebrated work called EIKON BASILIKH¹⁸. The bishop died in 1662. The house at Clapham was afterwards the residence of Sir Dennis himself, who had a very valuable library here, and other collections, particularly engraved portraits, models of ships, " matters of all sorts relating to the city of London, and draughts to illustrate them, and " frontispieces of all the gravers in Europe ".¹⁹ Sir Dennis died in 1688, and was buried at Clapham, July 1²⁰. The house and estate were purchased afterwards by Mr. Hewer, a commissioner of the navy; and bequeathed by him to his relation, a son of the Rev. Samuel Edgley, then vicar of Wandsworth, who took the name of Hewer, and was the last of that family settled there. His widow occupied the estate some time after his death, and it is now divided between several proprietors. The rental was nearly as large as that of the manerial estate.

¹⁶ Cl. 19 Edw. I. m. 3.

¹⁷ Antiquities of Surrey, p. 14.

¹⁸ See the subject discussed in the Bio-

graph. Brit. article Gauden, in the notes.

¹⁹ Magna Britan. vol. v. p. 344.

²⁰ Parish register.

About the beginning of this century, several Roman antiquities were found in some fields belonging to Mr. Hewer, by some labourers, who were digging for gravel".

Roman antiquities.

The church of Clapham being much decayed, an act of parliament for the rebuilding it was procured 14 Geo. III. The new structure, which is built of greystock bricks, was begun in the year 1774, and opened in June 1776, having been consecrated a few days before, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The building cost about 11,000l.; it is situated on the north-east corner of the common, close to the village. Like most modern churches, it has neither aisles, nor chancel. The communion table is within a recess at the east end. There are spacious galleries on the north, south, and west sides; the pews are all of foreign oak. The whole structure has a pleasing appearance, and is devoid of all unnecessary ornament. The length of the church is about 100 feet, the breadth 66; at the west end is a small dome and turret.

The church.

The old church stood on an eminence near the Kingston road. It was dedicated to the Trinity. The south aisle, which still remains, is built of brick, and does not exhibit the appearance of very remote antiquity. There is no mention of a church at Clapham in Domesday-book, which, though it is not a proof that none then existed, is a strong presumption to that effect, as the churches in the county of Surrey are generally specified in that record. It is certain, however, that there was a church in the twelfth century, and that the advowson thereof was given to the priory of Merton".

The old church.

In the remaining aisle of the old church, are some very sumptuous monuments, to the memory of Sir Richard Atkins, Bart. who died in 1689; and of his family. On a tomb of white marble, are recumbent figures of Sir Richard and his Lady; he is represented in

Monuments of Sir Richard Atkins, Baronet, and his family.

²¹ Bagford's Letter on the Antiquities of ²² Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. London, prefixed to Leland's Collect. vol. i. VII. Regist. Cart. Merton Abbey.

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²¹ Bagford's Letter on the Antiquities of London, prefixed to Leland's Collect, vol. i. ²² Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. VII. Regist. Cart. Merton Abbey.

armour, with a flowing peruke; she is habited in a long veil, which hangs down behind: the tomb is surrounded with iron palisades, and decorated with the arms of the Atkins family, and its alliances. Adjoining this tomb, on the east wall, is the monument of their three children, Henry, who died in 1677, aged 24; Rebecca, who died in 1661, aged 9; and Annabella, who died in 1670, aged 19. Under an arch supported by columns of white marble, of the Corinthian order, are their effigies as large as life. The son is represented sitting, in a Roman dress, with a flowing peruke. The daughters are standing, dressed in gowns, with full sleeves puckered; and plain stomachers.

On the south wall, is the tomb of Bartholomew Clerke, dean of the arches, and lord of the manor of Clapham, who died in 1589: under a recess are figures of himself, his wife, and son kneeling; and above, are the arms of Clerke, and Haselrigge.

Tomb of
Dr. Martin
Lifter.

On the same wall, is a marble tablet to the memory of Dr. Martin Lifter, with the following inscription:

"Near this place is buried the body of

"Martin Lifter,

"Doctor of Physic, a member of the

"Royal Society, and one of

²³ Atkins bears—Az. 3 bars Arg. in chief, 3 Arg. a cross Sab. a tressure of half fleurs-de-bezants; and impales Sab. on a chevron, Arg. lis, between four mullets pierced, of the same, for Atkyns, impaling Atkins. Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Atkins, married Edward son of Sir Robert Atkyns, of Gloucestershire, K. B. 5. Atkins impaling Or, on a pile engrailed Az. 3 anchors of the field for Byde: Sir Richard Atkins the younger married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Byde.

²⁴ Bartholomew Clerke, married Eleanor Haselrigge. Clerke, bears Or, two bars Az. in chief, 3 escallop shells of the second. Haselrigge bears Arg. a chev. Sab. between 3 laurel leaves vert.

"Queen

The monuments of the following persons were destroyed when the church was pulled down in 1710; who died in 1710; Thomas Day, Esquire, who died in 1710; and Mr. William Brooke, who died in 1711-12.

Dr. Lister is well known to the learned world as a naturalist, particularly by his book on shells, intitled Synopsis Conchylium; the drawings were made and the plates engraved by himself and his daughters. He published also a Journey to Paris, in which he displays a considerable portion of vanity and self-importance. This tour was burlesqued by the facetious Dr. King, in a pamphlet called "A journey to London." The church-yard was enlarged in the

Adjoining Dr. Lister's, is another small tablet thus inscribed: Hannah Lister, deare wife! died the first of August 1695, and left six children in teares, for a most indulgent mother.

This probably was the first wife of Dr. Lister: if so, I presume he married again, from comparing the arms upon the two tablets.

Affixed to the south wall also is a small brass plate, taken from the middle aisle, to the memory of William Tablar, who died in 1401; and an inscription for Mr. William Glanvill, a merchant of Exeter, who died on his road to London in 1647.

Against the north wall, is the monument of William Hewer, Esquire, commissioner of the navy, who died in 1715; it contains a long eulogium in Latin, and is ornamented with a medallion of him, and his arms.

On Hannah Lister's tablet, are the arms eagle proper. of Lister, Ermine on a fesse cotised, Sab. mullets, Or, impaling, Or, a fesse between 3 greyhounds, Sab. On the Doctor's tablet, are the arms of Lister impaling, Or, a spread

The

The monuments of the following persons, were destroyed when the church was pulled down, viz. Samuel Rush, who died in 1710; Thomas Day, Esquire, who died the same year; and Mr. William Brooke, who died in 1712. The inscriptions are preserved in Aubrey. The tomb of Sir Lawrence Bromfelde, Knight, who died in 1668, is now in the church-yard. On the outside of the south wall of the aisle, are tablets to the memory of John Lewis, Esq. commander of the Valentine East Indiaman, who died in 1790; and of Katherine, the wife of the Rev. Moses Porter, the late lecturer, who died in 1788.

Church-yard.

The church-yard was enlarged in the year 1768; the principal tombs therein, are those of Mr. Francis Bridges, who died in 1642; William Beake, Esq. who died in 1667; George Langham, Esq. who died in 1683; Dame Rebecca Dixie, daughter of Sir Richard Atkins, Bart. who died in 1714; Samuel Rush, Esq. who died in 1724; and Samuel Rush, Esq. who died in 1783; William Lethieulier, Esq. who died in 1728; Edmund Tooke, Esq. who died in 1729; and Nicholas Brady, L. L. D. son of Dr. Brady, the rector, who died in 1768; Michael Mitford, Esq. who died in 1707; John Lewis Loubier, Esq. who died in 1767; John Thompson, Esq. who died in 1665; Honoria, wife of John Gould, Esq. who died in 1661; Joseph Shallet, Consul at Barcelona, who died in 1713; and John Richards, Esq. who died in 1785; the Rev. John Goodwin, rector, who died in 1753; Engelbert Hake, Esq. who died in 1777; Sir Henry Cheere, Bart. who died in 1781; Calverley Bewicke, Esq. who died in 1774; Thomas Greame, Esq. who died in 1778; and Lucy, wife of John Thornton, Esq. who died in 1785.

Rectory.

Clapham is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester, and the deanery of Southwark. The advowson formerly belonged to Merton Abbey. It does not appear by whom it was granted: in all probability it was given them by Faramus de Bolonia, who bestowed Carshalton

shelton upon them, and was lord of both manors. After the suppression of monasteries, it was granted to Henry Arundell²⁷; probably he was lord of the manor at that time, as the advowson appears to have been united to it ever since²⁸; the patronage being now vested in Lady Rivers, excepting the next presentation, which was purchased by the late John Thornton, Esquire. The rectory was taxed in 1291²⁹ at 40 marks, out of which it paid 20s. annually to the prior of Merton. It is rated in the king's book at 8l. A terrier of Clapham without date, is in the registry at Winchester.

John Arthor, presented by Charles I. in 1642, was appointed by Cromwell, as one of the assistants to the Committee for displacing insufficient ministers³⁰.

John Gurgany, who succeeded him, had been a sufferer for the royal cause. He published the life of John Gregory, prefixed to his works, and died in 1675³¹.

Nicholas Brady, who was instituted to Clapham in 1706, is best known as a versifier of the Psalms, in conjunction with Tate. He was a native of Ireland, and a lineal descendant of the first Protestant bishop of Meath. During the troubles of that kingdom, in 1690, he rendered a signal piece of service to his native town of Bandon, by preserving it thrice from being burnt, through his interest with James's general³². The same year he came over to England, and having quitted the preferment he enjoyed in his own country, remained here till his death, which happened in 1726, at which time he held also the living of Richmond. He published three volumes of Sermons, and a translation of the *Aeneid* of Virgil. The writer of a MS. life of Dr. Brady, communicated by his grandson to the editors of the *Biographia*, says, this work will be a lasting monument of his skill in poetry³³. He proved, however, a false prophet, for it has long since

²⁷ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. No. 4705, Ayscough's Cat.

²⁸ Eleanor Clerke presented to it in 1591. Reg. Winton. Cooper, f. 20. a.

²⁹ See note, p. 10.

³⁰ Scobell's Acts during the Interregnum.

³¹ At Wood, vol. i. Part.

³² Biograph. Brit.

³³ Ibid. edit. 1780, in the notes.

been

been sunk into total oblivion: to use Dr. Johnson's expression, "it was dragged forth into the world, but lived not long enough to cry."

Anthony
Blackwall.

Dr. Brady was succeeded by Anthony Blackwall, Master of the Grammar School at Market Bosworth, well known by his dissertations upon the Sacred Classics. He published also an edition of Theognis, and a Latin Grammar. This living was given him when he was far advanced in age, by a gentleman who had been his pupil, probably one of the Atkins family. A story is told of him, that, upon being questioned upon this occasion, somewhat abruptly, as to his literary attainments by a chaplain, who was much his junior, he replied with some indignation, "Boy, I have forgot more than ever you knew." Blackwall resigned the rectory in 1729, and died the ensuing year at Market Bosworth.

Chantry.

A chantry was founded in the church of Clapham, in the reign of Edward II. by Thomas Romaine³⁴, and endowed with six marks annual rent, issuing out of certain houses in London. The archbishops of Canterbury were the patrons. The only person that I find presented to this chantry, is John Clerk of Toucester in 1347³⁵.

Parish re-
gister.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1552; it appears to have been accurately kept, except a chasm of a few years towards the close of the last century.

Comparative
state of po-
pulation.

		Average of Births.	Average of Burials.
1580—1589	3	3	
1679—1688	16	25	
1780—1789	60	69	

The population of this parish appears to have increased in a much more rapid degree than any other whose history I have examined. The

³⁴ Life of Dryden, p. 278.

³⁵ Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 636.

³⁶ Pat. 15 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 21. The clause of Romaine's will, relating to the chan-

try, is in W. de Edyndon's Regist. Wint.

pt. 1. f. 24. a.

³⁷ W. de Edyndon, ut supra.

inhabitants were accurately numbered in July 1788, when they amounted to 2477. The present number of houses is 384, of which eight are not inhabited; about forty new houses having been built since 1788, the present number of inhabitants must be calculated at nearly 2700.

In 1603 there were twenty persons buried, most of whom died of the plague. Edward Cowchman the rector, his wife, his three children, and a maid servant, fell victims to that distemper, within a few days. In 1665, the number of burials was twenty-eight, which had been exceeded in some of the former years, especially in 1661, when there were thirty-six entries.

Plague
years.

Dr. Lister gave 5*l*. per annum to this parish in 1690; Thomas Vaughan, Esq. in the same year gave 1*l*. Mr. James Lance in 1773 gave 9*l*.; which, with Mr. Henry Smith's, and some other annual benefactions, amount in the whole to nearly 40*l*. per ann. some of them having been much improved. Bread and clothes for the poor, are the principal objects of these charities.

Benefactions.
boundaries
and extent

A school was erected in Clapham, for the education of poor children, in 1648, which, being in a ruinous state, was taken down and rebuilt by subscription in 1781; it does not appear to have had any endowment.

School.

Not far from the school and nearly in the centre of the village, is a large meeting-house, for the Presbyterians.

Before I conclude the account of this parish, I should mention that it was the residence of that eminent citizen Sir John Barnard, who spent the latter part of his days, in honourable retirement, at his house at Clapham, and died there in 1764.

Sir John
Barnard.

¹ Biographia Britannica, edit. 1780. Clapham is a great variety of the sum of 158*l*. 6*s*. to the land-tax, which in the year 1791, was at the rate of 2*s*. in the pound.

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C R O Y D O N.

Name.

In 1603 there were twenty persons buried, most of whom died of the plague. Edward Cowchman the rector, his wife, his three children, and a maid servant, fell victims to that disorder, within a week. **T**HE name of this place in **Doomsday**, is called **Crbindone**, and it is frequently so spelt in records of a later date: I can find nothing satisfactory with regard to its etymology.

Situation,
boundaries,
and extent.

Croydon is a market town, situated ten miles south of London. The parish is very extensive; in the Conqueror's Survey, it is said to contain twenty plough lands, and is now supposed to be about thirty-six miles in circumference, being bounded on the north by Stretham and Lambeth; on the east by Beckenham, Addington, Sanderstead, and Coulsdon; on the south by Beddington; and on the west by Micham. The arable land exceeds the pasture in a great proportion: a considerable part of Norwood is in this parish. In the Survey of 1646, it is described as being "830 acres, in which the inhabitants of Croydon have herbage for all manner of cattle, and mastage for swine without stint." Shirley Heath Common is said, in the same Survey, to contain 300 acres; Croydon Heath 340 acres. The soil, as may be supposed in so extensive a parish, is very various: indeed it is so various, that I am informed, chalk, gravel, sand, clay, and peat, may be found in the same field. About a mile from the town, near the road to Addington, is a large chalk-pit, which produces a great variety of extraneous fossils. Croydon is assessed at the sum of 1584 l. 6 s. to the land-tax, which in the year 1791, was at the rate of 2 s. in the pound.

Soil.

There are eight hamlets within this parish; Waddon, which contains several houses, situated to the south of the town; Haling; Groham, and Combe; Benchesham, or Whitehorse; Shirley; Addiscombe; Woodside; and Selsden. The four first have manors which will be treated of hereafter.

The town of Croydon had a market on Wednesdays, as early as the reign of Edward I. procured by archbishop Kilwardby, and a fair which began on the eve of St. Botolph, and lasted nine days. Another market on Thursdays, was granted to archbishop Reynolds, by Edward II. and a fair on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew. A third market upon Saturdays, the only one of the three now continued, was granted by Edward III. to archbishop Stratford, and a fair on the Feast of St. John the Baptist. Of the fairs, the two last only are now held.

Some antiquaries are of opinion, that Croydon was the ancient Noviomagus. The Roman road from Arundel to London, is supposed to have passed through or near the town; it is visible upon Broad Green.

In the year 1264, during the wars between Henry III. and his barons, the Londoners, who had been chased out of the field at the battle of Lewes, retreated to Croydon; a part of the King's army being then at Tunbridge, marched thither, assailed them in their lodgings, slew many, and won a great spoil.

On the 25th of May 1551, Croydon, and some of the neighbouring villages, were terribly shaken with an earthquake.

Fuller, after speaking of the fatal affizes at Oxford in 1577, says, "the like chanced about four years since, at Croydon in Surrey, where

* Cart. 5 Edw. I. m. 24. and Cartulary of the Church of Canterbury, in the Bodleian Library.

* Cart. 8 Edw. II. m. 15.

* Pat. 18 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 48. dorso.

* See the History of Croydon, p. 1, 2; and p. 248.

Stukeley's Itinerary, pt. 2. p. 9.

See Mr. Bray's Paper on the subject in the Archaeologia, vol. ix. p. 104.

Honingfield's Chron. ed. 1585. v. iii. f. 269.

* Bishop of Hereford's Annals of England,

Markets and fairs.

Manor.

Londoners spoiled at Croydon.

Croydon Earthquake.

Fatality at an affizes.

"a great depopulation happened at the assizes, of persons of quality;
 "and the two judges, Baron Yates and Rigby, died a few days
 "after!"
 The summer assizes are now held alternately at Croydon and Guildford.

River
Wandle.

The small river Wandle, which falls into the Thames at Wandsworth, has its source in this parish, near the church. The whole of its course is not many miles, yet there are few rivers on whose banks a more extensive commerce is carried on.

Manor.

The manor of Croydon belonged to archbishop Lanfranc, at the time of the Conquest; by what grant I have not been able to discover, as I find no mention of it in the great cartulary of Canterbury, in the Bodleian Library. It has been annexed to that see ever since, except for a short time during the government of the Commonwealth, when, the bishops' lands being sold by parliament, this manor appears to have become the property of Sir William Brereton¹⁰. It was valued in the reign of Edward the Confessor at 12 l. per annum; at the time of the Conquest, at 27 l. to the archbishop, and 10 l. 10 s. to his men. In 1291¹¹ it was taxed at 20 l. only; in archbishop Bouchier's time (temp. Hen. VI.) it was said to be 55 l. 3 s. 11 d. per annum¹². In the parliamentary Survey of 1646, the annual value is stated to be 274 l. 19 s. 9 d. exclusive of the timber. Croydon Park, of which the famous Sir William Walworth was keeper, in the reign of Ric. II.¹³ was given by archbishop Cramer to Hen. VIII. in exchange for other lands¹⁴; but it reverted to the archbishop by another grant in the reign of Edward VI.¹⁵.

Croydon
Park.

⁹ Fuller's Church History, 1655. b. 9. p. 110. It does not appear by the register, that there was any great mortality at Croydon about that time.

¹⁰ Mysteries of the Good Old Cause, 12^{mo}. 1663. p. 3.

¹¹ See note, p. 10.

¹² Cart. Misc. Lamb. MS. Library, vol. xiii.

¹³ Regist. Lamb. Courtney, f. 37. a.

¹⁴ Grants of Lands and Exchanges, Augmentation Office. 31 Hen. VIII.

¹⁵ Ibid. June 12, 1. Edw. VI.

The palace or manerial house, which is situated near the church, was for several centuries the occasional residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, of whom there have been few, since we have any records of the see, who have not dated some of their public acts from it¹⁶. Archbishop Courtney received his pall with great solemnity in his hall at this place, in the presence of a great number of people¹⁷. His successors, Arundel, Chichele, and Stafford, resided here very frequently. It seems probable, that James I. King of Scotland, then a prisoner in England, was under the custody of archbishop Arundel here; a charter of his being extant, by which he grants the barony of Drumlanrig to Sir William Douglass, dated at Croydon, anno 1412¹⁸.

Manor-house, or palace.

Archbishops who have resided there.

Archbishop Parker, so eminent for his learning and for his virtues, made this palace one of his principal residences. In the month of July 1573, he entertained Queen Elizabeth and her whole court for seven days, at Croydon¹⁹. It appears that her majesty honoured him with another visit the ensuing year, or at least that such a visit was in contemplation. The following original memorandum of the arrangements for her majesty's reception, written by Mr. Bowyer, gentleman of the black rod, is bound up with a MS. copy of the History of Croydon, deposited in the Library at Lambeth:

Queen Elizabeth's visits to archbishop Parker.

" Lodgings at Croydon, the busshope of Canterbury's house, bestowed as followeth, the 19 of Maye 1574 :

" The Lord Chamberlayne, his olde lodgings.

" The Lord Tresurer wher he was.

" The Lady Marques, at the nether end of the great chamber.

" The Lady of Warwicke, wher she was.

" The Erle of Leicester, wher he was.

¹⁶ See a list of these dates, p. 1—28. of the Appendix to the History of Croydon. Bib. Top. Brit. N^o 12.

¹⁸ Collins's Peerage, 1756, vol. i. p. 478.

¹⁹ Parker's Antiquities, edit. Drake, p. 553, 554.

¹⁷ Reg. Lamb. Courtney, f. 9. a. Anno 1382.

" The

- " The Lord Admyral, at the nether end of the great chamber.
 " The Lady Howard, wher she was.
 " The Lord Honsdone, wher he was.
 " Mr. Secretary Walsingham, wher Mr. Smyth was.
 " The Lady Stafford, wher she was.
 " Mr. Henedge, wher he was.
 " Mr. Drewry, wher the Lady Sydney was.
 " Ladies and Gentilwomen of the privie chamber, ther olde.
 " Mrs. Abbington her olde, and another small rome addid for
 " the table.
 " The maydes of honour, wher they were.
 " Sir George Howard, wher he was.
 " The Capten of the gard, wher my Lord of Oxforde was.
 " The Grooms of the privye chamber, ther olde.
 " The Esquyers for the body, ther olde.
 " The Gentelmen Huffers, ther olde.
 " The Physycyons, two chambers.
 " The Queens robes, wher they were.
 " The Grome Porter, wher he was.
 " The Clerke of the kitchen, wher he was.
 " The wardrobe of beds.
 " For the Queen's wayghters, I cannot as yet fynde any conve-
 " nient romes to place them in, but I will do the best that I can to
 " place them elsewhere; but yf it plese you Sir that I doo remove
 " them, the gromes of the privye chamber, nor Mr. Drewrye, have
 " no other waye to their chambers, but to pass throw that waye.
 " Agayne, if my Lady of Oxford should come, I cannot then tell
 " wher to place Mr. Hatton, and for my Lady Carewe, here is no
 " place with a chimney for her, but she must lay abrode by Mrs.
 " Apparry, and the rest of the privye chamber; for Mrs. Skelton,
 " here is no rome with chimneys. I shall staye one chamber with-
 " out for her. Here is as mytche as I have any wayes able to doo
 " in

" in this house. From Croydon, this present Wensday mornynge,
 " your honour's alwayes most bounden,
 " S. Bowyer."

Archbishop Whitgift, a great benefactor to the town, resided here frequently, and more than once entertained the Queen at his palace. In 1587, upon the archbishop's refusal of that high office, Sir Christopher Hatton was at this place made Lord High Chancellor²⁰. It appears by a letter of Rowland White's, that the Queen dined at the archbishop's at Croydon in 1600²¹.

His successor Abbot was frequently here.—"Being at Croydon,
 " when the proclamation for permitting sports and pastimes upon
 " the Lord's-day was ordered to be read in the churches, he
 " peremptorily forbad its being read there²²."

During the civil wars, the parliament seized on the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and leased the palace here to the Earl of Nottingham²³. After archbishop Laud's death, it came into the hands of Sir William Brereton, "a notable man," says a pamphlet writer of that day, "at a thanksgiving dinner, having terrible long teeth,
 " and a prodigious stomach, to turn the archbishop's chapel at Croy-
 " don into a kitchen; also to swallow up that palace and lands at a
 " morsel²⁴."

Sir William
 Brereton.

Archbishop Juxon repaired and fitted up the palace, restoring it to its former state. He and his successors resided here occasionally, till archbishop Secker's time²⁵.

In Ducarel's History of Croydon²⁶, are various conjectures, both by himself, Mr. Rowe Mores, and Dr. Milles, concerning the dates of the building of the palace; from all which it may be collected,

Architecture
 of the palace.

²⁰ Biographia Britannica.

²¹ Sydney State Papers, vol. ii. p. 210.

²² Biographia Britannica.

²³ Steward's Accounts; Rot. general. a festo Mich. 1644. ad f^m Mich. 1645.

²⁴ Mysteries of the Good Old Cause, 12^{mo} 1663. p. 3.

²⁵ History of Croydon, p. 40—42. and Appendix, p. 76, 77.

²⁶ P. 43—68.

that

that the whole was erected since the middle of the fourteenth century, before which time it appears to have been built of wood²⁷. Of the present structure, I think, it seems sufficiently evident, that the guard chamber was built by archbishop Arundel, whose arms are placed there, and the hall by archbishop Stafford, the coats of arms²⁸ with which it is ornamented, and its style of architecture, each adding support to the conjecture. There seems to be no satisfactory evidence to show when the chapel was built; it appears to have been repaired and ornamented by the archbishops Laud and Juxon. Several large sums of money have been expended on the palace by the succeeding prelates, particularly by archbishop Wake, who built the great gallery²⁹, and archbishop Herring, by whom the whole was completely fitted up and repaired³⁰. The materials in the Survey of 1646, were valued at 1200l. In the year 1780, the palace not having been inhabited above 20 years, was become much out of repair; in consequence of which an act of parliament was obtained for disposing of it by sale, and vesting the produce in the funds towards the building a new palace upon Park Hill, about half a mile from the town; it was sold under this act, October 10th, 1780, to Sir Abraham Pitches, Knight³¹, for 2520l. It is now let to tenants, who carry on the calico printing manufactory upon the spot; the garden is used as a bleaching ground.

²⁷ By the Steward's accounts, it appears that only carpenters were employed before that period, in the most extensive repairs.

²⁸ 1. Archbishop Stafford's arms—Or, on a chev. Gules, a mitre of the field, within a border engrailed, Sab. 2. The arms of England, impaled with those of Edward the Confessor, born by Henry VI. 3. The arms of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York. 4. The arms of Humphrey Earl of Stafford, Or, a chev. Gules, quartering, 1. the arms of England, within a border, Or: and 2. Az. a bend, Arg. cotised, Or, between 6 lions rampant, of the

third, for Bohun. Stafford was archbishop, during the reign of Hen. VI.; his relation Humphrey Earl of Stafford, and Richard Duke of York, were also contemporaries. The arms of several of the archbishops, and some other coats in the hall and guard chamber, are described and engraved in Ducarel's History.

²⁹ History of Croydon, p. 40. Archbishop Wake is said to have expended 11,000l. upon the palaces of Lambeth and Croydon. Dedication to Mills's Essay on Generosity.

³⁰ History of Croydon, p. 42.

³¹ Ibid. p. 78.

The inhabitants of Croydon have obtained the use of the chapel for their Sunday school.

The manor of Waddon was granted by Hen. I. to the monks of Bermondsey, in exchange for other lands³²; and was by them exchanged with the archbishop of Canterbury, for the advowson of the church of Croydon³³. It still belongs to that see. In archbishop Bouchier's time, it was valued at 8l. 12s.³⁴; in archbishop Parker's time, at 22l. 6s. 8d.³⁵

Manor of
Waddon.

Peter Chaceport had a charter of free warren in the manor of Benchesham, in the reign of Henry III.³⁶; Richard Gravesend, bishop of London, had a grant of the same nature, temp. Edw. I.³⁷ Stephen Gravesend, bishop of London, died seized of it in the reign of Edw. III.³⁸ I find it afterwards in the possession of the Cherburys³⁹ and Chiritons, the latter of whom alienated it to Walter Whitehorse, the king's shield-bearer⁴⁰, from whom it derived its second name. It afterwards belonged to the families of Holker⁴¹, and Brudenell⁴². In 1566, it was the property of William Morton, Esq.⁴³ whose grandson Thomas, dying in 1678, left five daughters, amongst whom this manor was divided. Four of the severalties were purchased by John Barrett, about the year 1712; the fifth was bought by his grandson, in 1787, who sold the whole to John Cator, Esq. M. P. about twelve months since.

Manor of
Benchesham,
or White-
horse.

The manor of Croham, formerly called Cronham, or Cranham, in the reign of Edw. III. was the property of the Chiritons, who alienated it to Walter Whitehorse⁴⁴. In the reign of Hen. IV. it came

Manor of
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³² Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. A. 8. f. 111. Extracts from a cartulary of Bermondsey Abbey.

³⁸ Esch. 12 Edw. III. n. 34.

³⁹ Cart. 29 Edw. III. m. 9.

⁴⁰ Cl. 41 Edw. III. m. 6.

³³ Pat. 14 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 39.

⁴¹ Pat. 7 Hen. IV. pt. 2. m. 36.

³⁴ Cart. Miscell. Lamb. MSS. Lib. vol. xiii. N^o 14.

⁴² Pat. 19 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 6.

³⁵ Lamb. MS. Lib. N^o 1142.

⁴³ From the information of John Cator, Esquire.

³⁶ Cart. 37 Hen. III. m. 15.

⁴⁴ Cl. 41 Edw. III. m. 6.

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⁴⁴ Cl. 41 Edw. III. m. 6.

into the hands of the crown, and the custody thereof was granted to William Oliver⁴³. I have not been able to find when or to whom the manor was granted, upon its being alienated from the crown; but it appears that it belonged to Dame Anne Peché, temp. Hen. VII.⁴⁴ Sir John Danet held it in the next reign, in right of his wife, who was daughter and heir of Thomas Elynbridge. It afterwards came into the hands of Sir Oliph Leigh, of whom archbishop Whitgift bought it for the endowment of his hospital, under which it is now held by lease; Samuel Chollet, Esq. being the present lessee. The manor is partly in the parish of Sandersted.

Manor of
Haling.

The earliest record that I find relating to the manor of Haling, mentions, that it was given by Hugh Warham to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands⁴⁵. It continued in the crown till the reign of Queen Mary, when it was granted to Sir John Gage, Knight⁴⁶. By the attainder of John Gage, Esquire, in the next reign, it reverted to the crown, and was leased to Charles Earl of Nottingham⁴⁷, the celebrated Lord Admiral, who frequently made it his residence, and died there in the year 1624⁴⁸. Soon afterwards the Gage family appear to have been again in possession, for they alienated the manor, in the second year of Charles I. to Christopher Gardiner, Esquire⁴⁹. It continued to be the property of the Gardiners till 1707, when it was conveyed by them to Edward Stringer, Esq. who dying without issue, his widow brought it into the Parker family, and her grandson, William Parker Hamond, Esq. is the present proprietor.

Manor of
Norbury.

The manor of Norbury, held of the archbishop of Canterbury, was at an early period the property of the Carews⁵⁰, and has descended in the same manner as Beddington.

⁴³ Fin. & Hen. IV. m. 8.

⁴⁴ By an abstract of the Court Rolls of the manor, in the possession of Samuel Chollet, Esq.

⁴⁵ 27 Hen. VIII. Grants and Exchanges of Lands, Augmentation Office.

⁴⁶ Pat. 1 & 2 P. & M. pt. 9. Feb. 21.

⁴⁷ Pat. 34 Eliz. pt. 9. May 9; and Pat. 9 Jac. pt. 23. N^o 5.

⁴⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii.

⁴⁹ From the Abstract of Mr. Hamond's Title Deeds.

⁵⁰ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 7025.

I have





Croydon Church.

I have seen only one record relating to either of the two following manors; viz. Palmer, or Tylecroft, of which Richard Forth, L.L.D. died seized, 37 Eliz.³¹, and Chelhurst, or Shelhurst, which was granted to the archbishop of Canterbury by Hen. VIII.³² They are both now included in the manor of Croydon.

Manors of
Palmer or
Tylecroft,
and Chel-
hurst or
Shelhurst.

Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. has a manor-farm in this parish, called Ham; it was purchased by his grandfather, and is situated at the extremity of the parish, towards Beckenham. I have not had an opportunity of procuring any information of the more early proprietors.

Manor of
Ham.

The church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is built of stone and flint; it is situated at the bottom of the town, near the source of the Wandle. It consists of a nave, two aisles, and three chancels; at the west end is a handsome square tower, with pinnacles. The nave is separated from the aisles, by light clustered columns, with pointed arches, between which are several grotesque heads and ornaments. The church appears to have been rebuilt in the time of archbishop Chichele, who was a great contributor to the work³³; his arms³⁴ are upon the west door, under the tower. The old font, which stands at the west end of the south aisle, appears to be of the same date.

The church.

In the year 1639, the church suffered great damage by a storm of wind³⁵. On the 11th of March 1735, "a fire broke out between
" two and three o'clock in the afternoon, in the roof of the middle
" chancel; but being soon discovered, it was extinguished in less than
" two hours, and the damage did not exceed 50 l.; it was supposed
" to have happened from the plumbers making a fire on the leads³⁶."

³¹ Cole's Escheats, Brit. Mus.

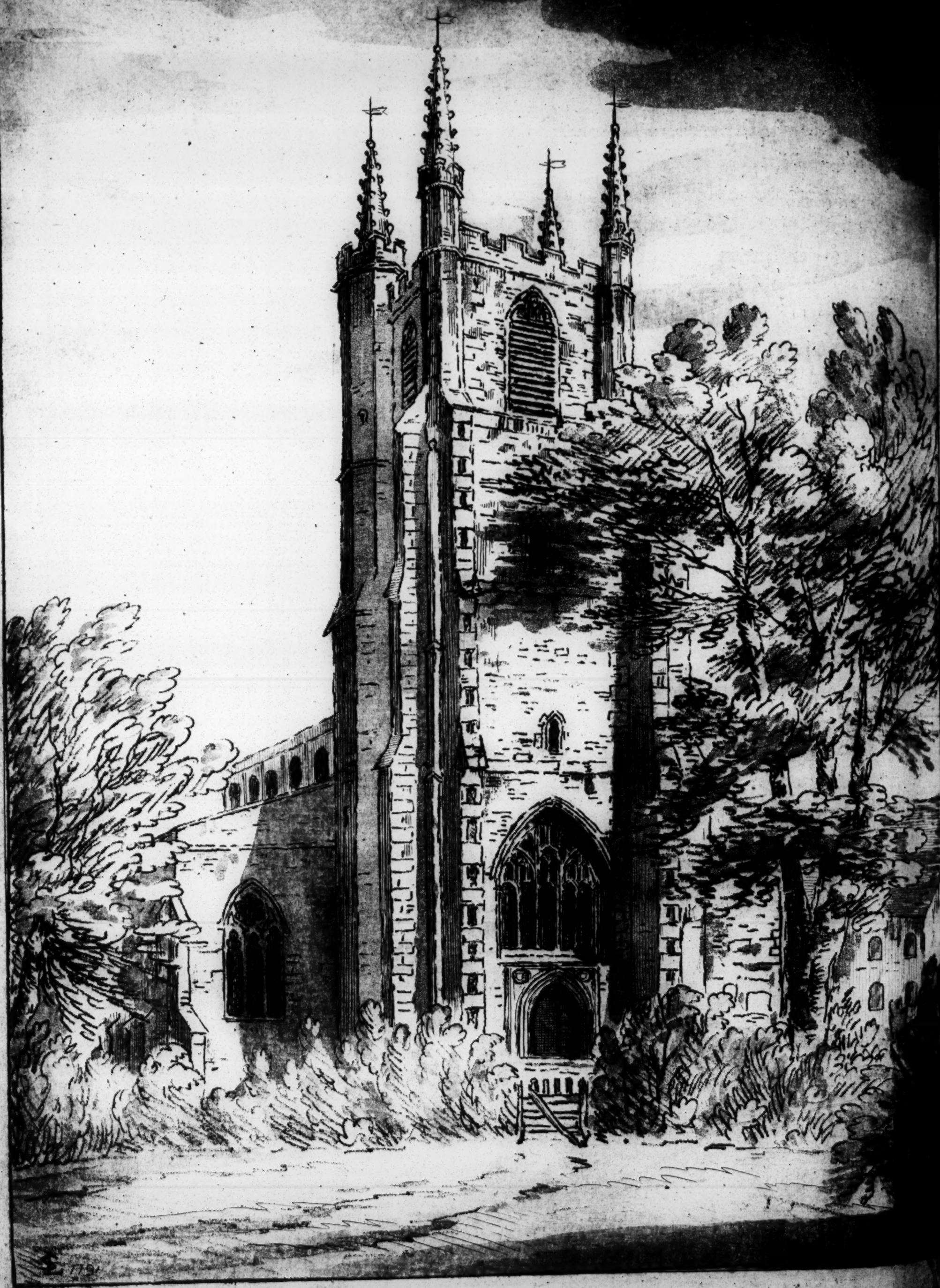
³² 32 Hen. VIII. Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

³³ Duck's Life of Archbishop Chichele, 8vo p. 57.
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³⁵ History and Troubles of Archbishop Laud,

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Grindall's
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The church has within a few years past undergone great repairs, especially on the south side, and is a very spacious and commodious building.

Archbishop
Grindall's
monument.

In the middle chancel are some ancient wooden stalls.

In the same chancel, on the south side of the altar, is a handsome monument of black marble, supported by Corinthian pillars, to the memory of archbishop Grindall, who is represented lying at full length, dressed in his doctor's robes.

The following verses are upon the tomb in three several compartments:

" Grindallus, doctus, prudens, gravitate verendus,

" Justus, munificus, sub cruce fortis erat.

" Post crucis ærumnas Christi gregis Anglia fecit,

" Signiferum, Christus cælica regna dedit.

" Præfulis eximii ter postquam est auctus honore,

" Pervigilique greges rexit moderamine sacros

" Confectum senio, durisque laboribus, ecce

" Transtulit in placidam mors exoptata quietem.

" Mortua marmoreo conduntur membra sepulchro

" Sed mens sancta viget, fama perennis erit,

" Nam studia et Musæ, quas magnis censibus auxit

" Grindalli nomen tempus in omne ferent."

Underneath his effigy is this inscription:

" Edmundus Grindallus, Cumbriensis, Theologiæ Doctor, Erudi-
" tione, prudentiâ, et gravitate clarus; constantiâ, justitiâ, et pietate
" insignis, civibus et peregrinis charus; ab exilio (quod evangelii
" causâ subiit) reversus, ad summum dignitatis fastigium (quasi
" decursu honorum) sub R. Elizabethâ evectus, ecclesiam Londinen.

" primùm,

" primùm, deinde Eborac. demùm Cantuarien. rexit. Et, cum jam
 " hic nihil restaret, quo altius ascenderet, e corporis vinculis liber ac
 " beatus ad cælum evolavit 6^o Julii anno Dni. 1583. Ætatis
 " suæ 63. Hic, præter multa pietatis officia, quæ vivus præstitit; mo-
 " ribundus, maximam bonorum suorum partem piis usibus consecra-
 " vit. In paroecia Divæ Beghæ (ubi natus est) scholam Grammatic.
 " splendide extrui et opimo censu ditari curavit. Magdalenensi cætui
 " Cantabr. (in quo puer primum Academiæ ubera suxit) discipulum
 " adjecit, Collegio Christi (ubi adultus literis incubuit) gratum
 " *Μνημόσυρον* reliquit. Aulæ Pembrochianæ (cujus olim socius, postea
 " Præfectus extitit) ærarium et bibliothecam auxit, Græcoque
 " Prælectori, uni socio, ac duobus discipulis, ampla stipendia affig-
 " navit. Collegium Reginae Oxon. (in quod Cumbrienses potissimum
 " cooptantur) nummis, libris, et magnis proventibus locupletavit.
 " Civitati Cantuar. (cui moriens præfuit) centum libras, in hoc, ut
 " pauperes honestis artificiiis exercerentur, perpetuo fervandas, atque
 " impendendas dedit. Residuum bonorum Pietatis operibus dicavit.
 " Sic vivens moriensque ecclesiæ, patriæ et bonis literis profuit."

In the south, sometimes called the bishops' chancel, is archbishop
 Whitgift's monument, supported by Corinthian columns of black
 marble, between which lies his effigy, in his robes; the following lines
 written by his chaplain, Dr. Benjamin Charier", are inscribed on
 three several compartments:

Archbishop
 Whitgift's
 monument,

" Post tenebras lucem spero.
 " Whitgifta Eborum Grimsbeia ad littora nomen
 " Whitgifta emisit felix hoc nomine Grifbei.
 " Hinc natus non natus ad hanc mox mittitur hospes,
 " Londinum; inde novam te, Cantabrigia, matrem
 " Insequitur, supraque fidem suavi ubere crescit:
 " Petro fit socius: Pembro, Triadique Magister:

⁵⁷ Strype's Life of Whitgift, p. 581.

" Fitque

- " Fitque pater matri, cathedræque Professor utrique.
 " E cathedra Lincolna suum petit esse Decanum,
 " Mox Wigorn. petit esse suum: fit Episcopus illic;
 " Propræses patriæ quo nunquam acceptior alter.
 " Post annos plus sex summum petit Anglia patrem;
 " Plus quam bis denos fuit Archiepiscopus annos;
 " Charior Elisæ, dubium est an Regi Jacobo:
 " Consul utrique fuit: sis tu Croidonia testis
 " Pauperibus quam charus erat, queis nobile struxit
 " Hospitium, puerisque scholam, dotemque reliquit.
 " Cœlibis, hæc vitæ soboles quæ nata per annos
 " Septuaginta duos nullo enuberabitur ævo.
 " Invidia hæc cernens moritur, patientia vincens,
 " Ad summum evecto æternum dat lumen honori.
 " Magna senatoris sunt nomina, pondera et æqua
 " Nominibus, quem non utraque juncta premunt;
 " Præfulis accedat si summum nomen ad ista
 " Pondera quis ferat, aut perferat illa diu.
 " Pax vivo grata est; mens recti conscia pacem
 " Fert animo; hæc mortem non metuisse dedit.
 " Mors requiem membris, animæ cælestia donant
 " Gaudia: sic potuit vincere qui patitur.
 " Gratia non miror si sit divina Joannes;
 " Qui jacet hic; solus credito gratus erat.
 " Nec magis immerito Whitgiftus dicitur idem;
 " Candor in eloquio, pectore candor erat.
 " Candida pauperibus posuit loca; candida Musis:
 " E terris moriens, candida dona tulit."





In the same chancel against the south wall, is a splendid monument to the memory of archbishop Sheldon; the figure of the archbishop, which is of white marble, is a very fine piece of sculpture; and was the performance of Latham the city architect, and Bonne⁵⁷. It has been supposed, that the head was finished by an Italian artist. By the kind assistance of Mr. Lawrence, I have been enabled to give the annexed print, taken from a beautiful drawing made by him, in which the likeness and spirit of the countenance are extremely well preserved.

Archbishop
Sheldon's
monument.

On the tablet above the statue of the archbishop, is the following inscription:

“ Fortiter et suaviter.

“ Hic jacet

“ Gilbertus Sheldon,

“ Antiquâ Sheldoniorum familiâ

“ In agro Staffordienſi natus, Oxoni

“ bonis literis enutritus,

“ S. Sæ. Theologiæ Doctor insignis;

“ Coll. Omnium Animarum custos prudens et fidelis,

“ Academiæ Cancellarius munificentissimus,

“ Regii Oratorii Clericus

“ Car. I^{mo} B^{mo} Martyri charissimus,

“ Sub serenissimo R. Carolo II^o,

“ MDCLX, magno illo instaurationis anno,

“ Sacelli Palatini Decanus,

“ Londinensis Episcopus;

“ MDCLXII, in secretioris concilii ordinem

“ cooptatus:

“ MDCLXIII, ad dignitatis Archiepiscopalis apicem

“ evectus.

“ Vir

“ Omnibus negotiis par, omnibus titulis superior,

⁵⁷ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 80.

“ In

" In rebus adversis magnus, in prosperis bonus,

" Utriusque fortunæ dominus;

" Pauperum parens,

" Literatorum patronus,

" Ecclesiæ stator.

" De tanto viro

" Pauca dicere non expedit; multa non opus est;

" Norunt præsentēs; posterī vix credent:

" Octogenarius

" Animam piam et cælo maturam

" Deo reddidit

" V. id. Novembris,

" MDCLXVII."

Against the same wall is an ancient Gothic tomb, not mentioned in Aubrey; under the arch are the vestiges of upright brass plates, with figures of a man and woman, having labels issuing from their mouths; these, as well as the inscriptions, were probably torn away during the civil wars, when one Bleese was hired, at 2 s. 6 d. a day, to break the windows in this church, which were then of painted glass⁵⁸. The arms upon the tomb show that it belonged to some one of the family of Warham⁵⁹.

In this chancel are also the tombs of the archbishops Wake, Potter, and Herring, with the following inscriptions upon flat stones:

Depositum

Gulielmi Wake,

Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis,

Qui obiit 24 Januarii, A. D. 1733:

⁵⁸ Aubrey's Surrey, vol. ii. p. 30.

Arg. The manor of Haling in this parish

⁵⁹ The arms are, Gules, a fesse Or; in chief a goat's head, and in base, 3 escallops. belonged to the Warhams in the reign of Henry VIII.

Ætatis suæ 79,

Et

Ethelredæ uxoris ejus

Quæ obiit 15 Aprilis 1731.

Here lieth the Body of

The Most Reverend Dr. Thomas Herring,

Archbishop of Canterbury,

who died Mar. 13.

A. D. 1757.

aged 64.

Here lieth the Body of

The Most Reverend

John Potter, D. D.

Archbishop of Canterbury,

who died

Oct. 10th, 1747.

In the 74th year of his age.

In the middle chancel is the following inscription, in the black letter, on a brass plate; the figure of the person whom it commemorates has been torn off:

“ Hic jacet Egidius Seymor, qui obiit 25 die Decembris A. Dni.

“ 1390, cuj. aie præcietur Ds.”

Near the communion table is a stone inlaid with the figure of a priest, dressed in his robes, under which is an inscription to the memory of Sylvester Gabriel, who died in 1511.

Within the rails of the communion table is a gravestone inlaid with brass plates, representing the figures of a man, his wife, and eleven children; the inscription is gone, but the arms are those of

Heron ; viz. per pale Gules and Az. on a chev. between 3 herons, Arg. as many cinquefoils sable.

In the north chancel is a large tomb of free-stone, with an ascent of three steps, to the memory of Nicholas Heron, Esq. who died in 1568. The figures of Nicholas Heron, his wife, five sons, and eight daughters, are represented on the tomb in alto relievo ; over their heads are the initials of their names.

In the same chancel is an altar-tomb, to the memory of Elias Davy, who founded the old alms-house ; he died in 1455 ; his figure, which was on a brass plate, has been torn away.

At the east end of the nave, is a monument with a column of white marble, designed by Mr. Glover, the author of Leonidas, to the memory of Philippa, wife of James Bourdieu, Esq. of Combe, in the parish of Croydon, who died in 1780.

Having noticed all the monuments, which appear deserving a particular description, I shall merely enumerate the situation of others with their dates, and the names of the persons they commemorate.

In the middle chancel, are those of Dame Ruth Scudamore, who died in 1649 ; John Packinton, farmer of the parsonage, who died in 1607 ; Martha wife of Barnard Burton, Esq. who died in 1668 ; and Nicholas Hatcher, captain of horse under Charles I., who died in 1673 : these are on flat stones. Against the north wall, is the monument of Henry Mill, citizen of London, who died in 1575 ; and of his wife Elizabeth, who bore him sixteen children ; and that of John Pynsent, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, who died in 1668.

In the bishops' chancel are the tombs of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Fynch, the vicar, who died in 1589 ; of Sir Joseph Sheldon, Knight, who died in 1681 ; Daniel Sheldon, Esq. who died in 1698 ; Roger Sheldon, Esq. who died in 1710 ; Judith Sheldon, who died in 1725 ; Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Gresham, who died in 1632 ; Mrs. Dorothy Pennyman, widow of Sir James Pennyman, and daughter

daughter and co-heir of archbishop Wake, who died in 1754; Peter Champion, Esq. who died in 1758; and Thomas Brigstock, Esq. who died in 1787. Against the east wall, is the monument of Michael Murgatroid, archbishop Whitgift's commissary, who died in 1608.

In the north chancel, is a brass tablet, to the memory of "that precious servant of God, Mr. Samuel Otes, M. A. and minister of the word of God in Croydon, who died in 1645;" the tombs of Marmaduke Wyvell, Esq. of Constable Burton, in the county of York, who died in 1623; and of another Marmaduke, who died in 1678; Elizabeth, daughter of Herbert Price, Esq. and daughter of Thomas Morton, of Whitehorse, who died in 1702; Elizabeth, wife of Francis Butler, Esq. who died in 1626; and Francis her husband, who died in 1648; William Boddington, Esq. who died in 1703; Ralph Smith, Esq. who died in 1639; Benjamin Bowles, Esq. who died in 1766; Mrs. Anne Callant, who died in 1735; and Mrs. Elizabeth Apthorp, who died in 1782.

In the nave of the church, is the tomb of Peter Harrison, Esq. who died in 1785.

In the north aisle, are those of John Parker, Esq. of London, who died in 1710, aged 52; and his wife Bathsheba, who died in 1763, aged 84; the Rev. James Gardner, rector of Slingsby, in the county of York, who died in 1772; Roger Drake, Esq. who died in 1762; and others of the same family.

In the south aisle, those of Mary, wife of John Smith, rector of Weybridge, who died in 1787; John Vade, vicar of Croydon, who died in 1765; James Wilkins, Capt. of Dragoons, who died in 1769; James Douglass, Esq. Major General, who died in 1743; William Welbancke, Esq. who died in 1791; and Richard Peers, Esq. alderman of London, who died in 1765. Against the south wall, is a tablet to the memory of Francis Tirrel, who was a benefactor to the town, and died in 1600.

The inscriptions from the tombs of the following persons, which are now destroyed, are preserved in Aubrey: William Heron, Esq. who died in 1562; Captain George Protheroe, who died in 1745; Thomas Walfh, of Croydon, who died in 1600; Elizabeth, wife of Wymond Bradbury, Esq. and daughter of archbishop Whitgift, who died in 1612.

In the church-yard, are the tombs of Henry Hoare, Physician, who died in 1709; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Hunton, Esq. of Chelsea, who died in 1779; "Honest Thomas How," who died in 1727, &c. &c.

Rectory and
vicarage.

The church of Croydon is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. It was formerly both a rectory and a vicarage; among the early rectors, was William de Wytlessey⁶⁰, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury: the vicarage was then in the patronage of the rector. In 1390, archbishop Courtney gave the advowson of the church to the monks of Bermondsey, in exchange for the manor of Waddon. Since the suppression of monasteries the great tithes have been in lay hands. They were held by Thomas Walsingham, and Robert Moyse, in the reign of Edward VI.⁶¹, by John Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, 32 Eliz.⁶², and are now the property of the Right Honourable Anthony Viscount Montague. In 1291⁶³ the rectory was rated at 60 marks, the vicarage at 15 marks.

⁶⁰ Regist. Lamb. Courtney, f. 176. b. History of Croydon, p. 17.

⁶¹ Licence from the crown for the exchange, Pat. 14 Ric. II. p. 2. m. 39. A copy of this licence, the pope's bull, and other papers relating to the exchange, are in archbishop Courtney's Register, f. 175. a.—182. b. In the last folio, is an indenture, by which the archbishop reserves to himself and his successors the right of nominating two persons, on any vacancy of the vicarage, of whom the prior and convent were to choose one. These

papers are all printed in the Appendix to the History of Croydon, p. 7, &c. A licence was obtained from the Crown in archbishop Reynolds's time, to exchange the church of Croydon, with the same convent, for some property in Southwark. See Pat. 12 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 17. but this exchange does not appear to have taken effect.

⁶² Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

⁶³ See note, p. 10.

In 1534, the latter was valued at 21*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*⁶⁴; in the king's books it is reckoned amongst the discharged livings, and is said to be 45*l.* clear yearly value.

A house was appropriated to the vicar, in the reign of Edward III.⁶⁵; the vicarage-house was re-built at the expence of archbishop Wake, in the year 1730⁶⁶.

An endowment of the vicarage of Croydon, as settled by archbishop Stratford, is recited among the papers relating to the above exchange; a translation of it may be found in the History of Croydon, and a copy of the original in the Appendix⁶⁷.

Rowland Phillips, collated to this vicarage in 1497⁶⁸, was canon of St. Paul's, and warden of Merton college Oxford; "he was esteemed" says Holinshed, "a notable preacher." Soon after the introduction of printing, he is said to have foretold, in a sermon preached at St Paul's, that it would be the bane of the Roman catholic religion—"We must root out printing, (says he,) or printing will root us⁶⁹." He took an active part in the convocation in 1532, against granting a subsidy to the king⁷⁰. Having resigned the vicarage of Croydon in 1538, he was allowed a pension of 12*l.* per annum for his life⁷¹.

Rowland
Phillips.

Samuel Bernard, collated to the vicarage in 1624, was displaced by the committee for plundered ministers in 1643⁷². I imagine he was succeeded by Samuel Otes, who lies buried in the north chancel, as it appears he came to Croydon that year and died in 1645. In the year 1646, it was ordered by the committee, that 50*l.* per annum, should be paid to Francis Peck, out of the impropriated rectory of East Meon, in Hampshire, as an augmentation of the vicarage of Croydon. This money having never been received, the same sum

Vicars during
the Civil
Wars.

⁶⁴ Regist. Winton. Fox, pt. 5.

⁶⁵ Pat. 5 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 28.

⁶⁶ Preface to Mills's Essay on Generosity.

⁶⁷ P. 12. of the History, and p. 10. of the Appendix.

⁶⁸ Regist. Lamb. Morton, f. 163. a.

⁶⁹ Fox's Martyrs, vol. i. p. 804.

⁷⁰ A. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. Fasti.

⁷¹ Regist. Lamb. Cranmer, f. 364. a.

⁷² Walker's List of the ejected Clergy, p. 210.

was voted to his successor Mr. Corbett, out of the sequestered rectory of Camberwell⁷³. This sequestration having been taken off, it was ordered, that a like sum should be paid out of the great tithes of some other parishes, to Sir William Brereton, for the use of such minister as should be by him appointed to serve the cure of Croydon⁷⁴.

William
Clewer.

William Clewer, presented to this vicarage by Charles II. on his restoration⁷⁵, deserves only to be recorded as a disgrace to his profession. Having persecuted the royalists during the commonwealth, and having himself enjoyed one of the sequestered livings, upon the first news of the restoration, he repaired immediately to London, and had the art to get himself recommended to the Earl of Clarendon, as a zealous son of the church, and a person deserving of preferment. In consequence of this recommendation he got the living of Croydon. When settled there, he soon became the scourge of the inhabitants, and practised every species of extortion and injustice. His parishioners laid their complaints before the king in council, in the year 1672; but though their cause was frequently heard, and some steps taken towards their relief, yet Clewer contrived to delay the final determination of the business so long, that he kept his living till 1684; in which year he was deprived. It was probably after his deprivation, that he was tried at the Old Bailey, and burnt in the hand, for stealing a silver cup. In Smith's Lives of Highwaymen, where this fact is mentioned⁷⁶, a story is told of his being attacked by O'Bryan, a famous robber; who finding that he had no money, would have taken his gown: Clewer, however, pulling a pack of cards out of his pocket, proposed that they should play a game at all-fours for it. The highwayman accepted his proposal, and won the gown. Dr. Clewer died in 1702⁷⁷. The papers relating to his dispute with the inha-

⁷³ Proceedings of the Committee; Bodleian Library.

⁷⁴ Appendix to the History of Croydon, p. 48—50.

⁷⁵ Croydon Parish Register.

⁷⁶ Vol. ii. p. 50.

⁷⁷ Bibl. Topograph. Brit. N^o 46. p. 178.

bitants

bitants of Croydon, are printed at large in the additions to the history of that place⁷⁸.

The present vicar is the Reverend East Apthorp, D. D. Author of Letters on the Prevalence of Christianity.

A chantry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded in the church of Croydon, about the year 1400⁷⁹, by Reginald de Cobham, Lord of Sterbergh, who vested the patronage thereof in twelve of the principal inhabitants of the town of Croydon. The income of this chantry was valued at 14 l. 8 s. 1 d. in 1534⁸⁰. Its revenues appear, by the Survey in the Augmentation Office, to have amounted to 16 l. 1 s. 2 d. in the third year of Edward VI.

Another chantry, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded by John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells, and William Oliver, vicar of Croydon, in the reign of Henry VI.⁸¹ it was endowed with sixteen acres of land, and several messuages in the town; the patronage was vested in the Weldon family. At the time of the foundation of this chantry, its revenues were valued at 10 marks; in 1534⁸², it was estimated at 8 l. 10 s. 5 d.

The parish register commences in the year 1538: the latter part of it has been kept with great neatness and accuracy, particularly during the incumbency of the present vicar.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.	Comparative state of population.
1580—1589	67	43	
1780—1789	150 ¹	130	

I found the register so defective during the last century, that it was impossible to obtain an average of ten years together. By taking a number of detached years, it appeared to be nearly as large as it is

⁷⁸ Ib. p. 159—178.

⁷⁹ Clement Eccleston was presented to this chantry, then said to be lately founded, in the year 1402. Regist. Lamb. Arundel, p. 1. f. 284. a.

⁸⁰ Regist. Winton. Fox, pt. 5.

⁸¹ Pat. 18 Hen. VI. p. 3. m. 20. and Regist. Lamb. Chichele, p. 1. f. 233. b. appointment of Henry Foxwyft, the first chaplain, by the founders.

⁸² Reg. Winton. Fox, pt. 5.

at present. The following averages are given in the Appendix to the History of Croydon :

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1730—1750	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
1760—1780	127	129

It is said, in the same place, that the upper part of the town was formerly a common field, and had only a bridle way through it. The principal increase of population must have been above a hundred years ago. There are now about 800 houses in this parish.

Plague
years.

The number of persons who fell victims to the plague in the last century, is thus specified in the register :

From July 20, 1603, to April 16, 1604	- - -	158
In the year 1625	- - -	76
1626	- - -	24
1631	- - -	74
From July 27, 1665, to March 22, 1666	- - -	141

It is recorded in a note, that "from the 11th to the 18th of August 1603, 3054 persons died of the plague in London, and the liberties thereof, and that many died in the highways neare about the citie;" and that, "from the 25th of August to the first of September, 3385 persons died."

Instances of
longevity.

The following instances of longevity are recorded in the register:

- " Alice Miles, 100 annos nata, was buried Mar. 6, 1633-4."
- " Margaret Ford, aged 105 years, was buried Feb. 2, 1714-5."
- " John Baydon, aged 101 years, buried Dec. 12, 1717."
- " Margaret Burnett, aged 99 years, was buried Dec. 26, 1718."
- " Elizabeth Giles, widow, aged 100, was buried Aug. 17, 1729."
- " Elizabeth Wilson, from the Black Horse, aged 101, was buried Mar. 17, 1771."

Divers

Divers other entries, either curious in themselves, or relating to remarkable persons, are here copied, without regard to any other than a chronological arrangement:

" June 10, 1552. Alexander Barkley sepult."

Alexander Barkley, or Barklay, who appears to have been by birth a Scot⁸³, studied at Oriel College Oxford, and was afterwards successively a Benedictine monk at Ely, and a Franciscan at Canterbury⁸⁴. He is best known by his celebrated Poem called *The Ship of Fools*, taken from a work of the same name, written in German by Sebastian Brandt. It is a satire upon the follies of the age. The first edition was printed by Pynson, in 1509. Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, says, that the stanzas are verbose and prosaic, but that it is a work deserving of attention, as it exhibits, like other satires, a picture of familiar manners, and popular customs. He adds, that the author's language is more cultivated than that of many of his contemporaries, and that he contributed his share to the improvement of the English phraseology⁸⁵. Barkley frequently mentions Croydon in his eclogues. Warton has quoted two of the passages, by one of which it appears, that this place was his residence in the early part of his life—

Alexander
Barkley.

" While I in youth in Croidon town did dwell."

Besides his *Ship of Fools* and his *Eclogues*, he published also a treatise against Skelton, the poet laureat; the *Lives of some of the Saints*, and several translations⁸⁶. To one of these⁸⁷ is prefixed a wooden print of the author presenting his book to his patron Sir Giles Alyngton.

" Edmund Grindall, lord archbishop of Canterburie, deceased the 6th day of Julye, and was buried the fyrst day of Auguste, Anno Dni. 1583, anno regni Elizabethæ, 25."

Archbishop
Grindall.

⁸³ Biograph. Brit. vol. iii. p. 8. in the notes, edit. 1784.

⁸⁵ Ib. p. 247.

⁸⁴ Warton's *History of English Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 242.

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Archbishop Grindall died at Croydon". A short time before his death, being rendered unable, by his blindness and infirmities, to perform the duties of his high station, he was urged to resign the archbishopric, which he consented to do, requesting only that he might reserve to himself the house and park at Croydon, to which place he retired. No successor however having been appointed till after his death, it is supposed that his resignation never actually took place".

Elizabeth
Fynch.

" Elizabeth, daughter of John Kynge, and Clemence, (wyfe of Samuel Fynch, vicar, by the space of seven years,) mother of five children at several byrths, of the age of 21 years; deceased the 17th day of Nov. and was buried the 18th, A. D. 1589."

Licence to
eat flesh in
Lent.

" Mem. That whereas Samuel Fynche, vicar of Croydon, lycensed Clemence Kinge, the wife of John Kinge, brewer, to eate fleshe in the time of Lente, by reason of her sicknesse, which lycense beareth date the 29th of Feb. and further, that she the saide Clemence, doth as yet continue sicke, and hath not recovered her health; know ye therefore, that the said lycense continueth still in force, and for the more efficacie thereof, ys here registered according to the statute, in the presence Th. Mosar, churchwarden of the said parish of Croydon, the 7th of March, in the 38th year of the Queen's maj's most gracious reign, and for the registering thereof, there is paid unto the curate 4d."

Archbishop
Whitgift.

" John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterburie, decesde at Lambith on Wednesday at 8 of the clocke in the evening, being the last day of Feb. and was brought the day followinge in the evening to Croydon, and was buried the morning followinge by 2 of the clocke, in the chappell where his pore people doe usually fitte; his funerall was kept at Croydon, the 27th day of Marche followinge,

²⁸ Biograph. Brit.

²⁹ Ibid.

" Anno Dni. 1604, annoque regni dni. nostri Regis Jacobi se-
" cundo."

Archbishop Whitgift's funeral was solemnized in a manner suitable to the splendour in which he had lived; Babington, bishop of Worcester, preached the sermon; the Earl of Worcester and Lord Zouch carried the banners of state⁹⁰. It is said, that the archbishop on his first journey into Kent, was attended by a hundred servants, forty of whom wore chains of gold⁹¹. This splendour was thought to be serviceable at that time to the interests of the church, by reconciling the papists to the reformation⁹². It excited, however, the indignation of the puritans, and exposed the archbishop to the censures of Prynne, who handles him very severely on that account.

" Dec^r. 1607, the greatest frost began the 9th day of this month, Great frost.
" it ended on Candlemas-eve."

" Francis Tyrrell, citizen and marchant of London, was buried Francis
" the 1st of Sept. 1609, and his funerall kept at London, the 13th Tyrrell.
" of the same month. He gave 200l. to the parishioners of Croy-
" don, to build a new market-house, and 40l. to repair our church,
" and 40s. a year to our poore of Croydon, for 18 years, with
" manie other good and great legacies to the citie of London."

" Charles Howard, sonne unto the Righte Honourable Charles Charles Earl
" Earle of Nottingham, born the 25th daye of December, Anno Dni. of Notting-
" 1616, was christened the 23d daye of January followinge." ham.

This was a younger son of the Lord Admiral, by his second wife Margaret, daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Murray; he afterwards became the third Earl of Nottingham, of the Howard family. During the civil wars, he attached himself to the parliament; obtained some of the sequestered lands⁹³, and was, as before mentioned, a tenant of Croydon palace. Dugdale⁹⁴, whose accuracy in general

⁹⁰ Biograph. Brit.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Perfect Diurnal, May 1644.

⁹⁴ Baronage, vol. ii.

may be relied on, has been led into an error with regard to this Earl of Nottingham, whom he represents as grandson of the Lord Admiral, and son of the second earl. His father, who died in 1624, aged 87, being 73 years of age at the time of his birth; and his half-brother, whom he succeeded in 1641, being also named Charles, most probably occasioned this mistake.

Great snow.

" Feb. 12, 1614-5. This was the day of the terrible snow, and
" the Sunday following a greater."

Archbishop
Abbot.

" George Abbot, lord archbishop of Canterbury, deceased at
" Croydon, upon the fourth day of Aug. 1633. His funeral was
" with great solemnity kept in the church here, upon the third day
" of September following, and the next day his corpse was conveyed
" to Guildford, and there buried according to his will."

Archbishop
Sheldon.

" Gelbert Sheldon, laite archbushop of Canterbury, buryed Nov.
" 16, 1677."

Archbishop Sheldon, after he had retired from public business, lived for the most part at Croydon⁹⁵; he was buried in a very private manner, according to his own special directions⁹⁶.

Monstrous
birth.

" A description of a monstrous birth, born of the body of Rose
" Eastman, wife of John Eastman, being a child with two heads,
" four arms, four legs, one body, one navel, and distinction of two
" male children, and was born the 27th of January 1721-2."

Archbishop
Wake.

" Dr. William Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, died at his
" palace at Lambeth, Jan. 24, 1736, and was brought to Croydon,
" and buried Feb. 9; and his lady, which was buried at Lambeth,
" the . . . of April 1731, was taken up and brought to Croydon
" the next day, and put in the vault with him."

Archbishop Wake was author of many controversial and theological works, of which no one perhaps is better known than his Exposition of the Church Catechism.

⁹⁵ Biograph. Brit.

⁹⁶ Funeral certificate, Herald's Coll.

" Dr. John Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, was buried Oct. 27, 1747." Archbishop Potter.

Archbishop Potter was a man of great learning, and particularly conversant in the Greek language. Many of his theological writings are extant; but the work for which he has been most celebrated is the Antiquities of Greece.

" Doctor Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, died at his palace at Croydon, and was buried Mar. 24, 1757." Archbishop Herring.

Archbishop Herring was buried in a very private manner, according to his own request; which expressly forbid also, that any monument should be erected to his memory.

Sir Richard Gurney, the celebrated lord mayor of London, distinguished for his courage, loyalty, and sufferings, during the civil wars, is said by Lloyd⁹⁷ to have been born at Croydon, in the year 1577; his name, however, does not occur in the register. Sir Richard Gurney.

Ellis Davy, citizen and mercer of London, in the reign of Henry VI.⁹⁸, founded an alms-house in Croydon, for seven poor people; six of whom were to receive 10d. per week, and the seventh, who was to be called the tutor, 1s. It was endowed with lands and tenements, which produced the annual sum of 18l. The vicar, churchwarden, and four of the principal inhabitants of Croydon, were appointed governors; the masters and wardens of the mercers' company, overseers. The statutes are to be found at large in archbishop Morton's register⁹⁹, and they are printed in the Appendix to the History of Croydon¹⁰⁰. The founder charges the members to occupy themselves "in praying and in beding, in hering honest talk, or in labours with there hands, in some other occu- Ellis Davy's alms-house.

⁹⁷ Biograph. Brit.

⁹⁸ Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 625. 626.

⁹⁹ Pat. 23 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 12.

¹⁰⁰ Fol. 199. a.

¹⁰¹ P. 26-36.

" pations,

"pations, to the laws and worship of almighty God, and profit to them and there said alms-hous." They were all bound likewise to attend the services of the church every day, and to chaunt a psalm, and say paternosters, and aves, at the place of his burial, and solemnly to celebrate his year's mind. The statutes enjoin them "to absteyne, as moch as may be, from vayne and evill woords at mete and souper; and yf they will any thinge talke, that it be honest and profitable." It is directed that their clothes should be "darke and browne of colour, and not staring, neither blasfing." No leper or madman was to be admitted, and if any member should "become madd, or woode, or be infected with leper, or such other intolerable seekness," he was to be removed out of the house, and have his allowance continued. Any person guilty of being "custumably dronkley, glotons, rigours amongs his felawes, or haunting taverns, or being unchast of his body, or walking or gazing in the opyn stretis of the towne," to be expelled upon the third offence. The statutes are dated April 27th, 1447. The reformation having rendered it necessary to make some alterations in them, they were reviewed by archbishop Parker in the year 1566, and established under his public seal¹⁰². The alms-house was rebuilt some years ago; the revenues are now about 40l. per annum.

Whitgift's
hospital.

Archbishop Whitgift, in the year 1596, began the foundation of the hospital at Croydon, which goes by his name. It was finished the 29th of Sept. 1599¹⁰³, and endowed with lands for the maintenance of a warden, schoolmaster, and twenty-eight poor brethren and sisters, or a greater number, not to exceed forty, if the revenues should admit of it. The schoolmaster, who is likewise chaplain, is allowed by the statutes 20l. per annum; the warden 11l.; and the other members 5l. each. The nomination of the brethren and sisters was vested by the founder in his successors in the see of Canterbury, whom he appointed

¹⁰² History of Croydon, p. 80.

¹⁰³ Ibid. p. 7.

also to be visitors. Whenever that see shall happen to be vacant, the rector of Lambeth, and the vicar of Croydon, are to fill up the places. The persons to be admitted, must be sixty years of age at least; inhabitants of Croydon and Lambeth are to be preferred. Among the crimes to be punished with expulsion, are "obstinate heresye, for-cerye, any kind of charmmynge, or witchcrafte." In the treasury of the hospital, are the letters patent for building the hospital, embellished with a drawing of Queen Elizabeth, on vellum; and the archbishop's deed of foundation, with a drawing of himself highly finished. These drawings are engraved for the History of Croydon, where copies of the instruments themselves, of the statutes of the hospital, and other papers relating thereto, are printed in the Appendix.

The building of the hospital cost the archbishop above 2700 l.¹⁰⁴. The lands with which it was endowed, were of the annual value of 185 l. 4 s. The estates have been much improved, and the revenues of the hospital farther increased, by various benefactions, to the amount of about 40 l. per annum.

The chapel, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity on the 10th of July 1599¹⁰⁵, (by the bishops of London and Chichester,) is small, but sufficiently commodious. At the west end, is a portrait of the founder, painted on board, with the following inscription:

"Feci quod potui; potui quod, Christe dedisti:

"Improba fac melius, si potes, invidia.

"Has triadi sanctæ primi qui struxerat ædes,

"Illius en veram Præsulis effigiem."

In the chapel, there is a portrait also of a lady with a ruff, dated 1616, ætat. 38, probably one of the archbishop's daughters.

In the hall, is a copy of The Dance of Death, with coloured drawings, much damaged. There are also three antique wooden goblets; one

¹⁰⁴ History of Croydon, p. 7.

¹⁰⁵ Regist. Lamb. Whitgift, p. 3. f. 106. a. b.

of them, which holds about three pints, is inscribed with the following legend: "What, firrah! holde thy pease; thirfte satisfied, cease."

Adjoining the hospital, are the school and the master's house.

William
Crowe.

William Crowe, who was appointed schoolmaster here in 1668, published a catalogue of the English writers on the Old and New Testament, which has been frequently printed ¹⁰⁶.

Oldham the
poet.

Oldham the poet was for three years an usher under John Shepherd, who was appointed schoolmaster in 1675. Here he wrote his satires upon the Jesuits, and here he was honoured with a visit from the Earls of Rochester and Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, and other persons of distinction, who had seen some of his works in MS. and wished for a personal acquaintance with him. By a very natural mistake, they were introduced to Shepherd the master, who would willingly have taken the honour of the visit to himself, but was soon convinced, to his mortification, that he had neither wit nor learning enough to make a party in such company ¹⁰⁷.

Henry Mills.

Henry Mills, who was appointed schoolmaster in 1711, distinguished himself as an opponent to bishop Hoadley, in the most personal and illiberal part of the celebrated Bangorian controversy ¹⁰⁸. The pamphlet which he published on the subject, related to the bishop's receiving into his family as tutor to his children, one Francis de la Pillioniere, a converted Jesuit, who had been usher under him at Croydon. Mills published also "an Essay on Generosity;" a panegyric on public charities.

The present chaplain and schoolmaster is the Rev. James Hodgson, who was appointed in 1783.

There is also an alms-house at Croydon, called the Little Alms-house, where the parish poor are usually placed, towards the rebuild-

¹⁰⁶ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 344.

¹⁰⁷ Biograph. Brit. and Oldham's Life pre- p. 155.
fixed to his works.

¹⁰⁸ Appendix to the History of Croydon,

ing of which Arnold Goldwell gave 40l. and to which benefactions have been left to the amount of 8l. per annum; 50l. was given by archbishop Grindall. In the years 1775 and 1776, some new buildings, for the reception of twelve poor inhabitants, were added to these alms-houses, with a sum of money given by the late Earl of Bristol, and a voluntary subscription of the principal inhabitants.

Archbishop Laud gave 10l. 10s. per annum, to apprentice poor boys. Benefactions.

Archbishop Tenison gave a school-house, and two farms, the revenues of which amount to 53l. per annum, for educating ten boys, and ten girls.

Mr. Henry Smith left certain lands and houses to this parish, which produce 108l. per annum. Other benefactions have been given by divers persons, amounting in the whole to about 36l. per annum.

In the town of Croydon are meeting-houses for the Quakers and Anabaptists, and one for the Presbyterians, which has been for some years unfrequented.

K E W.

Name.

THE most ancient record in which I have seen this place mentioned, is a court roll of the manor of Richmond, in the reign of Henry VII. It is there written Kayhough; in subsequent records its name is varied to Kayhowe, Kayhoo, Keyhowe, Keye, Kayo, and Kewe. Its situation, near the water-side, might induce one to seek for its etymology from the word key, or quay.

Boundaries and situation.

Kew, which was heretofore a hamlet to Kingston, and which is still included within the manor of Richmond, first became a parish by an act of parliament passed in 1769. It is of very small extent, and is bounded by the river Thames on the north; by the parish of Mortlake on the east; and by Richmond on the south and west. It lies in the hundred of Kingston, about six miles from Hyde-park-corner. The soil is sandy, and the small quantity of land, that is not included in the royal gardens¹, is for the most part arable. The parish is charged 126l. 13s. to the land-tax, which in the year 1791, was at the rate of 9d. in the pound.

Ancient proprietors of lands and houses.

Amongst the early proprietors of lands and houses here, I find Charles Somerset, the first Earl of Worcester of that family².

Sir Henry Gate³, temp. Edw. VI. held a capital mansion, called "The Dairie-house," which afterwards became the property of Robert Dudley, the famous Earl of Leicester⁴.

¹ A considerable part of Richmond gardens is in this parish, as well as those of Kew.

² Court Rolls of the manor of Richmond, temp. Hen. VII.

³ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

⁴ Pat. 1 Eliz. pt. 4. May 29.

Edward Earl of Devon had a capital messuage here in the reign of Queen Mary⁴.

In a court-roll, 6 Eliz. mention is made of a capital mansion-house, called Suffolk Place, then pulled down and destroyed.

Sir John Puckering, lord keeper of the great seal, was an inhabitant of this place. In the Harleian Collection of MSS. in the British Museum⁵, is the following paper, which appears to have been written by his steward:

Sir John
Puckering.

" Remembrances for furnytüre at Kew, and for her majestie's entertainment, 14 Aug. 1594.

" A memorial of things to be considered of, if her majestie should come to my lord's house.

" 1. The maner of receyvynge bothe without the house and within, as well by my lord as my ladye.

" 2. What present shall be given by my lord, when and by whome it shall be presented, and whether any more than one.

" 3. The like for my ladye.

" 4. What presents my lord shall bestowe of the ladyes of the privye chamber or bedchamber, the groomes of the privye chamber, and gentlemen ushers and other officers, clerks of the kitchen or otherwise.

" 5. What rewards shall be given to the footemen, gardes, and other officers.

" 6. The purveyed diet for the queen, wherein are to be used her own cooks, and other officers for that purpose.

" 7. The diet for the lords and ladies, and some fit place for that purpose specially appoynted.

" 8. The allowance for diet for the footemen and gardes.

" 9. The appoyntment of my lords officers, to attend on their several offices, with sufficient assistants unto them for that time.

⁴ Terrier of Lands in Surrey.

⁵ N^o 6850. f. 90.

“ 10. The orderinge of all my lords servants for their waiting,
 “ both gentlemen and yeomen, and how they shall be sorted to their
 “ severall offices and places.

“ 11. The proporcyon of the diett fitted to eche place of service;
 “ plate, linen, and silver vessels.

“ 12. To furnish how there will be uppon a soddeyne provision of
 “ all things for that diett made and of the best kinds, and what
 “ severall persons shall undertake it.

“ 13. As it must be for metes, so in like sorte for bredd, ale, and
 “ wyne of all sortes.

“ 14. The lyke for bankettyng stuffe.

“ 15. The swetynynge of the howse in all places by any means.

“ 16. Grete care to be had, and conference with the gentlemen
 “ ushers, how her majestie would be lodged for her best ease and
 “ likinge, far from heate or noyse of any office near her lodg-
 “ yng, and how her bedchamber maye be kept free from anye
 “ noyse near it.

“ 17. My lords attendance at her departure from his howse and
 “ his companye.

“ Ladies diet for bedchamber.

“ Ladies some lodged besydes ordinarie.

“ Lord chamberlayne, in the howse.

“ Lord of Essex nere, and all his plate from me, and dyett for
 “ his servants at his lodgyngs.”

If this visit took place, her majesty was probably well pleased with her entertainment; for it appears by the following passage in a letter from Rowland White to Sir Robert Sydney⁶, that she honoured him with one in the ensuing year:—“ On Thursday her majestie
 “ dined at Kew, my lord keeper's howse, (who lately obtained of

⁶ Dec. 13, 1595. Sydney State Papers, vol. i. p. 376.

“ her majestie his sute for 100l. a yeare land, in fee-farm). Her
 “ intertainment for that meale was great and exceeding costly; at
 “ her first lighting, she had a fine fanne, with a handle garnisht
 “ with diamonds. When she was in the middle way, between the
 “ garden-gate and the howse, there came running towards her, one
 “ with a nosegay in his hand, delivered yt unto her with a short
 “ well pened speach; it had in yt a very rich jewell, with many
 “ pendants of unfird diamonds, valewed at 400l. at least; after
 “ dinner, in her privy chamber, he gave her a faire paire of virginals.
 “ In her bed-chamber he presented her with a fine gown and juppin,
 “ which things were pleasing to her highnes; and to grace his
 “ lordship the more, she, of herself, tooke from him a salt, a spoone,
 “ and a forke of faire agate.”

Sir Peter Lely, the celebrated painter, purchased a house at Kew, to which, during the latter part of his life, he frequently retired⁷: after his death, it escheated to the crown, but through the good offices of Lord Keeper North, was restored to his family⁸; some of whom were remaining there about fifty years ago. The house, which is now pulled down, stood upon the site of Mrs. Theobalds's beautiful gardens, on the north side of the green.

Sir Peter
Lely.

Stephen Duck, whose native genius broke through the obstacles of his humble origin, and recommended him to royal patronage, was settled in a house at Kew, by Queen Caroline. It is well known that he afterwards entered into holy orders. The curiosity of the public had been so much excited by his story, that for some time whenever he preached, prodigious crowds flocked to hear him; and the newspapers of the day abound with accounts of the petty disasters which happened on these occasions.

Stephen
Duck.

⁷ Biographia Britannica.

⁸ North's Life of the Lord Keeper, p. 312.

Kew-house.

In describing the present state of this place, the first object that demands attention is Kew-house, the occasional residence of his present majesty. About the middle of the last century, this house belonged to Richard Bennet, Esquire⁹, whose daughter and heir married Sir Henry afterwards Lord Capel, of Tewkesbury, who died Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1696. His widow resided for many years at Kew, and dying in the year 1721, was buried in the chapel there.

Samuel Molineux.

The house was afterwards the property and residence of Samuel Molineux, Esquire, who married her daughter. Mr. Molineux was Secretary to George II. when Prince of Wales, and is well known as a man of literature, and an ingenious astronomer. Dr. Bradley's discoveries, relating to the parallax of the fixed stars, are said to have been made with an instrument of his contrivance¹⁰. The late Prince of Wales admiring the situation, took a long lease of Kew-house, from the Capel family; and it is now held by his present majesty on the same tenure. The house, which is small, and calculated merely for an occasional retirement, was improved and ornamented by Kent, for the Princess Dowager. It contains some good pictures, amongst which are a portrait of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, and the celebrated picture of the Florence gallery by Zoffanii. In the long room above stairs, is a set of Canaletti's works, consisting of views in Venice, and two general views of London, the one from the Temple; the other from Somerset-gardens.

Kew gardens.

The pleasure grounds, which contain about 120 acres, were begun by the late Prince of Wales, and finished by the Princess Dowager, who took great delight in superintending the improvements. Lord Melcombe, in his Diary, mentions working in the walk at Kew¹¹. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of a flat surface, the grounds are

⁹ Court Rolls of the Manor of Richmond.¹⁰ Biographia Britannica.¹¹ P. 66.

laid out with much taste, and exhibit a considerable variety of scenery. They are ornamented with divers picturesque objects and temples, designed by Sir William Chambers, among which is one called the Pagoda, in imitation of a Chinese building. It is forty-nine feet in diameter at the base, and 163 feet in height¹², which renders it a very conspicuous object in the neighbourhood.

The green-house is of very large dimensions, being 142 feet long, 25 feet high, and 30 feet broad.

The exotic garden was established in the year 1760, by the Princess Dowager. The present royal family being much attached to the study of botany, his majesty has bestowed great attention upon this garden, which now exhibits the finest collection of plants perhaps in Europe, which is daily increasing by the communications of the President of the Royal Society, and such other zealous promoters of the science, as have frequent opportunities of procuring new seeds and plants from distant parts of the world. As a proof of the rapid increase of this collection, it was found necessary, about two years ago, to build a new house, 110 feet in length, for the reception of African plants only.

Exotic garden.

A catalogue of the plants in the exotic garden at Kew was published in 1768, by Dr. Hill, under the name of Hortus Kewensis; a much larger and more scientific work, under the same title, was published by the present ingenious gardener, Mr. William Aiton, in the year 1789, in three volumes 8vo.

Sir William Chambers in the year 1763, published a description of the house and gardens at Kew, in folio, with upwards of forty plates, engraved by Rooker, from drawings of Kirby, Marlow, Sandby, &c. Kew gardens have been the subject also of two poems, one by George Ritso in 1763, and the other by Henry Jones, author of the tragedy of the Earl of Essex, in 1767¹³.

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The old house, opposite to the palace, was formerly the property of Sir Hugh Portman, who is mentioned in a letter of Rowland White, as the rich gentleman that was knighted by her majesty at Kew²⁴. Sir John Portman sold it in 1636 to Samuel Fortrey, Esquire; it was alienated by William Fortrey in 1697 to Sir Richard Levett, of whose descendants it was bought in trust for her majesty, in the year 1781: the late queen took a long lease of it, which was not then expired. During this lease, it was inhabited by different branches of the royal family. The Prince of Wales was educated there, under the superintendence of Dr. Markham, now archbishop of York. The house appears to have been built about the reign of James, or Charles I.

Kew chapel.

Kew chapel was built in the year 1714: it is situated towards the east end of the green, and is a small brick structure, consisting of a nave and a north aisle; the south side being appropriated for a school-room: at the west end is a turret.

Monument of
Jeremiah
Meyer.

Against the south wall is a tablet to the memory of Jeremiah Meyer, R. A. late painter in miniature and enamel to his majesty, with the following verses by Mr. Hayley:

“ Meyer! in thy works the world will ever see
 “ How great the loss of art in losing thee;
 “ But love and sorrow, find their words too weak
 “ Nature’s keen sufferings on thy death to speak:
 “ Through all her duties, what a heart was thine!
 “ In this cold dust, what spirit used to shine!
 “ Fancy, and truth, and gaiety, and zeal,
 “ What most we love in life, and losing feel.
 “ Age after age may not one artist yield
 “ Equal to thee in painting’s nicer field.
 “ And ne’er shall sorrowing earth to Heaven commend
 “ A fonder parent, or a truer friend.”

²⁴ Letter to Sir Robert Sydney, Dec. 22, 1595. Sydney State Papers, vol. i. p. 384.

Over the tablet is his bust in white marble.
 Mr. Meyer was born at Tubingen, in the dutchy of Wurtemburgh. He came over to England, at fourteen years of age, and studied under Zincke¹⁵. His own merit, and the royal patronage, contributed to raise him to the head of his profession, as a painter in miniature.

On the north wall of the church, are the monuments of Brigadier William Douglas, who died in 1747, in South Beveland (in Holland); and Mary, widow of Colonel Ruffel, who died in 1764.

Against the east wall, is the monument of Dorothy Lady Capel, widow of Henry Lord Capel of Tewkesbury, who died in 1721.

Against the south wall, is the monument of Elizabeth Countess of Derby, who died in 1717; and lies buried in Westminster Abbey.

In the church-yard near the school-house door, is the tomb of Thomas Gainsborough, Esquire, the celebrated artist, who died August 2, 1788, aged 61. He has no other monument than a grave-stone, which only mentions the date of his death. His memory will live however in his works, and in the deserved and liberal encomiums bestowed on him in the lectures of the late worthy and much lamented President of the Royal Academy. Mr. Gainsborough never resided at Kew, except on occasional visits to his sister.

Tomb of
Gainsbo-
rough, the
painter.

Near the same spot is the grave of Mr. Meyer, whose monument has been just described; and that of Mr. Joshua Kirby, clerk of the board of works, an ingenious architect, who published a well known book on perspective. He died June 20, 1774.

Tomb of
Joshua Kirby.

In the church-yard, are the tombs also of Sir Charles Eyre, Knight, Governor of Fort William, in Bengal, who died in 1729; Thomas Gardiner, Esquire, who died in 1738; Col. Armand de la Bastide, who died in 1744; Thomas Howlet, Esquire, who died in 1759;

Other tombs.

¹⁵ From the information of Mrs. Meyer, his widow.

and others of his family ; Peter Forbes, Esquire, who died in 1762 ; Thomas Robinson, Esquire, page to three Princes of Wales, who died in 1775 ; Edward Thomas, Esquire, who died in 1777 ; Frances, wife of John Larpent, Esquire, who died in 1777 ; Jane, wife of Captain Lawson of the Artillery, who died in 1780 ; Elizabeth, widow of Edward Bearcroft, Esquire, who died in 1780 ; John Haverfield, Esquire, well known for his taste and skill as an ornamental gardener, who died in 1784 ; Philip Delafield, Esquire, who died in 1787 ; and the Rev. Daniel Bellamy, late minister of Kew, who died in 1788. He was author of some Ethic Poems, and a Paraphrase on the Book of Job.

The church¹⁶ of Kew is in the diocese of Winchester, and the deanery of Ewell. In the year 1769 it was separated by act of parliament from Kingston, to which it had been a chapel of ease, and being united to Peterham, another chapel belonging to the same church, they were both made one vicarage. In the king's books, St. Anne's chapel on Kew Green is said to be 5 l. per annum certified value.

The present vicar is the Reverend William Foster, who succeeded Mr. Bellamy.

Parish register.

The parish register is of the same date as the chapel, which was consecrated the 12th of May 1714.

Comparative state of population.

1714—1724

1780—1789

Average of Baptisms.

7

10

Average of Burials.

9

14

The present number of houses is about eighty.

Benefactions.

Lady Capel left a benefaction of 11 l. per annum to this parish, for the purpose of establishing a charity-school.

¹⁶ It is still usually called Kew Chapel, notwithstanding it has been separated from the mother church.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Countess of Derby left 1000l. to the poor of Brentford and Kew, the moiety belonging to this parish produces 24l. per annum.

An act of parliament was obtained 30 Geo. II. for building a wooden bridge across the Thames at Kew; it was finished in the year 1759. The present bridge, which is of freestone, was opened in Sept. 1789. It is the private property of Robert Tunstall, Esquire; being built at his expence, as the former was at the expence of his father.

Kew-bridge.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES.

Name.

THIS place is so called to distinguish it from Kingston in York-shire, and other parishes of the same name. Its etymology is too well known to need much comment. Lambarde says, that it has a claim to the title of *regia villa*, (i. e. the royal or king's town,) "bothe for that it had been some house for the princes, and "also bycause dyvers kinges had been anoynted theare". Some writers¹ assert, that its ancient name was Moreford.

Situation.

Kingston is a market and corporation town; it is about eleven miles from Westminster-bridge, and gives name to the hundred in which it lies.

Boundaries.

The parish is of large extent, and is bounded by Petersham, Richmond, Putney, Mortlake, Wimbledon, Merton, Malden, Chessington, and Long Ditton.

Soil.

The soil is various, consisting of clay, sand, and gravel, but no chalk; the land is for the most part arable. The parish, exclusive of Ham and Hook, which are rated separately, is assessed the sum of 1449l. 13s. 8d. to the land-tax, which in the year 1791, was at the rate of 2s. 7d. in the pound.

Kingston formerly a borough.

This town sent members to parliament in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of Edw. II. and the forty-seventh of Edw. III. It ceased to be a borough, in consequence of a petition from the corporation (recorded in the town-clerk's office); the prayer of which was, that they might be relieved from the burden of sending members to parliament².

¹ Topographical Dictionary, p. 164,

vol. i. p. 18. Camden's Britannia.

² Aubrey in his Antiquities of Surrey,

³ Willis's Notitia Parliament, vol. iii. p. 90.

Kingston gave the title of baron to Ramsay earl of Holderness, in the reign of James I.

The town enjoys many valuable privileges and immunities, by royal charter*. King John granted the men of Kingston, the manor of the town in fee-farm, paying to the crown the annual rent of 50l^s. He likewise granted them an exemption from the sheriffs or bailiffs jurisdiction. This charter was confirmed by Henry III., who granted them a return of writs; power to choose a coroner; an annual fair for eight days, to begin on the morrow of All Souls; and many valuable privileges; particularly, that the freemen and their heirs should be a mercatorial gild; that their goods and persons should not be molested, and they should not be obliged to plead out of the town. I find no charters of Edward I. or Edward II.; the latter indeed, upon being furnished with four armed men by the town of Kingston, pledged himself by a covenant, that it should not be construed into a precedent to their disadvantage⁶. Edward III. confirmed the charter of king Henry. Richard II. gave them a shop and eight acres of land, towards paying their fee-farm-rent⁷; and confirmed the charters of his predecessors. Henry IV. and Henry V. did the same; the latter remitted a considerable part of the fee-farm rent. Henry VI. confirmed their privileges, and granted that the freemen should be clerks of the market. Edward IV. gave them a charter of incorporation, by the name of the bailiffs and freemen of Kingston; and confirmed the right of holding a weekly court on Saturdays, which their ancestors had exercised. Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Edward VI. confirmed all the former charters. Queen Mary granted them a fair on St. Mary Magdalen's, and the ensuing day; and a fish wear, in consideration of the charges they had been at in re-

* The following recital of the principal and most important grants, is taken chiefly from a cartulary in the town-clerk's office.

⁵ Cart. 1 Joh. pt. 2. m. 7. n. 90, & 10 Joh.

m. 25.

⁶ Pat. 16 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 34.

⁷ Pat. 4 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 15.

pairing the bridge. Queen Elizabeth, after confirming all the charters of her predecessors, granted the freemen an exemption from paying toll, and being summoned on juries. She also founded a grammar school, as will be mentioned hereafter. James I. granted a weekly market upon Saturdays, with a toll; and empowered the bailiffs and corporation to make bye-laws, and to keep a common gaol. Charles I. granted them a jurisdiction of actions and pleas, within the town and liberty of Kingston, and the hundreds of Elmbridge, Crophorn, and Effingham; empowered them to hold a court of record and a session, and to erect a prison within the liberties. He granted also, that no market should be held within seven miles of the town⁷, and in consideration of their resigning their right of holding a court leet, and view of franck-pledge within the hamlets of Richmond, Kew, Petersham, and Ham; he granted a leet in the rest of the hundred, and a return of writs in the hundreds of Crophorn and Effingham. Charles II. granted them a weekly market on Wednesdays. James II. gave them a new charter of incorporation, by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and burgeses of Kingston; with power to hold a court of record, and a court leet. They acted under this charter during his reign only, having ever since been guided by their ancient charters, which were confirmed by Charles II. The corporation consists of about fifty members. The present high steward is the Right Honourable Lord Onslow; the bailiffs, Mr. Joseph Bradshaw and Mr. Richard Westrop; the recorder, Thomas Evance, Esquire; and the town-clerk, Mr. Charles Jemmett.

Corporation.

Market and fairs.

The market at this place is held on Saturdays only; that on Wednesdays, which was procured at a considerable expence⁷, has de-

⁷ This grant was obtained in consequence of a weekly market having been granted at Hounslow, upon Saturdays, in the preceding reign, which the town of Kingston had been at very considerable expence to suppress.

⁸ Chamberlain's Accounts.

clined.

clined. There are three annual fairs which are held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitfun-week; the second, third, and fourth of August; and the thirteenth of November.

That this town was a celebrated place in the early periods of our history, is evident from the record⁸ of a council held there in the year 838, at which Egbert, the first king of all England, his son Athelwolf, and all the bishops and nobles of the land, were present. Ceolnothus, archbishop of Canterbury, presided. This record, in which the town is called "Kyningestun, famosa illa locus," destroys the supposition that it did not receive that appellation till the reign of king Athelstan; and proves, that it was a royal residence, or at least a royal demesne, as early as the union of the Saxon heptarchy.

Council at
Kingston,
A° 838.

Kingston was made choice of as the place of their coronation, by some of the succeeding monarchs. "The tounisch men," says Leland, "have certen knowledge of a few kinges crounid there afore "the conqueste". The following list of them is given on the authority of our ancient historians:—Edward the elder, crowned A. D. 900⁹; his son Athelstan, in the year 925¹⁰; Edmund, in 940¹¹; Eldred or Edred, (who is said to have assumed the title of King of Great Britain,) in 946¹²; Edwy, or Edwin, in 955¹³; Edward the Martyr, in 975¹⁴; and Ethelred, in 978¹⁵; Edgar who succeeded to the throne in 959, is said to have been crowned either at Kingston or at Bath¹⁶. Edward the elder, Edmund and Edgar, are

Saxon kings
crowned at
Kingston.

⁸ Brit. Mus. Cotton MSS. Claudius, D. II. f. 33. and Augustus, II. N° 17. & 34.

⁹ Leland's Itin. vol. vi. p. 18.

¹⁰ Diceto inter decem script. col. 451; Bromton Chron. Ibid. col. 83.

¹¹ Diceto and Bromton, ut supra, col. 452. 838; W. Malmesbury, inter scriptores post Bedam, p. 48; H. Huntingdon, Ibid. p. 354; R. Hoveden, ibid. p. 422; Chron. Sax. p. 111.

¹² Diceto ut supra, col. 452.

¹³ Ibid. c. 455; R. Hoveden, ut supra,

p. 423; Holinshed, vol. i. f. 229. a.

¹⁴ Diceto ut supra, col. 455; Holinshed, vol. i. f. 230. b.

¹⁵ Diceto ut supra, col. 458; Holinshed, vol. i. fol. 235. a.

¹⁶ Bromton Chron. ut supra, col. 878; H. Huntingdon, ut supra, p. 357; R. Hoveden, ut supra, p. 427; Holinshed, vol. i. f. 237. b. Ethelred was crowned, according to Hoveden, by Dunstan archbishop of Canterbury, Oswald archbishop of York, and ten bishops.

¹⁷ Holinshed, vol. i. f. 231. a.

not mentioned by Aubrey, amongst the figures of the Saxon kings, which formerly existed in St. Mary's chapel. In the inscriptions over these figures, some of the kings were said to have been crowned in the market place, and others in the chapel; but I find no mention of the particular spot in any of the old chronicles above quoted.

Kingston
castle taken
by Henry
III.

In the year 1264, Henry III. then at war with his barons, marched out of London, and took the castle of Kenington, or Kingston, belonging to Gilbert Clare earl of Gloucester¹⁸; the castle was probably then demolished; its memory, except in this record, is not preserved even by tradition.

The Bastard
Falconbridge
with his army
at Kingston.

In the year 1472, the Bastard Falconbridge, with an army of 17,000 men, went to Kingston in pursuit of Edw. IV., but finding the bridge there broken down, he retired with his army into St. George's Fields¹⁹.

Catherine of Arragon, on her journey to England, lodged at Kingston the night before she arrived at Kennington palace²⁰.

Sir Thomas
Wyat at
Kingston.

Sir Thomas Wyatt, well known for his unsuccessful rebellion against Queen Mary, after the death of Lady Jane Gray, having in vain attempted a passage over London-bridge, came to Kingston, where he found the wooden bridge broken down by order of the council, and the opposite bank of the river defended by 200 men, who upon sight of two pieces of ordnance planted against them, quitted their station, and gave Sir Thomas Wyatt and his men an opportunity of repairing the bridge in such a manner with planks and ladders, that his whole army passed safely over²¹. I imagine that it was in consequence of the damage done to the bridge at this time, that the wear was granted to the town by Queen Mary.

A remark-
ably high
flood.

The following historical note occurs in the parish register.

" Oct. 9. 1570.—Sunday at nyght, arose a great winde and rayne,
" that the Temps rose so hye that they myght row botts owte of the

¹⁸ Stow's Annals.

¹⁹ Ibid. and Baker's Chron. pt. 2. p. 106.

²⁰ Leland's Collectan. vol. v. p. 335.

²¹ Holinshed's Chron. vol. ii. f. 1730, and

Bishop of Hereford's Annals of England, p. 294.

" Temps,

" Temps, a great waye into the markette place, and upon a so-
" dayne."

A similar circumstance happened about eighteen years ago.

Kingston became once more a celebrated place, during the civil wars of the last century. The first armed force we hear of, was said to have been here assembled. It was reported to the House of Commons, in the month of January 1642, that Col. Lunsford was at Kingston upon Thames, where the magazine of that part of the country lay, with a troop of 400 or 500 horse²². In consequence of this intelligence, Col. Lunsford was proclaimed a traitor, as having levied war against the parliament, and was apprehended. A reward was offered likewise for apprehending Lord Digby, under a pretence that he had joined Col. Lunsford's party at Kingston; but Lord Clarendon observes, that it was well known that Lord Digby had left the kingdom before the proclamation was issued²³. After all, such are the contradictory accounts of party historians²⁴, that it is difficult to determine whether there was any army or not; and if there was, whether Lord Digby joined them, or came to Kingston accidentally with only his usual retinue.

Events at
Kingston,
during the
civil wars.

During the turbulent scenes which ensued, the men of Kingston appear to have shown due gratitude to their royal master, from whom they had experienced such great favours. Their town, however, was frequently visited by the armies of both the contending parties. In the month of October 1642, the Earl of Essex was at Kingston, with an army of 3000 men²⁵. "In the beginning of November, Sir Richard Onslow, one of the knights of the shire, went with the trained bands of Southwark to defend that town; but the inhabitants thereof showing themselves extremely malignant against them, would afford them no entertainment, calling them round-heads,

²² Diurnal Occurrences, Jan. 10 - 17, 1642.

²³ History of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 301.

²⁴ Nalson's Collections, vol. ii. p. 846.

Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 579.

Whitlock's Memorials, p. 54.

²⁵ Whitlock, p. 65.

" and wished rather that the cavaliers would come among them,
 " whereupon they left them to their malignant humours ".

A few days after, twenty troops of horse were sent to Kingston to secure it till the Earl of Warwick should come with the rest of the army²⁷.

On the 13th of November, the day of the battle of Brentford, the king marched with his army to Kingston, where he was received with great joy; he staid there till the 18th²⁸.

It appears by the following extracts from the parish register, and from the chamberlains' accounts, that both the king's troops, and those of the parliament, were frequently quartered at Kingston; and that his majesty was often there in person:

" Nov. 27, 1642, two soldiers hanged in the market-place, were
 " buried."

In June 1643, thirteen soldiers were buried; eight in one day from the Bowling-green.

" Robert Cox, one of the gentlemen of the great ordnance to the
 " Earl of Essex, buried Aug. 15, 1643.

" 1643. Disburfed to officers of the king's army, and officers of
 the lord general's, 13 l.

" 1645. To Capt. Rosingham's soldiers to rid them out of the
 " town, 40 s.

" 1646. To the king's trumpeters and footmen, 50 s.

" 1647. To Mr. George Suckling, for his charges in going to the
 " general at Windsor, about easing the quartering of the soldiers, 12 s.

" 1648. To the ringers at several passages of the king through
 " the town, 2 s.²⁹"

On the 10th of August 1647, Fairfax removed his head-quarters from Croydon to Kingston, where he held a council of war the next

²⁶ England's Memorable Accidents, Oct.
 31—Nov. 7, 1642.

²⁷ Ibid. Nov. 7—14.

²⁸ Ibid. Nov. 14—21; and Perfect Diurnal, Nov. 15—22.

²⁹ In the year 1638, a zealous puritan being churchwarden, gave the ringers 6s. 8d. for not ringing when the king went through the town.

day, at which it was resolved, "that all protections of exemption
" from quartering should be withdrawn, and that all should bear their
" squares in quartering; but that they should not be obliged to en-
" tertain private soldiers, but might provide them quarters else-
" where³⁰." On the 27th of the same month, the general with his
troops removed to Putney³¹.

A grand rendezvous of the army was held upon Ham Common,
on the 18th of November following³².

The last struggle in behalf of the royal cause, was made at King-
ston. The Earl of Holland, who had been of all parties, at a time
when the king's affairs were in the most desperate situation, and
himself a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, formed an ill-concerted plan
for rescuing him, and persuaded the Duke of Buckingham, and his
brother Lord Francis Villiers, to join him in the attempt. They
assembled at Kingston, with a body of about 600 horse³³; their
avowed object being to release the king, and bring him to parlia-
ment; to settle peace in the kingdom, and to preserve the laws. A
declaration to this effect was sent to the citizens of London, who were
invited to join them³⁴. The parliament immediately sent some troops of
horse from Windsor, under the command of Col. Pritty, who found the
royalists but ill-prepared for defence³⁵. A skirmish took place near
Surbiton Common, in which the Earl of Holland and his party were
soon defeated. The Earl himself fled to Harrow, but was soon afterwards
taken prisoner. The Duke of Buckingham escaped; but his brother,
the beautiful Lord Francis Villiers, was slain in the skirmish. He be-
haved with signal courage, and after his horse had been killed under
him, stood with his back against a tree, defending himself against
several assailants, till at length he sunk under his wounds³⁶. The

The Earl of
Holland's
rash enter-
prize.

Death of
Lord Francis
Villiers.

³⁰ Perfect Occurrences, Aug. 6—13, 1647.

³¹ Ibid. Aug. 20—27.

³² Ibid. Nov. 1647.

³³ Ibid. June 30—July 6, 1648.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Biograph. Brit. and Aubrey's Antiquities
of Surrey, vol. i. p. 47.

next day, the lords who had heard the report of the skirmish, and that Lord Francis Villiers was dangerously wounded, made an order, that chirurgeons might be permitted to go to Kingston, and take care of him, if he were yet alive; but as one of the journalists of that time observes, "it was too late, for he was dead, and stripped, and good pillage found in his pocket". His body was conveyed to York-house, in the Strand, by water, and was buried in Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey. The following inscription was put upon his coffin³⁹:

"Depositum illustrissimi Domini, Francisci Villiers, ingentis speciei
"juvenis, filii posthumi Georgii Ducis Buckinghamii; qui, vicesimo
"ætatis anno, pro Rege Carolo, et patriâ fortiter pugnando novem
"honestis vulneribus acceptis obiit 7^o die Julii, Anno Domini 1648."

The initials of his name were inscribed on the tree under which he was slain, and remained till it was cut down, as Aubrey says⁴⁰, in the year 1680. Some elegies were written upon his death, which are extant.

After the death of Charles I. the ensigns of royalty were destroyed at Kingston, as well as at most other places.

"1650. Paid for taking down the king's arms in the Hall,
"1s. 1d."⁴¹

"1651. Paid for blotting out the king's arms in the church,
"7s."⁴²

Leland's description of the town.

Leland, describing this place, says, "The olde monuments of the
"toun of Kingeston, be founde yn the declyving doune from
"Come Parke towarde the Galoys; and there yn ploughyng and
"diggid, have very often beene founde fundation of waulles of
"houses, and diverse coynes of brasse, fylver, and gold, with Ro-
"maine inscriptions, and painted yerthen pottes; and yn one yn

³⁹ Perfect Occurrences, July, 7—14, 1648.

⁴⁰ Biograph. Brit.

⁴¹ Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 47.

⁴² Chamberlains' accounts.

⁴³ Churchwardens' accounts.

" the

" the Cardinal Wolsey's tyme was found much Romaine mony of
 " sylver and plates of sylver to coyne and masses to bete into plates
 " to coyne, and chaynes of sylver. And yn the old tyme the commune
 " saying ys that the bridge where the commun passage was over the
 " Tamise was lower on the ryver then it is now. And when men
 " began the new town in the Saxons tymes they toke from the very
 " clive of Comeparke side to build on the Tamise side; and sette
 " a new bridge hard by the same. In the new towne by the Tamise
 " side there is a house yet caulled the Bifshop's Haulle. But now it
 " is turnid into a commun dwelling house of a tounisch man. It
 " was sumtyme the bifshop of Winchester's house, and as far as I can
 " coniect sum bifshop wery of it did neglect this house and becam
 " to build at Afsher nere the Tamise side 2 or 3 miles above
 " Kingeston." This house has been long since pulled down; the
 site of it is still called Bishop's Hall. As the bishops of Winchester,
 before Waynfleet's time, held frequent ordinations in the parish
 church at Kingston", it is not improbable that they might have a
 temporary residence here, to which they could resort upon such
 occasions instead of an inn.

The Town Hall, which stands in the market place, was built in
 the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears by her arms against the East
 wall, round which is the following inscription:

" Vivat Regina Elizabetha, in quâ fides, prudentia, fortitudo,
 " temperantia et iustitia elucent. Anno R. Elizabethæ"

Some of the mantled carving of that age remains in the wainscot,
 ornamented with the arms of the town (Az. 3 falmons Argent),
 and a device of the letter K, and a ton. The South end of the Hall
 appears to have been rebuilt in the reign of James I. most pro-
 bably about the year 1618, when the painted glafs was put up in

⁴⁴ Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi. p. 18.

⁴⁵ Regist. Winton. Woodlock; Stratford; Edindon; and Beaufort.

the windows⁴⁶. In the Hall is a portrait of Queen Anne, whose statue also is fixed on the outside, with an inscription under it, and the date of 1706. The South windows are ornamented with painted glass, consisting chiefly of coats of arms. In one of these windows are the arms of James I. surrounded with small shields, containing the armorial ensigns of "the Romans, the Heathen and Christian Britons, the Kentish Saxons, the Heathen and Christian West-Saxons, the East-Saxons, the Latin-Saxon Monarchs, the Norman Kings, the Andegavian Kings, the Kings of France, the Kings of Scotland, the South-Saxons, the East-Angles, the Mercian Kings, the Kings of Northumberland, the Danish Kings, the Cornish Kings, the early Kings of Wales, the latter Kings of Wales, the Welsh Princes, and the Kings of Ireland." In the same window are the arms and quarterings of Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham, who was high steward of the town; and two other coats⁴⁷.

In the other window are the arms of Mr. Hatton, the recorder; and the arms of Denmark.

The Lent affizes for the county of Surrey are held in this Hall.

Adjoining the Hall is a room where the corporation hold their courts of assembly. In the windows are some coats of arms on painted glass⁴⁸. Over it is a small room, in which the records of the town are carefully preserved. Here are deposited the churchwardens' accounts of as early a date as the reign of Henry VII.

⁴⁶ Chamberlains' accounts. It appears that the painted glass cost 14l. 10s. In 1663, the windows were repaired, and three new pieces added, at the expence of 1l. 18s.

⁴⁷ One of these is Arg. a lion passant between two cottises, Gules; on a chief, Az. 2 estoils Or. These arms being born by Cook of London, are probably those of Sir Robert Cook, whose name occurs in the

Chamberlains' accounts in the reign of King James. The other coat Arg. 3 lions ramp. Gules, a chief of the second is born by Yelverton.

⁴⁸ The arms of the butchers' company, which formerly were incorporated in this town, are in the East window. In the West window are the arms and quartering of Haslings, with the order of the garter.

and

and the chamberlains' books, which commence in that of Edward VI. To the members of the corporation I am much indebted for the readiness with which they permitted me to inspect these books, which have furnished much curious and interesting matter. Such extracts as are not made use of elsewhere, are here subjoined, and arranged under different heads.

Historical.

		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
" 30 Hen. 8. Rec ^d . for setting of the torches gyven at			
" the Quynes" buriall from Hampton courte by			
" water - - - - -	0	0	4
" 1553. Rec ^d . of the Spanyards " for the hire of the			
" town-hall - - - - -	0	10	10
" 1555. Rec ^d . of the Spanyards for the counte hall	0	27	2
" 1570. Paid to the ryngers at the command of the			
" master baylifs when word was brought that the			
" Earl of Northumberland was taken " - - - - -	0	0	20
" 1571. Paid to the ringers at the Queen's going to			
" Horfle - - - - -	0	0	12
" ——— when her bott came by - - - - -	0	0	6
" 1581. when the Queens Ma ^{tie} came from Hampton			
" courte to course - - - - -	0	0	8
" 1585. ——— for ringing when the traitors were			
" taken " - - - - -	0	0	9

Extracts
from the
Chamber-
lains' and
Church-
wardens' ac-
counts.

⁴⁹ Jane Seymour, who died at Hampton Court, and was buried at Windsor.

⁵⁰ Probably the attendants of Philip King of Spain.

⁵¹ Thomas Percy Earl of Northumberland rebelled against Queen Elizabeth, in concert with the Earl of Westmorland; finding that

their designs were not likely to succeed, they fled into Scotland. The Earl of Northumberland was taken and executed.

⁵² William Parrie, a papist, was executed for high treason, March 2, 1584-5, of whose plots see a long account in Holinshed's Chron. vol. iii. f. 1382-1396.

" 1588.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES.

	£.	s.	d.
" 1588. ——— when Don Pedro" came thro the town	0	2	6
" 1592. ——— when her Majesty was abroad in the			
" wycke — — — — —	0	0	8
" 1594. For 5 torches when the Queen came thro the			
" town — — — — —	0	5	0
" To the footmen and coachmen when the Queen came			
" thro the town — — — — —	0	18	9
" 1597. To the ringers when the Queen dined in the			
" town — — — — —	0	5	0
" 1599. Paid by Mr. Bayliff Yates towards the			
" Queen's officers' fees — — — — —	6	10	0
" 1600. Paid to ringers when the Queen was at the lodge	0	5	0
" 1601. To Thomas Hawarde for to pay for the			
" Queen's gloves — — — — —	0	40	0
" ——— To Mr. Cockes for the gift to the Queen	4	6	0
" ——— Paid unto the Queen's officers their ordinarie			
" fees at the time of her Majesties coming through			
" the town in her state,			
" ——— The serjeants at armes for their fees	0	20	0
" ——— Unto the trumpeters — — — — —	0	20	0
" ——— Yeomen ushers — — — — —	0	6	8
" ——— Gentlemen ushers — — — — —			
" ——— Footmen — — — — —	0	20	0
" ——— The porters — — — — —	0	10	0
" ——— Lytermen — — — — —	0	6	8
" ——— Yeomen of the botels — — — — —	0	6	8
" Sum 4l. 10s.			

" Don Pedro was a Spanish Commander, taken by Sir Francis Drake on board the Armada. He was sent to England in the

Roebeck. Stow's Annals, edit. 1631, fol. p. 748.

" 1603.

	£.	s.	d.
" 1603. To a trumpeter for sounding a proclamation	0	5	0
" ——— For setting up a booth in the town and for			
" mustering before the coronation	0	2	6
" ——— For a scarffe and for a box for the late Queen			
" Elizabeth, returned againe to the seller	0	5	9
" 1610. To the ringers for ringing on the day of the			
" King's preservation from the Gowries conspi-			
" racy "	0	2	4
" 1624. To the ringers for joy of the Prince's return			
" out of Spayne	0	3	4
" 1665. To the ringers when Prince Rupert lay in the			
" town	0	6	0
" When the King came back from Portsmouth."	0	3	8

*Local Customs.**The Kyngham.*

" Be yt in mynd that y ^e 19 yere of Kyng Harry y ^e 7,			
" at the geving out of the Kynggam by Harry			
" Bower and Harry Nycol cherchewardens amount-			
" ed clerely to 4 l. 2 s. 6 d. of that same game.			
" Mem. That the 27 day of Joun a ^o . 21 Kyng H. 7.			
" that we Adam Bakhous and Harry Nycol hath			
" made account for the Kynggam that same tym			
" don Wylm Kempe, Kenge, and Joan Whytebrede			
" quen, and all costs deducted	4	5	0
" 23 Hen. 7. Paid for whet and malt and vele and			
" motton and pygges and ger and coks for the			
" Kyngam	0	33	0

" Earl Gowrie and his brother attempted to assassinate King James in the year 1600, at a castle of which the latter was governor.

	£.	s.	d.
" To the taberare - - - - -	0	6	8
" To the leutare - - - - -	0	2	0
" 1 Hen. 8. Paid out of the churche box at Walton			
" Kyngham - - - - -	0	3	6
" — Paid to Robert Neyle for goyng to Wyndefore			
" for maister doctors horse ageynes the Kyngham			
" day - - - - -	0	4	0
" — For baking the Kyngham brede - - - - -	0	0	6
" — To a laborer for bering home of the geere after			
" the Kyngham was don - - - - -	0	1	0

The Kyngham appears to have been an annual game, or sport, conducted by the parish officers, who paid the expences attending it, and accounted for the receipts. The clear profits, 15 Hen. VIII. (the last time I find it mentioned), amounted to 9l. 10s. 6d. a very considerable sum. It seems to have been a distinct thing from the May-game, and to have been held later in the summer. Holinshed⁵⁶ says, that the young folks in country towns, in the reign of Edward II. used to choose a summer king and queen to dance about May-poles. The contributions to the celebration of the same game in the neighbouring parishes show, that the Kyngham was not confined to Kingston.

Robin-hood and May-Game.

" 23 Hen. 7. To the menstorell upon May-day	0	0	4
" — For paynting of the mores garments and for			
" farten gret leveres ⁵⁷	0	2	4
" 23 Hen.			

⁵⁶ Chron. anno 1306.

⁵⁷ The word livery was formerly used to signify any thing delivered; see the Northum-

berland Household Book, p. 60. If it ever bore such an acceptation at that time, one might be induced to suppose, from the following entries,

	£.	s.	d.
" 23 Hen. 7. For paynting of a baannar for Robin hode	0	0	3
" — For 2 M. & $\frac{1}{2}$ pynnys	0	0	10
" — For 4 plyts and $\frac{1}{4}$ of laun for the mores gar-			
ments	0	2	11
" — For orfeden for the fame	0	0	10
" — For a gown for the lady	0	0	8
" — For bellys for the dawnfars	0	0	12
" 24 Hen. 7. For little John's cote	0	8	0
" 1 Hen. 8. For silver paper for the mores dawnfars	0	0	7
" — For Kendall for Robyn hode's cote	0	1	3
" — For 3 yerds of white for the frere's cote	0	3	0
" — For 4 yerds of kendall for mayde Marian's			
huke	0	3	4
" — For faten of fypers for the fame huke	0	0	6
" — For 2 payre of glovys for Robyn hode and			
mayde Maryan	0	0	3
			1 Hen.

entries, that it here meant a badge, or something of that kind:

15 C. of leveres for Robin hode	0	5	0
For leveres, paper and fateyn	0	0	20
For pynpes and leveryes	0	6	5
For 13 C. of leverys	0	4	4
For 24 great lyvereys	0	0	4

We are told that formerly, in the celebration of May-games, the youth divided themselves into two troops, the one in winter *livery*, the other in the habit of the spring. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 261.

⁵⁸ Though it varies considerably from that word, this may be a corruption of orpiment, which was much in use for colouring the morris garments.

⁵⁹ The friar's coat was generally of russet, as it appears by the following extracts. In an ancient Drama called, The Play of Robin Hood, very proper to be played in May

games, a friar, whose name is Tuck, is one of the principal characters. He comes to the forest in search of Robin Hood, with an intention to fight him, but consents to become chaplain to his lady.

⁶⁰ Marian was the assumed name of the beloved mistress of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, whilst he was in a state of outlawry, as Robin Hood was his. See Mr. Steeven's note to a passage in Shakspeare's Henry IV. This character in the morris dances was generally represented by a boy. See Strutt's View of Customs and Manners, vol. iii. p. 150. It appears by one of the extracts, given above, that at Kingston it was performed by a woman, who was paid a shilling each year for her trouble.

⁶¹ Mr. Steevens suggests, with great probability, that this word may have the same meaning as howve or houe, used by Chaucer

	£.	s.	d.
" 1 Hen. 8. For 6 brode arovys - - -	0	0	6
" — To mayde Marian for her labour for two			
" years - - - - -	0	2	0
" — To Fygge the taborer - - - - -	0	6	0
" — Rec ^d for Robyn hood's gaderyng 4 marks ⁶²			
" 5 Hen. 8. Rec ^d for Robin hood's gaderyng at			
" Croydon - - - - -	0	9	4
" 11 Hen. 8. Paid for three brode yerds of rosett for			
" makyng the frer's cote - - - - -	0	3	6
" — Shoes for the mores daunfar's, the frere and			
" mayde Maryan at 7 ^d a peyre - - - - -	0	5	4
" 13 Hen. 8. Eight yerds of fustyan for the mores			
" daunfar's coats - - - - -	0	16	0
" A dosyn of gold skynnes for the morres ⁶³ - - -	0	0	10
" 15 Hen. 8. Hire of hats for Robynhode - - -	0	0	16
" — Paid for the hat that was lost - - -	0	0	10
" 16 Hen. 8. Rec ^d at the church-ale and Robynhode			
" all things deducted - - - - -	3	10	6
" — Paid for 6 yerds $\frac{1}{2}$ of fatyn for Robyn hode's cotys	0	12	6
" — For makyng the fame - - - - -	0	2	0
" — For 3 ells of locram ⁶⁴ - - - - -	0	1	6
" 21 Hen. 8. For spunging and brushing Robynhode's			
" cotys - - - - -	0	0	2
" 28 Hen. 8. Five hats and 4 porfes for the daun-			
" fars - - - - -	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" — 4 yerds of cloth for the fole's cote - - -	0	2	0

for a head-dress; maid Marian's head-dress was always very fine: indeed some persons have derived her name from the Italian word morione, a head-dress.

⁶² It appears that this, as well as other

games, was made a parish concern.

⁶³ Probably gilt leather, the pliability of which was particularly accommodated to the motion of the dancers.

⁶⁴ A sort of coarse linen.

" 28 Hen.

	£.	s.	d.
" 28 Hen. 8. 2 ells of worstede for maide Maryan's kyrtle	o	6	8
" — For 6 payre of double follyd showne - -	o	4	6
" — To the mynstrele - - -	o	10	8
" — To the fryer and the piper for to go to Croydon	o	o	8
" 29 Hen. 8. Mem. Leste in the keping of the wardens nowe be-			
" inge a fryers cote of ruffet and a kyrtle of worstede weltyd with			
" red cloth, a mowren's " cote of buckram, and 4 morres daun-			
" fars cotes of whitte fustian spangelyd and two gryne saten cotes			
" and a dyfardd's " cote of cotton and 6 payre of garters with			
" bells."			

After this period, I find no entries relating to the above game. It was so much in fashion in the reign of Henry VIII. that the king and his nobles would sometimes appear in disguise as Robinhood and his men, "dressed in Kendal with hoods and hosen".

Miscellaneous Customs.

" 21 Hen. 7. Mem. That we Adam Backhous and			
" Harry Nycol, amountyd of a play -	4	o	o
" 27 Hen. 7. Paid for packthred on Corpus Chriffti			
day " - - -	o	o	1
" 1 Hen. 8. Rec ^d for the gaderyng at Hoc-tyde -	o	14	o
" 2 Hen. 8. Paid for mete and drink at Hoc-tyde	o	o	12

The last time that the celebration of Hock-tyde appears, is in 1578.

" Rec ^d of the women upon Hoc-Monday "	o	5	2
" 5 Hen.			

⁶⁵ Probably a Moor's coat; the word Moorian is sometimes used to express a Moor.—The morris-dance is by some supposed to have been originally derived from Moorish-dance. Black buckram appears to have been much used for the dresses of the ancient mummers. One of the figures in Mr. Toller's window, is supposed to be a morisco.

⁶⁶ Difard is an old word for a fool.

⁶⁷ Holinshed's Chron. 3. f. 805.

⁶⁸ This was probably used for hanging the pageants, containing the history of our Saviour, which were exhibited on that day, and explained by the mendicant friars. See Cotton, MSS. Brit. Mus. Vespasian, D. VIII.

⁶⁹ This festival was kept on Monday and Tuesday in the week following the Easter-week. It is supposed to have been held in commemoration

	£.	s.	d.
" 5 Hen. 8. For thred for the resurrection -	0	0	1
" — For 3 yerds of dornek ⁶⁹ for a pleyers cote and			
" the makynge - - -	0	0	15
" 12 Hen. 8. Paid for a skin of parchment and gun-			
" powder, for the play on Ester-day -	0	0	8
" — For brede and ale for them that made the			
" stage and other things belonging to the play	0	1	2
" 17 Hen. 8. Rec ^d at the church ale - -	7	15	0
" 1565. — Rec ^d of the players of the stage at Easter	1	2	1½

Church Duties, and Payments relating to the Church.

" 20 Hen. 7. John Rosyer owyth for the waft of fix			
" torches at the bereying and the monyth's			
" mynd of his fyrst wyff - -	0	7	0
" Item. That the sayd John Rosyer owyth for the waft			
" of four torches at the bereying, and for the			
" monyth's day of Agnes his last wyff - -	0	3	4
" Mem. That Elizabeth Jackson owyth onto the			
" church for hyr bereying afore feynt Barbara	0	6	8
" 23 Hen. 7. Imprimis, at Ester for any howse-			
" holder keepyng a brode gate, shall pay to the			
" parochie prests wages 3 ^d . Item, To the paschall ½.			
" To St. Swithin ½			
" Also any howse-holder keepyng one tenement shall			
" pay to the parochie prests wages 2 ^d Item,			
" To the paschall ½. And to St. Swithin ½			

moration of the death of Hardicanute, and the extinction of the Danish race: such a tradition was current in the 15th century. See J. Ross de Regbus Angliæ, p. 105. An inge-

nious paper on the subject by Mr. Denne may be seen in the 7th volume of the Archæologia. ⁶⁹ Dornick, a species of linen so called from Deornick in Flanders. Johnson.

" Also

	£.	s.	d.
" Also if he have a wyff and kepe a chamber the fame			
" duties: also any journeyman takyng wayges			
" shall pay to the paschall $\frac{1}{2}$			
" Mem. That the churchwardens must pay to the			
" vicar at Ester for the parochie preft wayges	0	53	4
" 24 Hen. 7. Paid to maister doctor for the wax of			
" the paschall - - -	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 Hen. 8. For ale upon Palme-Sunday on syngyng			
" of the passion - - -	0	0	1
" — To the scribe for the Peter pence - -	0	19	6
" — To the bedeman for a whole year -	0	3	4
" — Rec ^d of the Abbot of Hyde in reward for			
" the best cope at Eshyre - - -	0	0	12
" 17 Hen. 8. To the peynter for peyntyng of our			
" Lady - - -	0	0	12
" 21 Hen. 8. For brede and ale for the watchers of			
" the sepulture - - -	0	0	4
" — For a purse to bear the sacrament in -	0	0	8
" — For two holy water sticks - -	0	0	2
" — Rec ^d for hire of the best altar cloth -	0	2	4
" — For a lantorn to go with the sacrament -	-	-	-
" 28 Hen. 8. To Palmer for iron-work to set up Mary			
" and John - - -	0	0	22
" 29 Hen. 8. For payntyng the base of our Lady in the			
" rode lofte - - -	0	0	12
" 30 Hen. 8. For a holy brede baskett -	0	0	3
" — For a chrismatory of pewter ⁷⁰ -	0	0	6

⁷⁰ The chrismatory was the vessel which baptism, extreme unction, &c. A certain held the chrism; i. e. the holy ointment. It quantity was consecrated by the bishop upon was made of oil and balsam, and was used in Easter-eve, which was to last a year.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES.

	£.	s.	d.
" 1561. Paid Fawcon for a year's whipping of the			
" dogges out of the church - - -	0	0	8
" 1625. Rec ^d for idle persons being absent from the			
" church on Sabbath-days - - -	0	3	10
" 1651. For ringing the curfew bell for one year	1	10	0

Price of Provisions, and Labourer's Wages.

" 24 Hen. 7. Payde for the hyre of a horse to			
" Wynfore - - - -	0	0	4
" — A dishe of fysh for my Lorde of Merton -	0	1	0
" Cost of the Kyngham and Robyn hode, viz.			
" — A kylderkin of 3 halfpennye bere and a kylder-			
" kin of finggyl bere - - - -	0	2	4
" — 7 bushels of whete - - - -	0	6	3
" — 2 bushels and $\frac{1}{2}$ of rye - - - -	0	1	8
" — 3 shepe - - - -	0	5	0
" — A lamb - - - -	0	1	4
" — 2 calvys - - - -	0	5	4
" — 6 pygges - - - -	0	2	0
" — 3 bushell of colys - - - -	0	0	3
" — The coks for their labour - - -	0	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 16 Hen. 8. Two women for their labour for two			
" days - - - -	0	0	6
" The bellman half a year's wages - - -	0	2	0
" 24 Hen. 8. A laborer for a day's work -	0	0	7
" 1551. Twelve chicken for master Gardener at			
" going to court - - - -	0	4	9
" 1567. A laborer's wages - - - -	0	0	8
" 1571. A gawne of sack for my lord mayor -	0	2	0
" 1575. A capon for Mr. Recorder - - -	0	1	8
			" 1576.

- £. s. d.
- " 1576. Eight hens and four capons for Mr. Attorney 13 14
- " 1589. Two sugar-loaves given to Mr. W. Howard 1 12
- " 13^d per pound for Mr. W. Howard 1 12
- " 1601. A labourer's wages 10
- " — A master mason or tyler 12
- " 1617. A troute given to the Lorde Admiral 8
- " — To Mr. Ball for a white stallion to bestow on 1 12
- " Sr Anthony Ben 10
- " 1623. A couple of pheasants for the Earl of Holderness 1 12
- " nels 10
- " 1626. A salmon for the Judges 1 12
- " 1662. Interest for 200l. for six months 6 8
- " 1666. Two terces of claret 10 10
- " 1688. Twelve bottles of sack and the bottles 10
- " — 24 bottles of claret and the bottles and flasks 10 10

Miscellaneous Receipts and Expences.

- " 1561. For a letter that my Lord of Winchester did 10 10
- " write to the Keeper of the Great Seal 10 10
- " 1572. The making of the cucking stool 8 10
- " — Iron work for the same 3 0
- " — Timber for the same 7 6
- " — 3 brasses for the same and 3 wheels 4 10
- " 1574. To W. Langlye for carying and recarying the 10 10
- " hangyng to Hampton Courte that was used at 10 10
- " the Syes 2 6

" The cucking-stool was an instrument of punishment for scolds and unquiet women. It seems to have been much in use formerly, as there are frequent entries of money paid for its repairs. This arbitrary attempt at laying an embargo upon the female tongue, has long since been laid aside.

- " 1574. Paid Mr. Nower for his row-barge to carry £. s. d.
 " Mr. Recorder up and down 0 12 10
 " 1576. To Mr. Wever for discharging the town of
 " eating of flesh 0 12 10
 " 1594. Delivered to Th. Howard to give to the
 " players by Mr. Bailiff's commandment 0 10 0
 " 1597. For bringing the town pot from Mr. Evelyn's
 " stand scouring the same 0 6
 " 1598. To them that wore the town armour two days
 " at 8 d. a day 0 7 0
 " To the foldiers towards their wages more than
 " we gathered 0 8 10
 " 1601. To Henge's man for bringing a letter that
 " the armour should not go to Ryegate 0 2 6
 " 1603. To James Allison and four other for carrying
 " the armour at the coronation 0 13 4
 " For armour 4 0 0
 " 1609. For a coat for the whipper and making 0 3 0
 " 1621. Paid by Mr. Bailiff to a company of players
 " because they should not play in the town hall 0 10 0
 " 1623. To the Prince's players by Mr. Bailiff's ap-
 " pointment 0 10 0
 " 1625. To the King's players because they should not
 " play in the town hall nor in the towne for the
 " space of five yeares 0 10 10

72 It appears that every parish was obliged
 to keep a certain proportion of armour ac-
 cording to its size, which was exhibited once
 a year before the justices. In villages the
 armour was kept in the church, and was
 called the church armour or harness, as in the
 following, and other entries in the church-

wardens' accounts at Lambeth:

1568. For skouring the church harness and
 carriage to and fro, and a man to wear
 it before the justices, 3 s. 8 d.
 The armour in this county was shown some-
 times at Kingston, sometimes at Mitcham,
 Newington, Ryegate, and other places.

"1626. To the King's players to forbear to play in
 "the towne
 "1634. A vizard and cap for the whipper
 "1670. Old Chitty the whipper, a quarter's wages

The manor of Kingston was a royal demesne, both in the reign
 of the Confessor and William the Conqueror. It was of very large
 extent, and was valued, at both periods, at 30 l. per annum. King
 John granted it to the freemen of Kingston, in consideration of
 their paying an annual rent of 50 l. to the crown. Richard II.
 gave them lands towards paying this rent; Henry V. lowered it to
 26 l. per annum; and queen Mary remitted a farther sum. The
 manor still belongs to the corporation; the bayliffs, who hold a
 court baron and court leet, being considered as the lords. The fee-
 farm rent is now about 8 l. per annum.

It appears that there were two manors in Combe at the time of the
 Conqueror's Survey, one of which had been the property of Cole or
 Cola; and was then held of the King by Ansgot, his interpreter; the
 other had been held of the Confessor by Alured, who, as the record
 expresses it, was at liberty to go where he would. In the Con-
 queror's reign, a woman, whose name is not mentioned, threw
 herself under the Queen's protection, and surrendered to her the
 manor of Combe, which she granted to Humphrey the chamber-
 lain. This manor is said, in the Survey, to have been valued, at
 different periods, at 4 l., at 20 s., and at 5 l. The other was valued
 at 60 s.

73 Cart. 1 Joh. pt. 2. m. 7. n. 90. & Cart.
 10 Joh. N° 25. The first charter stipulates,
 that they shall pay 12 l. per annum more than
 the usual rent—the other fixes the rent at

50 l. per annum.
 74 P. R. 1 & 3 P. & M. Rot. 59. Lord
 Treasurer's Remembrancer's office.

Manor.

Manor of
Combe.

Tenure of
lands in
Combe by
the service of
collecting the
Queen's
wool.

Divers conjectures have been formed about a passage in the record of Doomsday, relating to the manor of Kingston; which states, that Humphrey, the chamberlain, had one of the villains belonging to that manor in his custody, "*causâ coadunandi lanam reginæ*;" and that he paid 20s. for his relief when his father died. Salmon says, that the word *coadunare* signifies "to weave;" and he supposes that this man carried on a woollen manufacture, by which he was enabled to pay a relief of 20s. on his father's death. A MS. in the Harleian collection⁷⁴ explains this matter very fully:—We are there informed, that Ralph Postel held one hide of land in Combe, by serjeantry, viz. by the service of collecting (*colligendi*) the Queen's wool; and that the said hide was given to his ancestors, with this service annexed, by Henry I. In a subsequent record it is said, that Ralph Postel's land, which was worth 20s. per annum, was escheated to the crown; and that it had been held by the service of collecting the Queen's wool, and that if he did not collect it, he was to forfeit 20s. to the crown. By the same MS. it appears, that the above serjeantry was afterwards granted to Peter Rabwin.

Robert Belet, in the reign of Richard I. paid 80l. to be restored to the manor of Combe, which was his inheritance⁷⁵. In the reign of King John, the greater part of the Combe estate appears to have belonged to William de Watteville⁷⁶. Hugh de Combes had half a knight's fee there⁷⁷. In the succeeding reign, Maurice de Credon, styling himself a Knight of Anjou, granted his hereditary right in the lordship of Combe, to Sir Robert Burnell and his heirs⁷⁸. Richard Lowayte appears to have been in possession of it in the reign of Edward II.⁷⁹ It afterwards belonged to William Neville,

⁷⁴ N^o 313, called a transcript of knights' fees, and other tenures of lands, and also of escheats and wards belonging to the crown, in the reign of Henry III. and King John. The originals are not now to be found.

⁷⁵ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 614.—

He refers to Rot. Pip. 2 Ric. I. Surrey.

⁷⁶ Harleian MSS. N^o 313.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Cart. 56 Hen. III. m. 4.

⁷⁹ Harleian MSS. 6281.

from

from whom it derived the appellation of Combe Neville; which it still retains. After his death, his property being divided between three daughters, Combe fell to the share of Nichola, who married John Hadresham⁸⁰. William Hadresham died seised of it, 36 Edward III.⁸¹ It was then held of the manor of Shene, by an annual rent of 20 s. In the reign of Henry VI. a licence was obtained by William Cheyney, John Gaynesford, and others, to give the manor of Combe, which had been John Hadresham's, to Merton Abbey⁸². After the suppression of monasteries, it was annexed to the honour of Hampton Court, and was granted by Edward VI. to the Duke of Somerset⁸³. It reverted to the crown after the Duke's attainder, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth, first to Sir William Cecil⁸⁴, and afterwards, by Lord Burleigh's petition, as it is expressed, to Sir Thomas Vincent⁸⁵, who is said to have built the old manor-house, which was pulled down about forty years ago. In 1602, I find that he was honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth⁸⁶. This manor came into the hands of the crown again soon afterwards, and was granted by James I. to Sir William Cockayne⁸⁷. It afterwards belonged to Sir Daniel Harvey, and, in Aubrey's time, was held by his heirs⁸⁸. It is now the property of the right honourable George John Earl Spencer.

Near the manor-house at Combe are springs, from which the water is conveyed in pipes to Hampton Court.

The manor of Ham is not mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey. King Athelstan granted lands there to his minister Wulfgar⁸⁹.

Manor of Ham.

⁸⁰ Cl. 14 Edw. II. m. 26. dorso.

⁸¹ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 708. Eliz. Fee-farm roll, Augmentation-office, 21

Collection of Escheats.

⁸² Pat. 2 Hen. VI. pt. 3. m. 24. & Cl. "Laid out when the queen removed from Sir Thomas Vincent's - o 3 4." Churchwardens' accounts, Kingston.

2 Hen. VI. m. 1 & 5.

⁸³ Grants of lands by Edw. VI. Augmentation-office.

⁸⁷ Pat. 6 Jac. pt. 17. Dec. 11.

⁸⁸ Aubrey's Surrey, vol. i. p. 47.

⁸⁴ Pat. 13 Eliz. pt. 7. July 18.

⁸⁹ Anno 931. Cotton. Cart. Antiq. Brit. Mus.

Henry

Henry II. made a grant of the manor, which reverted to the crown in the reign of King John, who granted it to Roger de Moubray⁹¹. It escheated to the crown, and was given to Godfrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester; it was then valued at 6 l. per annum⁹². Isabella de Croun had a charter of free warren there, in the reign of Henry III.⁹³ Maurice de Credon, knight of Anjou, granted the manor to Sir Robert Burnell and his heirs⁹⁴. Philip, nephew of Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, had livery thereof, 21 Edward I.⁹⁵ After this period there is a deficiency of records that can be appropriated to this manor. It had been held by the crown a considerable time, when it was leased by James I. to George Cole, Esq. of Peterham⁹⁶; a reversionary lease was granted to William Murray, Esq. groom of the bedchamber, afterwards Earl of Dysart. At the time of the survey taken by order of the parliament in 1650, the right of these leases was vested in Sir Lionel Tollemache, Knt. who married Catherine, one of the daughters and coheirs of the above William Murray⁹⁷. Charles II. in the year 1672, granted it in fee to the Duke and Duchesse of Lauderdale, and to her heirs by her first husband. It has continued in the family ever since, and is now the property of the right honourable Lionel Earl of Dysart. At the time of the survey above mentioned, the manor was valued at 8 l. per annum.

The hamlet of Ham contains about ninety houses, and is assessed to the land-tax the sum of 173 l. 18 s. 8 d. which is now at the rate of 1 s. 6 d. in the pound.

Ham-house.

The manor-house at Ham, which is situated near the Thames, was built in the year 1610, and was intended, as it is said, for the residence of Henry Prince of Wales. It underwent considerable

⁹¹ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 313.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Pat. Vascn, 37 & 38 Hen. III. pt. 2.

⁹⁴ Cart. 56 Hen. III. m. 4.

⁹⁵ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 61.

⁹⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Augmentation-office.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

alterations

alterations in the reign of Charles II. when it was completely furnished by the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale, and it now remains a very curious specimen of a mansion of that age. The ceilings are painted by Verrio, and the rooms are ornamented with that massy magnificence of decoration then in fashion. The furniture is very rich; even the bellows and brushes, in some of the apartments, are of solid silver, or of silver filagree. In the centre of the house is a large hall, surrounded with an open gallery. The balustrades of the grand staircase, which is remarkably spacious and substantial, are of walnut-tree, and ornamented with military trophies. In the North drawing room is a very large and beautiful cabinet of ivory, lined with cedar. On the West side of the house is a gallery ninety-two feet in length, hung with portraits. In the closet adjoining the bed-chamber, which was the Duchess of Lauderdale's, still remains the great chair in which she used to sit and read; it has a small desk fixed to it, and her cane hangs by the side. The furniture of the whole room is such, that one might almost fancy her Grace to be still an inhabitant of the house.

Ham-house contains some very fine pictures by the old masters, amongst which the works of Vanderveldt and Woovermans are most conspicuous. There are also many very good portraits; the following are principally to be noticed: the Duke of Lauderdale and the Earl of Hamilton in one piece, by Cornelius Jansen; the Duke and Duchess, by Sir Peter Lely; the Duke in his garter robes, by the same artist; Charles II. who used to visit this place, and sat for his picture for the Duke of Lauderdale; Sir John Maitland, Chancellor of Scotland; Sir Henry Vane; William Murray the first Earl of Dysart; Catherine his wife, a beautiful picture, in water-colours, by Hoskins; Sir Lionel Tollemache, first husband to the Duchess of Lauderdale; General Tollemache, who was killed at Brest;

Pictures.

Brest; the Earl of Lauderdale; James Stuart Duke of Richmond, a very fine picture, by Vandyke; and the late Countess of Dysart, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Many others might be mentioned, which, as well as the above, are well deserving of a more particular description, did the limits of this work allow it.

John Duke
of Argyle.

Ham-house was the birth-place of that great statesman and general John Duke of Argyle, who was grandson to the Duchess of Lauderdale. His brother Archibald, who succeeded him in that title, and was Lord Keeper of Scotland, was likewise born here.

James II. was ordered to retire to this house, on the arrival of the Prince of Orange in London⁹⁹. But thinking himself unsafe so near the metropolis of the kingdom he had abdicated, he fled precipitately to France.

Hook.

The hamlet of Hook contains about twenty houses; it pays 44l. 8s. 8d. to the land-tax; which is at the rate of 2 s. 7d. in the pound.

Manor of
Berwell, or
Barwell-
court.

Within this precinct is the manor of Berwell or Barwell-court, which belonged to the prior and convent of Merton, who had a charter of free warren there, in the reign of Henry III.¹⁰⁰ In Cardinal Beaufort's time it was valued at 8 s.¹⁰¹ After the dissolution of monasteries this manor was kept for some time in the hands of the crown. Queen Elizabeth gave it to Thomas Vincent, Esq. in exchange for lands in Northamptonshire¹⁰². In 1595, he alienated it to Edward Carlton, Esq. from whom it descended to his cousin Dudley Viscount Dorchester, the celebrated statesman, and to his Lordship's nephew, Sir Dudley Carlton, Bart. who, in 1636, obtained from the corporation of Kingston a right of pasture for himself, and the tenants of this estate, on the commons of Surbiton

⁹⁹ Hume's Hist. of Eng. vol. viii. p. 295.

¹⁰⁰ Cart. 36 Hen. III. m. 11.

¹⁰¹ Regist. Winton. Beaufort, f. 11. b.

¹⁰² I was favoured with the subsequent descent of this manor, by Marcus Dixon, Esq. the present proprietor.

and

and Claygate, belonging to that town. Sir Dudley was in possession of this manor at the time of the civil wars; soon afterwards it appears to have been the property of James Davidson, Esq. who, in 1695, devised it to his son-in-law, — Edes, Esq. The latter alienated it in 1698 to William Lethieullier, from whom it descended to William Tash, Esq. who married his daughter. In 1771, it was purchased by William Terry, who sold it again in 1774 to Joseph Sales, Esq. It was alienated by him, in 1788, to John Richardson, Esq. and by the latter, in the ensuing year, to Marcus Dixon, Esq. the present proprietor.

The manor of Canonbury, or Canbury, belonged to Merton Abbey¹⁰³. The possessions of that monastery in Kingston and Hache, exclusive of Berwell, were valued, in Cardinal Beaufort's time, at 52 s.¹⁰⁴ It was in the hands of the crown during the reign of King James¹⁰⁵; in 1635 it became the property of William Murray, Esq. afterwards Earl of Dysart. In 1652 it appears to have belonged to Arabella Countess of Kent, and others. In 1664, it was the property of John Ramsey, Esq. who alienated it to Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. in 1671. It has continued in the Hardinge family ever since, being now the property of George Hardinge, Esq. M. P. This manor includes part of the town of Kingston.

The manor-house, which is close to the town, was sold by Mr. Hardinge, a few years ago, to John Eddington, Esq.

There is a single record of a manor, called Harlington, in the parish of Kingston upon Thames, of which George Cole, Esq. of Petersham, died seised, in the year 1624¹⁰⁶. It was held of the king, in capite, by the fortieth part of a knight's fee. Harlington

¹⁰³ Pat. 11 Eliz. pt. 2. July 6. Grant of a lease to Robert Wilkinfon.

¹⁰⁴ Regist. Winton. Beaufort, f. 11. b.

¹⁰⁵ Court-rolls of the manor; whence the

following alienations were obtained.

¹⁰⁶ Cole's Escheats, Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS. 758.

Manor of
Canonbury,
or Canbury.

Manor of
Harlington.

being inclosed in the New Park, soon after the date of this record, the manor, most probably, came to the crown, and merged in that of Richmond. The proof of such a place having existed, had considerable weight in determining the right of a public foot-path through the park.

Manor of
Norbiton-
hall.

Richard Ta-
verner.

Norbiton is enumerated amongst the lordships granted by Maurice de Credon to Sir Robert Burnell as abovementioned¹⁰⁶. Norbiton-hall, in the reign of Edward VI. was the property of Richard Taverner, Esq.¹⁰⁷ a celebrated man, who being a zealous protestant, obtained a licence to preach in any place within the King's dominions, and actually did preach before the university of Oxford when he was high-sheriff for the county, with a sword by his side, and a gold chain about his neck¹⁰⁸. He retired to his seat at Norbiton, during the reign of Queen Mary, where he was suffered to remain unmolested¹⁰⁹. Norbiton-hall afterwards came into the possession of the Evelyns, and was described as a manor held of the bailiffs of Kingston¹¹⁰. The Evelyns came from Harrow on the Hill, and settled in the parish of Kingston, in the reign of Henry VIII. Some visits of Queen Elizabeth to Mr. Evelyn are recorded in the churchwardens' accounts. The manor of Norbiton does not now exist. An ancient house there, lately the property of Sir John Phillips¹¹¹, now belongs to John Sherer, Esq. but the place at present called Norbiton-hall is a modern-built house, the property of Mr. William Farren of Covent-garden theatre.

¹⁰⁶ Cart. 56 Hen. III. m. 4.

¹⁰⁷ Cole's Escheats, Harleian MSS. N^o 399.

¹⁰⁸ Fuller's Church History, pt. 2. p. 65.

Fuller quotes from a pamphlet of Sir John Cheek's, one of his sermons, preached before the university, the style and words of which seem to have been imitated by modern enthusiasts. It began thus:—"Arriving at the mount of St. Maries, in the stony stage

"where I now stand, I have brought you

"some fine biscuits, baked in the oven of cha-

"rity, carefully conserved for the chicken of

"the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and

"the sweet swallows of salvation."

¹⁰⁹ Fuller, as above.

¹¹⁰ Cole's Escheats, Harleian MSS. 760.

¹¹¹ Baronetage, 1741, vol. iv. p. 143.

The church ¹¹² of Kingston, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, two aisles, and three chancels. The church.

On the south side stood the chapel of St. Mary, in which it is said, that some of the Saxon monarchs were crowned ¹¹³. There is an engraving of it by Vertue. It fell down in the year 1730, and the sexton, his daughter, and another person, were buried under the ruins ¹¹⁴. The daughter, Hester Hammerton, was dug out alive, and succeeded to her father's office. There is an engraving of her in mezzotinto, with a mattock across her shoulder, and her hand on a scull. Chapel of St. Mary.

No part of the present structure appears to be older than the reign of Richard II.; the south chancel seems to be about that age ¹¹⁵; it is separated from the middle chancel by pointed Gothic arches, and light clustered columns. Both these chancels are surrounded by wooden stalls. In the parish accounts, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, mention is made of St. James's-chancel, St. Catherine's-chancel, Trinity-chancel, and the High-chancel. The north, now called the Belfrey-chancel, is small; the windows are large, with flat arches, of the kind which came into use in the reign of Henry VII. In the south chancel is a piscina, with a rich Gothic canopy.

The nave is separated from the aisles by Gothic pointed arches, supported by low octangular columns. The aisles were rebuilt with brick, and the inside of the church completely repaired and new ciled in the year 1721. A portico, faced with stone, was added on the south side about thirty years ago.

¹¹² In the registry at Winchester, is a commission dated 1344, for reconciling the church of Kingston upon Thames, then polluted with blood. Regist. W. de Edyndon, pt. 1. fol. 10. b.

¹¹³ On the walls of this chapel were pictures of the Saxon monarchs, who were crowned here, and of King John. Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 20.

¹¹⁴ Abram Hammerton, and Richard Milis, killed by the fall of the church, buried Mar. 5. 1730-1. Hester Hammerton, buried Feb. 28. 1745-6. Parish Register.

¹¹⁵ There is a citation to the inhabitants of Kingston, to repair their chancel, which was very ruinous, dated 1367. Reg. Wint. W. de Wykham, pt. 3. f. 8. b.

The tower, which is square and low, is situated between the nave and the chancel. Stow, in his Annals, says, that the steeple of Kingston church in Surrey, was destroyed by lightning in the year 1445, on Candlemas-day. It underwent considerable repairs in the year 1505¹¹⁶; probably Robert Somersby the vicar, who died three years before, left a sum of money towards this work, as his name appears on the tower¹¹⁷. Aubrey mentions a leaded steeple¹¹⁸; this probably was taken down in the year 1708, when the upper part of the tower was rebuilt with brick, as appears from an inscription on the outside.

Skern's tomb.

Near the communion table is a flat stone inlaid with brass plates, representing a man and woman in dresses very nearly resembling those of Nicholas and Isabella Carew at Beddington. Underneath is the following inscription in the black letter:

“ Roberti cista Skerni corpus tenet ista,
 “ Marmorie petre, conjugis atque suæ,
 “ Qui validus, fidus, disertus, lege peritus;
 “ Nobilis, ingenuus, perfidiam renuit:
 “ Constans sermone, vitâ, sensu, ratione,
 “ Communitur cuique justitiam voluit.
 “ Regalis juris unicos promovit honores;
 “ Fallere vel falli, res odiosa sibi.
 “ Gaudeat in celis, qui vixit in orbe fidelis;
 “ Nonas Aprilis pridie qui moritur,
 “ Mille quadringentis Dñi trigintaque septem
 “ Aîmis ipsius Rex miserere Jesu.”

Robert Skern lived at Downe-Hall¹¹⁹, in this parish; his wife was daughter of the celebrated Alice Perrers, by some historians supposed to have been Edward III.'s mistress¹²⁰.

Against

¹¹⁶ Churchwardens' accounts.

¹¹⁷ The inscription still remains, though worn almost illegible. It was, “ Pray for the
 “ soul of Master Robert Somersby, sometime
 “ vicar of Kyngston. Anno Domini 1505.”

Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 43.

¹¹⁸ Ibid. p. 44.

¹¹⁹ Cl. 15 Hen. VI.

¹²⁰ Barnes has a curious account of this lady, in his reign of Edward III. He contends

Against the wall of the south chancel is the monument of Sir Anthony Benn, recorder of London, who had been recorder of this borough; he died in 1618. Near the same place is the monument of Col. Anthony Fane, who married his daughter. Anthony Fane was son of Francis Earl of Westmorland. He received a shot in his left cheek, at the siege of Farnham, of which wound he died, Dec. 9, 1642, at his house at Kingston¹²¹.

Sir Anthony Benn.

Col. Anthony Fane.

Below Col. Fane's monument is an ancient altar tomb, without any inscription or arms, under a Gothic canopy. On the same wall is the monument of Richard Lant, Esq. who died in 1682; and in the south-west corner, that of William Rimes, LL. D. who died in 1718. Elizabeth the wife of the latter, as it appears by the inscription, left a candlestick to the church, as a memorial of her earnest request, that her ashes should not be disturbed.

Various monuments.

On the floor of this chancel are the tombs of John Milner, Esq. consul-general of Portugal, who died in 1712; Thomas Warren, son of Captain Thomas Warren, commander of the squadron which conveyed Sir William Norris, ambassador to the Great Mogul; he died in 1700; William Cleave, Esq. alderman of London, who founded the alms-houses, and died in 1667; and Captain Price of the Ceres East Indiaman, who died in 1789.

On the north wall of the Middle-chancel are the monuments of Capt. Francis Wilkinson, who died in 1681; (he beautified the whole body of the church at his own charge;) of Richard Clutton, Esq. of Cheshire, who died in 1635; and Mark Snelling, Esq. a great benefactor to the town, who died in 1633.

Over the communion table, is the monument of John Heuton, serjeant of the larder to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1584. Within the rails, are the tombs of Samuel Robinson,

tends, that she was not the king's mistress, after the king's death.

though he owns her influence over him; his principal argument is, her marrying so well

¹²² England's Memorable Accidents, Dec. 5—12, 1642.

Secretary

secretary to the company of merchant adventurers, who died in 1625; Mrs. Alice Bland, who died in 1774, aged 90; and Mrs. Green, wife of James Green, Esquire, of Canbury-house, who died in 1778.

On the floor of the Middle-chancel are the tombs of Mrs. Morton, widow of John Morton, Esq. of East Ware, in Kent; daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Honeywood, who lived to see so numerous a posterity, and mother of Sir Thomas, Sir Robert, and Sir Albert Morton, the latter of whom was principal secretary of state to Charles I. Mrs. Morton died in 1634; (the inscription is nearly obliterated;) Mrs. Anne Snelling, who died in 1725; and Robert Cooper, Esq. who died in 1760.

This chancel belongs to the impropriator of the great tithes.

In the Belfrey-chancel is a monument to the memory of Doctor George Bate, who died in 1668; and his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1667 of a consumption, which was hastened by the fire of London.

Dr. George
Bate.

Dr. Bate was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, and very eminent in his profession¹²². He was principal physician to Charles I. to Oliver Cromwell, his son Richard, and to Charles II.; having the art of ingratiating himself with all parties. Cromwell held him in high esteem, though he had written in defence of King Charles; and he sent for him into Scotland, when he lay ill there in 1651¹²³. He is said to have recommended himself to the royal party after the restoration, by a report industriously spread, that he had given Cromwell a dose which hastened his death; but this story appears to be built on a slender foundation¹²⁴. Dr. Bate was an author; his principal work was an account of the commotions in England; a second part of which was published in 1661. In this he is said to have been assisted by Lord Chancellor Clarendon¹²⁵.

¹²² Biograph. Brit.

¹²³ Whitlock's Memorial, p. 494.

¹²⁴ It is only mentioned by Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 424.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

In the same chancel is the monument of Mary Lady Wyndham, wife, first of Sir Roger Newdigate, and afterwards of Sir Francis Wyndham, Bart. She died in 1733.

On the floor is the tomb of James Haward, Ensign, who died in Sir Walter Raleigh's Voyage; Thomas Haward of the Middle Temple; and Thomas Haward, Esq. five times magistrate of this town.

In the north and east walls are the remains of two Gothic monuments, with flat arches.

In the vicar's burial place, a small building adjoining the south chancel, are the tombs of Mr. Richard Mayo, who died in 1695; Thomas Willis, S. T. P. who died in 1692; and William Comer, M. A. who died in 1766. On the ground is a brass plate, in memory of the ten children of Edmund Staunton, vicar of Kingston in the last century.

In the north aisle of the church are the tombs of John Agar, Esq. commissioner of the navy, who died in 1697; of Thomas Agar, once mayor, and twelve times bailiff of the town, who died in 1703, at the age of ninety-four; Henry Jenkins, Esq. who died in 1760.

Near the north door of the church is a small brass plate fixed in the wall, to the memory of John Hertcombe, who died in 1488; and his wife Catherine, who died in 1477; over it, are their effigies in the same materials. He is represented as a merchant; her head-dress somewhat resembles that of Margaret Gaynesford at Carshalton. Aubrey mentions a house in his time, called Hircombe's Place.

In the nave is a tomb-stone with an inscription to the memory of Thomas Cranmer, M. D. who died in 1748; John Cranmer, Esq. who died in 1773; and others of that family.

Over one of the arches in the nave, hangs the achievement of the unfortunate Captain Pierce, who was lost in the Halfwell East Indian.

Capt. Pierce
of the Half-
well East In-
dian.

diaman. He had a residence in this town, and his family have a vault in the church. His funeral sermon was preached here, but his body was never found.

Aubrey has preserved an inscription, which was formerly in the chancel, to the memory of William Becket, a vicar of Kingston, who was confessor of the household to King James and Charles I. and the epitaphs of the following persons, which were destroyed in the ruins of St. Mary's chapel: John Shawys, who died in 1654; Catherine Johnson; John Stint, Esq. who died in 1681; and his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1698; Charles Salter, who died in 1610; Francis Wrote, of Suffolk, who died in 1638; and Anne Hallet, who died in 1702.

Church-
yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of William Cayoll, Esq. Captain in the Horse-guards, who died in 1742; Henry Pratt, Esq. who died in 1753; Philip Meadows, Esq. who died in 1781; Thomas Burston, Esq. who died in 1785; and Rebecca, wife of Joseph Bradney, Esq. of Ham, who died in 1790.

By a mandate of the bishop in the registry at Winchester, which forbids ballad-singing, the exhibiting of shows, and other profanations in the church-yard, on pain of excommunication, it seems probable, that the fairs had been held there ¹²⁶.

Rectory.

The church of Kingston is in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Ewell. Henry II. appropriated it with the chapels of Shene, (now Richmond,) Peterfham, Moulsey, and Thames Ditton, annexed, to Merton Abbey ¹²⁷. After the suppression of that monastery, the rectory appears to have been granted to Sir Nicholas Carew ¹²⁸, and afterwards to have been in the possession of John White, Bishop of Winchester ¹²⁹. It was leased by Queen Elizabeth,

¹²⁶ Regist. W. de Wykham, pt. 3. f. 260. a. The inhabitants are forbidden, "ad pilas ludere, coreas dissolutas facere, canere cantilenas, ludibriorum spectacula facere, & alios ludos celebrare."

¹²⁷ Dugdale's Monast. vol. ii. p. 135.

¹²⁸ Regist. Winton. Fox, pt. 1. f. 31. a.

¹²⁹ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

to Edward Lord Clinton ¹³⁰. King James, in the eighth year of his reign, granted it to Francis Morris and John Philips ¹³¹, and afterwards to John Earl of Holderness, and his heirs ¹³². After the Earl's death it escheated to the crown, and was granted to William Murray, Esq. ¹³³. In 1658, it was presented at the inquisition held at Kingston, by commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that the rectory there belonged to Sir Lionel Tollemache, and that the great tithes were worth 500l. per annum ¹³⁴. It afterwards came into the possession of the Hardinge family; the widow of the late Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. being the present proprietor. In Cardinal Beaufort's time, the rectory was valued at 120 marks ¹³⁵.

The vicarage, the endowments of which are recorded in the register of Merton Abbey ¹³⁶, and in the registry at Winchester ¹³⁷, was valued at the same time at eight marks ¹³⁸. In the King's books, it is set down among the discharged livings, and said to be of the annual value of 34l. 17s. 0d. The crown pays 12l. per annum to the vicar, for the agistment of tithe for Richmond Park ¹³⁹.

In the year 1769, an act of parliament was obtained for separating the parish church of Kingston, and its dependant chapels of Richmond, Moulsey, Thames Ditton, Petersham, and Kew; and forming the whole parish into two vicarages, and two perpetual curacies.

John Lovekyn gave a messuage in Kingston to Nicholas de Rhythynburgh and his successors, in the reign of Edward III. ¹⁴⁰

The advowson of the vicarage was alienated a few years ago by George Hardinge, Esq. to King's College, Cambridge.

¹³⁰ Leases by Queen Elizabeth, Augmentation-office.

¹³¹ Pat. 8 Jac. pt. 31. May 19.

¹³² Pat. 20 Jac. pt. 11. April 11.

¹³³ Fee-farm Rolls, Augmentation-office.

¹³⁴ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

¹³⁵ Regist. Winton, Beaufort, f. 6. b.

¹³⁶ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. VII. f. 121. b. 177. 206.

¹³⁷ Regist. Winton. J. de Stratford, f. 7. b. W. de Wykham, pt. 3. f. 8. b. 137. a. b. 163. a.—165. a.

¹³⁸ Ibid. Beaufort, f. 6. b.

¹³⁹ Ducarel's List of Endowments, Lambeth MS. Library.

¹⁴⁰ Pat. 30 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 22.

Nicholas
West.

Nicholas West, an eminent statesman, and Bishop of Ely, in the reign of Henry VIII. was instituted to the vicarage of Kingston, in 1502 ¹⁴¹.

Edmund
Staunton.

Edmund Staunton, instituted to this vicarage in 1632 ¹⁴², became one of the assembly of divines; and being a zealous writer in behalf of the Puritans, was made president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Upon this preferment he quitted Kingston, and was succeeded by his curate, Richard Mayo, who published his life, and was ejected for non-conformity in 1662 ¹⁴³.

Richard
Mayo.

Thomas
Twittie.

His successor Thomas Twittie is mentioned by A. Wood, as the author of a few sermons ¹⁴⁴.

Thomas
Willis.

Thomas Willis, who was instituted to this vicarage in 1667, had acted with the Presbyterians, and was one of the commissioners for ejecting scandalous and insufficient ministers, but changed his party at the restoration. He published several sermons, and some religious tracts ¹⁴⁵.

The present vicar of Kingston is the Reverend George Savage, M. A. who was instituted in the year 1788. He succeeded William Coxe, M. A. the well-known author of Travels into Russia, Switzerland, and other parts of Europe.

Skern's chan-
try.

A chantry in honour of the Blessed Virgin and the Body of Christ was founded at Kingston, before the altar of St. James, in the reign of Henry VI. by William Skern; who endowed it with a house for the chaplain, and 10 marks annual rent ¹⁴⁶.

Bardefey's
guild.

Robert Bardefey, in the reign of Edward IV., founded a fraternity or guild in the church of Kingston, in honour of the Holy Trinity. It consisted of two wardens or guardians, and a cer-

¹⁴¹ Reg. Wint. Fox, pt. 1. f. 4. b. A more particular account of Bishop West will be given under Putney, where he was born.

¹⁴² Reg. Wint. Curle, f. 2. a.

¹⁴³ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 484.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid. vol. i. fasti.

¹⁴⁵ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 1082.

¹⁴⁶ Pat. 37 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 19.

tain number of brethren and sisters ¹⁴⁷. I found no presentations, or other records, relating to this chantry and guild, in the registry at Winchester.

The parish register commences in the year 1542. From that time to the present, there is no chasm of a whole year, though I found the earlier part of it too imperfect to enable me to form a satisfactory average in the 16th century.

Parish register.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Comparative state of population.
	—	—	—	—	
1680—1689	—	96	—	98	
1770—1779	—	130	—	115	
1780—1789	—	113	—	113	
1790	—	139	—	95	
1791	—	147	—	129	

The present number of houses in the parish of Kingston is about 750.

A few persons died of the plague in 1545 and in 1550.

Plague years.

In 1577	—	—	—	34
From September 1, to December 31, 1603	—	—	—	54
In 1625	—	—	—	56

The entries of the year 1665 are very imperfect. From Sept. 9, to Oct. 1, thirty-four persons died of the plague; which proves, that it was more fatal than at either of the foregoing periods. In most places, I have observed the fatality to have been greater in the year 1603.

In the year 1571 are frequent entries of persons who came to the church to gather money, and an account of what was collected for them:

Begging licences.

“ Sunday was here two women, mother and daughter, owte of
“ Ireland, to gather upon the dethe of her husband, who was slayne
“ by the Wild Iryshe, he being captain of the gally-glassses ¹⁴⁸.”

¹⁴⁷ Pat. 17 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 6.

¹⁴⁸ Gallow-glassses—Soldiers among the Wild Irish, who serve on horse-back.—Johnson.

“ A puissant and mighty power

“ Of gallow-glassses and stout kernes.”

Shakf.

Others came in consequence of various distresses, by licence of the Earl of Bedford, the Bishop of Winchester, the Lord Admiral, the Lord Scrope of Bolton, &c. &c.

These begging licences were then very frequent, and the privilege of granting them appears to have been considerably extensive; but they were generally confined to certain districts. In Archbishop Grindall's registers, are several granted by his commissary Doctor Aubrey, some of which are limited to the peculiars of the Dean of the Arches. Among these, is one to Margaret Crayle, the widow of a preacher ¹⁴⁹; and another to William Blackwell, who had a large family of children, one of whom was a student at the university of Cambridge ¹⁵⁰.

There was formerly an office for granting protections to poor people, who should go about and collect alms, which in 1592 was held by Matthew Stuart ¹⁵¹. These licences still exist, and are generally called briefs; but they have undergone some regulations, being never granted but by the crown, and for losses of a considerable amount; the money is not collected by the sufferers in person, but by the officers of each respective parish.

The following licence to eat flesh, occurs in the year 1591, March 18:

Licence to
eat flesh.

" Mem. That the day and year aforesaid, I Thomas Lamyng,
" clerke, did gyve licence to eate flesh, to Frances Cox, wife unto
" John Cox of Kyngston, Gent. being weak and sickly, in the time
" of Lent, and upon other days prohibited; such flesh as might be
" convenient for the helthe of her body, and to the best liking of
" her stomach, in as large and ample manner, and for so long time
" as Thomas Lamyng may, or can grant, by force and virtue of hir
" majesties lawes and statutes, before William Yonge, one of the
" churchwardens, and Thomas Haward," &c.

¹⁴⁹ Regist. Lamb. Grindall, f. 239. b.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid. f. 209. b.

¹⁵¹ Burleigh Papers, vol. ii. p. 798.

" Mar.

" Mar. 10, 1673-4. Buried three male children and one female unbaptised, of George Dennises."

The birth of these children gave occasion to the publication of a pamphlet, entitled, " The Fruitful Wonder, or a strange relation from Kingston, of a woman who was delivered of four children at a birth, three sons and one daughter, all born alive, lusty children, and perfect in every part; lived twenty-four hours, and then dyed all much about the same time, by J. P. Student in Physic;" who is supposed to have been the celebrated John Partridge".

Two instances of longevity occur:

" Frances Phillips, widow, 110 years old, buried Feb. 26, 1677-8.

Instances of longevity.

" Winifred Woodfall, Gent. widow, aged 108 years, buried Oct. 24, 1690."

" April 13, 1758, Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. impropriator, buried."

Nicholas Hardinge, Esq.

Mr. Hardinge was clerk of the parliament, and recorder of this town. He was a good scholar, and an intelligent antiquary. It was by his encouragement and advice, that Stuart undertook his journey to Athens, with the view of illustrating the antiquities of that celebrated city. Mr. Hardinge wrote Latin verses with extraordinary facility: a collection of them was printed after his death, by his son George Hardinge, Esq.

" June 19, 1776, Dr. William Battie buried."

Dr. William Battie.

Dr. Battie was a native of Devonshire, and was born in the year 1704. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge. After he left the university, he settled as a physician at Uxbridge, but soon returned to London, where he became eminent in his profession, and met with considerable success. In 1749 he took an active part in the disputes with Dr. Schomberg, in consequence of which he was severely handled in a poem entitled, The Battiad. Dr. Battie dis-

Gough's Topography, vol. ii.

tinguished

tinguished himself as a scholar, by his publication of an edition of Ifo-
crates; he published likewise some medical tracts, one of which,
a Treatise on Infanity, engaged him in a controversy with Dr.
Munro. Dr. Battie died of a paralytic stroke at the age of seventy-
two, and was by his own direction buried at Kingston near his wife,
without any monument or inscription.

St. Mary
Magdalen's
chapel.

Edward Lovekyn, in the year 1309, built a hospital in Norbiton,
adjoining to Kingston; with a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magda-
len, and endowed it with ten acres of land, one acre of meadow, and
five marks annual rent¹⁵³. His son John, who was four times lord
mayor of London¹⁵⁴, and who is erroneously called the founder and
builder of this hospital by Leland and some later authors¹⁵⁵, aug-
mented it with considerable endowments¹⁵⁶. In 1534, it was valued
at 34l. 19s. 7d.¹⁵⁷ At the suppression of monasteries, this was
considered as a religious house, and was seized by the crown.

Foundation
of the free
grammar
school.

Queen Elizabeth founded a free grammar-school upon the site,
and endowed it, with the premises, consisting of St. Mary Magdalen's
chapel, and two small chapels adjoining, called St. Anne's and St.
Loye's; and some houses and lands which had been leased by the
crown to Richard Taverner. The bailiffs of the town were con-
stituted governors, with power to purchase lands to the amount of
30l. per annum¹⁵⁸. The chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, which, by
the style of architecture, appears to have been built in the fourteenth
century, is now the school-room.

¹⁵³ Regist. Winton. H. Woodlock, f. 112. b. Reg. Lamb. Reynolds, f. 55. b. Pat. 9 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 5.

¹⁵⁴ Stow's Survey of London.

¹⁵⁵ Newcourt, Stow, and Tanner. The references above given prove, that the chapel and hospital were built in the reign of Edw. II. by Edward Lovekyn; and there are several presentations of chaplains in the registers at Winchester, before the supposed date of the foundation. Regist. H. Woodlock, f. 124. b.

Reg. Stratford, 100. a. and 124. a. Reg. Ad. de Orleton, f. 51. a. 60. a.

¹⁵⁶ Pat. 26 Edw. III. pt. 3. m. 13. Licence to John Lovekyn to appropriate twelve librates of land to the chapel founded and built by his father. Stow says, the endowment consisted of 9 tenements, 10 shops, one mill, 125 acres of land, 10 of meadow, 120 of pasture, &c. Survey of London, vol. i. p. 261.

¹⁵⁷ Regist. Wint. Fox. pt. 5.

¹⁵⁸ Cartulary. Town-clerk's office.

William

William Burton, a learned antiquary, who wrote a commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary, a history of the ancient Persic language, and other works, was master of this school in the last century. He died in 1657¹⁵⁹. William Burton.

The present master is the Rev. Hugh Lawrence.

William Cleave, Esq. alderman of London, who died in 1667, Alms-house. founded an alms-house in this town, for the building of which he left 500l. and endowed it with lands for the support of twelve poor persons. The present income is about 110l. per annum.

Edward Belitha, Esq. left 400l. and John Thomas Tyffyn, 150l. Benefactions. to educate poor children of this parish. William Nichols gave 200l. to be distributed in coals, and Edward Buckland gave the profits of a wharf, which now amount to 30l. per annum, for the same purpose. King Charles I. gave 100l. to the poor; and Henry Smith, Esq., about two years before he died, gave 1000l. upon condition of receiving 10l. per cent. interest during his life¹⁶⁰.

The Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and Quakers, have meeting-houses in this town.

Kingston bridge is undoubtedly the most ancient on the river The bridge. Thames, except that of London. It is mentioned in a record of the eighth year of Henry III.¹⁶¹ This bridge being almost the only passage over the Thames, was frequently liable to be destroyed, during the time of any intestine commotions, to cut off the communication between Surrey and Middlesex. This is known to have happened in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, and in Wyatt's rebellion, when it was broken down by order of the privy council, to prevent his passing into Middlesex. Several records¹⁶² are extant of a toll being granted for a certain number of

¹⁵⁹ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 215, bridge and a house to Matthew de Kyngston.
216. ¹⁶² Pat. 50 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 26. Pat.

¹⁶⁰ Chamberlains' accounts.

1 Hen. IV. pt. 5. m. 25. Pat. 27 Hen. VI.

¹⁶¹ Pat. 8 Hen. III. m. 28. Grant of the pt. 1. m. 7. &c. &c.

years,

years, in consequence of the repairs of the bridge. In the year 1567, Robert Hamond made it a free bridge for ever, and increased its endowments with lands to the amount of 40l. per annum¹⁶³. The year before this endowment, the revenues of the bridge, including the toll, were about 25 l. In 1574, they were 53 l. 10s. 0d.; in 1605, 61 l. 2s. 6d. They are now about 130 l.¹⁶⁴ In 1607, the bridge was broken down by the frost, which was so severe, that the Thames was passable by persons on foot¹⁶⁵. The length of the bridge is said by Aubrey to be 168 yards. The Middlesex side was considerably widened last year: the management of the revenues is in the hands of two bridge-wardens, who are elected to that office annually.

A small stream, called Hog's Mill River, over which there is a bridge of three arches, runs through the southern part of the town, and falls into the Thames.

Kingston was lighted and watched by act of parliament in the 13th year of his present majesty.

¹⁶³ The bridge had been endowed with lands before, but not sufficient to keep it in repair without a toll.

¹⁶⁴ Bridge-wardens' accounts.

¹⁶⁵ Letter of Rowland White, to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Lodge's Shrewsbury Papers, vol. iii. p. 344.

L A M B E T H.

THE name of this place has been variously written, in public Name. records, and by the ancient historians. In the earliest record extant, it is called Lambehith; in Doomsday Book, probably by a mistake, Lanchei; in the ancient historians, it is spelt Lamhee, Lamheth, Lambyth, Lamedh, and with many other variations, some of which were probably occasioned by the errors of transcribers. Most etymologists derive the name from *lam*, dirt; and *byd* or *bythe*, a haven: but Dr. Ducarel will not allow the etymology, as the letter *b* appears in the earliest record; he derives it therefore from *lamb*, a lamb; and *byd*. The greatest objection to this derivation is, that it seems to have no meaning. Etymology.

Lambeth is situated near the river Thames, opposite to Westminster; it lies in the eastern division of Brixton hundred, and is bounded by the parishes of St. George, Southwark; Newington Butts; Camberwell; Stretham; Clapham; and Croydon. Situation and boundaries.

The parish is about sixteen miles in circumference. In Doomsday Book, it is said to contain twenty plough-lands and an half. By a land-scot, levied about the beginning of the last century^a, it appears to have contained 1261 acres of arable land, 1026 of pasture, 125 of meadow, 13 of ozier, 37 of garden ground, and 150 of wood, making in the whole 2612 acres; the commons and waste land, supposed to be about 330 acres, not being charged, will increase it to 2942 acres. At present, the arable is supposed to exceed the grass land, in a proportion of six to four; and the meadows are supposed to be Extent.

Nature of land.

^a Churchwardens' books of accounts.

Soil.

about a fourth part of the latter. About 250 acres are now occupied by the market gardeners. Mr. Malcolm's nursery grounds occupy nearly 40 acres. The soil is various, but consists chiefly of gravel and sand; there is no chalk. At the extremity of the parish, towards Croydon, a well was lately sunk to the depth of near 300 feet, through an unvaried stratum of argillaceous earth.

Land-tax.

The whole parish, which is separated into six divisions, pays the sum of 2963l. 13s. to the land-tax, which is assessed in the following proportions:

	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
The Bishop's liberty,	580	2	4	which is at the rate of	1	4
The Prince's liberty,	481	4	2		1	1
Vauxhall, - -	309	1	6		2	2
Marsh and Wall liberty,	929	9	6		1	6
Lambeth Dean, -	475	6	0		2	0
Stockwell, - -	188	12	6		1	6
	pays				in the pound.	

Market and fair.

Archbishop Hubert Walter obtained a grant² of a weekly market at Lambeth from King John, and a fair for fifteen days, upon condition that it should not be detrimental to the interests of the city of London. In the Archbishop's MS. Library is a charter from the city, signifying their consent, stipulating only, that the fair should begin on the morrow after the anniversary of St. Peter ad vincula³. The market and fair are both now discontinued.

Historical facts.
Death of Hardicanute.

The earliest historical fact on record relating to Lambeth, is the death of Hardicanute, which happened there in the year 1041⁴, whilst he was celebrating the marriage-feast of a noble Dane. He died suddenly during the entertainment, some say of poison, others of intemperance.

² Cart. 1 John, pt. 1. m. 4. No. 23.³ Cart. Miscell. vol. xi. No. 15.⁴ Sax. Chron. &c. Hoveden dates it in 1042.

Harold,

Harold, son of Earl Godwin, who usurped the crown after the death of Edward the Confessor, is said to have placed it on his head with his own hands at Lambeth⁵.

Henry III. held a solemn Christmas here in the year 1231, under the superintendence of Hubert de Burgh, his chief justice⁶. The next year a parliament was held at Lambeth, on the 14th of September; wherein the fortieth part of all moveables was voted to the king, for the payment of a debt which he owed to the Duke of Bretagne⁷. It is most probable, that both these events may be appropriated to the palace at Kennington.

A most violent outrage was committed in the church at Lambeth, on Sunday the 19th of February 1642-3. The story is variously told by the journalists of the different parties. On the one hand it is asserted, that the tumult began in consequence of some of the parish officers rebuking a soldier, who sat with his hat on during divine service; that the soldiers were assaulted by the watermen, and driven out of the church, whence they were obliged to retire to their court of guard, where the watermen continued to assault them by throwing of stones; that they were under the necessity of firing in their own defence, and that one person was killed, and another wounded⁸. This information was given to the House of Commons. On the other side it is said, that the foldiers who had the guard of Lambeth House (then a prison⁹), at the instigation of Dr. Leighton, broke into the church with muskets and other weapons; that they tore the Common Prayer Book to pieces, pulled the surplice off the minister's back, and committed other outrages to the great terror of the people, till the watermen came to their rescue. This account, which

Outrage at
Lambeth
church in
1643.

⁵ Lambarde's Topograph. Diction. Chron. Bath.

⁶ Matthew Paris, p. 367.

⁷ Ibid. p. 377.

⁸ Certain Special Passages, Feb. 16—23, 1642-3. Perfect Diurnal, Feb. 23, &c.

⁹ During the tumult, some of the prisoners confined in Lambeth House made their escape, and fled to the Lord Mayor for protection. Perfect Diurnal, by Cooke and Wood, Feb. 20—27, 1642-3.

was printed in the *Mercurius Aulicus*, the court paper, published at Oxford, is probably exaggerated. It seems pretty clear, however, that the soldiers were in fault, as the House of Commons, upon the petition of Doctor Featley, and other inhabitants of Lambeth, ordered that they should be removed, and another company placed in their room. At all events, it stands on record as an instance of the fatal effects of civil discord, from the outrages of which no place, however sacred, is exempt.

Thomas
Bushell.

About the time that Cromwell was made Protector, Mr. Bushell, a man well known for the philosophical pursuits, in which he was employed by Lord Chancellor Bacon, concealed himself in a house in Lambeth Marsh, during which time he constantly lay in a long garret, hung with black baize; at one end was painted a skeleton, extended on a mattress; at the other, was a small pallet bed; the walls were covered with various emblems of mortality. Here he continued above a year, till his friends had made his peace with the Protector¹⁰.

Earthquake
at Lambeth.

In the *Philosophical Transactions* is an account of some damage done to a pot-house in Lambeth by the earthquake in 1750¹¹.

Manors.

Lambeth appears to have had two distinct manors at the time of the Conqueror's Survey; one of which contained twelve, and the other six plough-lands. The latter was held by the monks of Waltham, of King Harold, and was regranted to them by Edward the Confessor¹². At the time of the Survey it belonged to Earl Morton. It was valued, in the Confessor's time, at 100 s. afterwards at 4 l. I imagine this to have been, what was afterwards called, the manor of South Lambeth and Stockwell; the description of its boundaries in the Confessor's charter, wherein the river is not mentioned, confirms the conjecture.

¹⁰ Aubrey's *Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. v. p. 278.

¹¹ *Ibid.* vol. xlv. p. 700.

¹² Dugdale's *Monast.* vol. ii. p. 11.

The other manor, that of North Lambeth, is said to have belonged to the church of St. Mary at Lambeth, at the time of the Conquest: it had previously been the property of Countess Goda¹³, the Conqueror's sister, who gave it to the church at Rochester¹⁴. The Conqueror seized it, and gave a part thereof to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, but he afterwards restored it to the convent, together with the patronage of the church. In the year 1197, the Bishop and church of Rochester granted the manor of Lambeth, with the advowson, to Hubert Walter Archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors, in exchange for the manor of Darente, and other premises¹⁵. It has been annexed to the see ever since. In the Confessor's time it was valued at 10 l.; at the time of the Conqueror's Survey, at 11 l.; in 1291, at 15 l.¹⁶; in Archbishop Bourchier's time, at 27 l. 16 s. 7½ d.¹⁷; and in Archbishop Parker's time, at 30 l. per annum¹⁸.

Manor of
North Lam-
beth.

The manor-house or palace belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury is situated near the river: it is a very large pile of building, and exhibits the architecture of various ages. It appears that Lambeth palace was, in a great measure, if not wholly, rebuilt by Archbishop Boniface, about the year 1262¹⁹. If any part of this structure

Manor-
house, or
Lambeth
palace.

¹³ In a list of benefactions to the church of Rochester, printed in the Regist. Roffen. p. 119, are particularized some ornaments belonging to Countess Goda, which were found at Lambeth, by Ralph, the first keeper of the manor there, and brought by him to Rochester. They are thus described: "Feretrum (a pix) partim de auro, partim de argento; textus evangeliorum argento et lapidibus pretiosis ornatos; scampna ferrea plicantia et argentata; et pallia quatuor; et baculos cantoriales; et cruces argenteas et candelabra de cupro deaurata."

¹⁴ Regist. Roffen. p. 2.

¹⁵ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i. p. 89, 90. Cart. Antiq. C. 17. C. 18. Cartulary of the see of Canterbury, Bodleian Library, p. 55. 57. 61, 62. 184. 186. Regist. Lamb. Warham, f. 148.

a. b. Among the Cartæ Miscellan. in the MS. Library at Lambeth, are some of the original records relating to this exchange; one of them has the seal of the church of Rochester, and that of the Bishop of Salisbury, one of the witnesses. See Cart. Miscell. vol. xi. N^o 17—22. The church of Rochester reserved to themselves a mill in Southwark, and a marsh in Lambeth, which they had by a former exchange with Archbishop Baldwin for the site of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr.

¹⁶ See note, p. 10.

¹⁷ Cart. Miscellan. Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xiii. N^o 14.

¹⁸ Revenues of the see of Canterbury (temp. Eliz.) Lamb. MS. Lib.

¹⁹ Concilia, edit. Wilkins, vol. i. p. 759.

Chapel.

Crypt.

Archbishop
Parker's
tomb.

now remains, it is the chapel; the architecture of which indeed might induce one to ascribe it to a more early period. The windows resemble those of the Temple-church, which was built in the twelfth century. Under the chapel is a crypt, a part of which is represented in the annexed plate. The arches are built with stone, as is the chapel. The roof of the latter is of wood, and flat; it is ornamented with the arms of Archbishop Laud. The windows were formerly of painted glass, which was put up by Cardinal Morton¹⁸. The repairing of this glass, which contained the scripture history of the Old and New Testament, was imputed as a crime to Archbishop Laud on his trial, and the windows were destroyed by the Puritans.

The remains of Archbishop Parker were deposited in this chapel, at his own request, under an altar-tomb which he had erected for himself near the communion-table. The following inscription, written by Doctor Haddon, was affixed to it:

" Sobrius et prudens, studiis excultus et usu,

" Integer, et veræ religionis amans,

" Matthæus vixit Parkerus, foverat illum

" Aula virum juvenem, fovit et aula senem.

" Ordine res gessit, recti defensor et æqui:

" Vixerat ille Deo, mortuus ille Deo est."

When Lambeth-house was purchased by Scott and Hardy, in the last century, the former having possession of this part of the palace, removed the Archbishop's tomb, and turned the chapel into a dancing-room¹⁹. The leaden coffin was sold to a plumber, and the Archbishop's corpse was thrown into a hole in one of the outhouses. After the Restoration it was discovered, and re-interred in the chapel²⁰. The spot is marked by a marble slab, thus inscribed: " Corpus

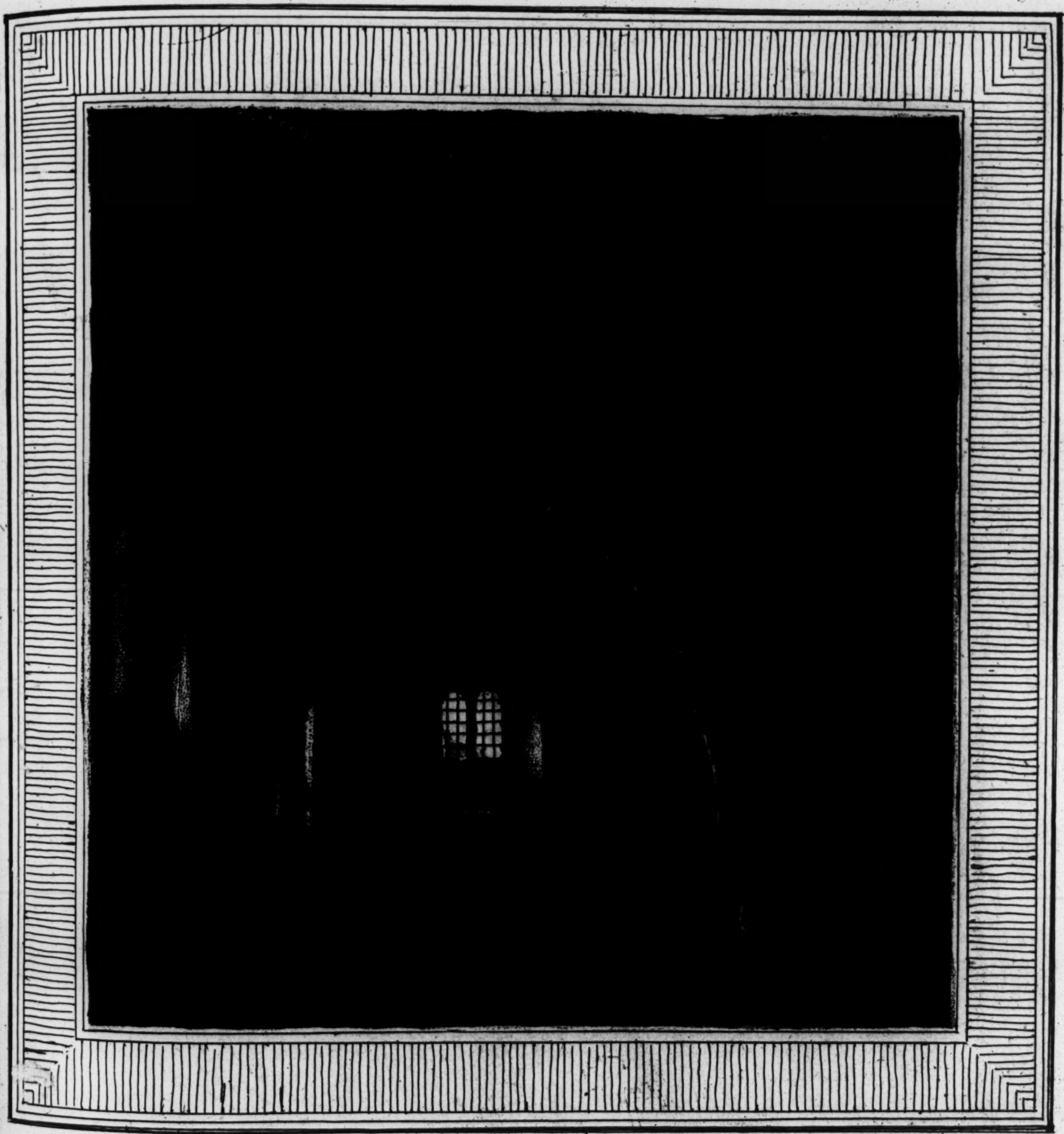
¹⁸ History and Troubles of Archbishop Laud, p. 499.

p. 317.

²⁰ Biograph. Brit. article Parker, in the

¹⁹ Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker, notes.

" Matthæi



The Crypt, under the Chapel in Lambeth Palace.



"Matthæi Archiepiscopi tandem hic quiescit." Archbishop Sancroft placed the old monument in the corner of the vestibule of the chapel, and caused the following inscription, said to have been written by himself, to be affixed to it:

"Matthæi Archiepiscopi cœnotaphium, corpus enim, (ne nescias, lector,) in adyto hujus sacelli olim rite conditum, a sectariis perduellibus, anno MDCXLVIII, effracto sacrilegè hoc ipso tumulo, elogio sepulchrali impiè reſixo, direptis nefariè exuviis plumbeis, spoliatum, violatum, eliminatum; etiam sub sterquilinio (proſciſelus!) abſtruſum: rege demum (plaudente cœlo et terrâ) redeunte, ex decreto Baronum Angliæ, ſedulo quaſitum, et ſacello poſtliminio redditum, in ejus quaſi medio tandem quieſcit. Et quieſcat utinam, non niſi tuba ultimâ ſolicitandum. Qui denuo deſecraverit, ſacer eſto."

In the veſtry are ſome portraits, among which are Cardinal Pole; Dr. Williams Biſhop of Chicheſter in 1696; Dr. Evans, Biſhop of Bangor in 1707; Dr. Gardiner, Biſhop of Lincoln in 1694; Dr. Whichcote, the learned Provost of King's College; and Dupin, the writer upon eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

Portraits in the veſtry.

The great hall was rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon, after the civil wars, upon the old model, and at the expence of 10,500l. It is 93 feet in length, and 38 in breadth. It has a Gothic roof of wood.

Great hall.

The guard-room, which appears to have been built before the year 1424, is roofed like the hall, and is 56 feet long, and 27½ feet wide. In this room is a whole length picture of Henry Prince of Wales.

Guard-room.

The long gallery, built about Cardinal Pole's time, is 90 feet in length, and 16 feet in breadth. The wainſcot remains in its original

Long gallery.

²⁰ Biograph. Brit. article Parker, in the notes.

1146, Biograph. Brit.

²¹ A. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col.

²² Steward's Account, 3 Hen. VI. referred to by Dr. Ducarel.

ſtate,

Portraits.

state, being all of mantled carving. In the windows are several coats of arms painted on glass; being those belonging to various Archbishops of Canterbury. Some of a more ancient date were removed when the bay-window was made. Over the chimney-piece is a portrait of Martin Luther; a very fine picture of Archbishop Warham, by Holbein²⁴; and a portrait, said to be Catherine Parr²⁵. The gallery contains also an original picture of Archbishop Parker, by Lyne²⁶, a whole length of Cardinal Pole, and the following amongst other portraits:—The Archbishops Arundell²⁷, Chichele, Cranmer, Grindall, Whitgift, Abbot, and Sheldon; Pearce, Bishop of Bangor; Mawson, Fletcher, Moore, Patrick, and Gooch, Bishops of Ely; Lloyd and Hough, Bishops of Worcester; Burnet, Bishop of Sarum; Thomas, Bishop of Winchester; Bishop Hoadley, painted by his second lady; Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne; and Rundle, Bishop of Derry. The view from the bay-window of the gallery is remarkably beautiful. St. Paul's cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and the bridge, are seen to great advantage between the clumps of trees in the pleasure grounds, which exclude the rest of the city.

Dining-room.

In the great dining-room, which is 38 feet 9 inches by 19 feet 6 inches, are portraits of all the archbishops, from Laud to the present time. In these we may observe the gradual change of the clerical dress, in the articles of bands and wigs. A large ruff anciently supplied the place of the former; Archbishop Tillotson was the first prelate who wore a wig, which then was not unlike the natural hair, and worn without powder.

²⁴ This picture was a present to the archbishop, from the painter; it was lost during the civil wars, but recovered by Sir William Dugdale, and by him presented to Archbishop Sancroft.

²⁵ This picture is engraved in the first volume of Thane's British Autography.

²⁶ There is a very rare print of the archbishop by R. Berg, who, as well as Lyne, was

retained in his family; very few copies are known to be extant: one is in the edition of Parker's Antiquities in the MS. Library at Lambeth; there is another in the collection of Anthony Storer, Esq.

²⁷ This picture is copied from the original in the Penhurst Collection; and is perhaps the oldest portrait of an English archbishop extant.

Archbishop

Archbishop Cornwallis built a handsome and spacious drawing-room and a dressing room in the year 1769.

The library occupies the four galleries over the cloisters, which form a small quadrangle. It is said by Aubrey²⁸, to have been built by Archbishop Sheldon; but it is much more probable, that he only restored it, and that the galleries are even older than the foundation of the library, for which the fee is indebted to Archbishop Bancroft, who left all his books to his successors, upon condition of their giving due security that they would hand them down entire. On failure of such security, they were to go to the college then about to be established at Chelsea; and if that foundation should never be completed, to the university of Cambridge. Archbishop Abbot, by his will, bequeathed his own books to the library.

During the civil wars, the books were all seized by the parliament, and the use of them was first granted to Dr. Wincocke²⁹; they were afterwards given to Sion college³⁰; many of them however got into private hands, and the library was in danger of being dispersed, when Selden, who was a lover of literature, and had considerable weight with the government, suggested to the university of Cambridge, their right to the library under Archbishop Bancroft's will, and afforded them such assistance in their claim, that in the month of February 1647, both houses of parliament concurred in an ordinance for removing the Lambeth library to Cambridge³¹. After the Restoration, it was demanded by Archbishop Juxon, and restored to his successor, who prosecuted the claim. Such of the books as were got into private hands were recovered, as far as it was possible; and an ordinance of parliament was made that the books belonging to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, which were in the hands of John Thurloe, and Hugh Peters, should immediately be secured³².

²⁸ Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 9.

²⁹ Perfect Diurnal, Oct. 2, 1643.

³⁰ Whitlock's Memorials, p. 106.

³¹ Perfect Diurnal, Feb. 15, 1647.

³² Mercurius Politicus, May 17, 1660.

The library was augmented by the Archbishops Sheldon, Tenison, and Secker, particularly by the latter, who had a very valuable private library, out of which he left to his successors all the books which were not already in the Lambeth library³³. The present number of books is supposed to be about 25,000³⁴. There is only one book which is known to have belonged to Archbishop Parker, being distinguished by his arms; as are those of the Archbishops Bancroft, Abbot, Laud, and Sheldon.

Painted-glass
and portraits.

In the windows of the library is some painted glass, consisting of the arms of some of the archbishops; those of Philip King of Spain, in very brilliant colours; a portrait of Archbishop Chichele, &c. Among the pictures, are an original one of Archbishop Bancroft; and portraits of Fox, Bishop of Winchester; Dr. Peter Du Moulin, and Dr. Wilkins, two learned divines, the one a librarian; the other a domestic chaplain at Lambeth. There are likewise a set of prints of all the Archbishops of Canterbury from 1504, to the present time, collected by Archbishop Cornwallis.

Library of
manuscripts.

The library of manuscripts is situated over the western part of that which contains the printed books. It is divided into two parts, the one containing the registers of the see of Canterbury, which are in excellent preservation; and the other, miscellaneous manuscripts, divided into four sets, viz. those collected by various archbishops; those of Archbishop Tenison; and the collection of Henry Wharton, and George Carew, Earl of Totness. This library contains many very valuable manuscripts; amongst those of singular curiosity, are the following:—A translation of the wise sayings of Philosophers, by Woodvile, Earl Rivers, with a beautiful illuminated drawing of the Earl presenting his book to Edward IV. which has been engraved for the royal and noble authors.—A vellum book, containing thirty-five very rich illuminations, representing “the daunce of

³³ Ducarel's History of Lambeth Palace, p. 53, 54.

³⁴ Ibid. p. 54.

“Macha-

"Machabree," commonly called Death's Dance.—A curious Saxon MS. of a book written by Adhelm Bishop of Shirebourn, in the eighth century, with a drawing of the bishop in his pontifical chair; and a lady abbess, presenting to him eight of her nuns".—Archbishop Cranmer's household book;—and a curious and complete copy of Archbishop Parker's Antiquities, printed in 1572, and interleaved with original MSS. of records, letters, &c. This curious book, which had been lost out of the library, fell into the hands of Dr. Trevor, Bishop of Durham, who restored it in 1757". The edition is so rare, that only two other copies are known to be extant.

The great tower at the west end of the chapel, usually called the Lollard's tower, was built by Archbishop Chichele, in the years 1434, 1435". The expence of building this tower, which is of stone, amounted to about 278 l. On the west side is a Gothic niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas. At the top of the tower is a small room called the prison, wainscotted with oak above an inch thick, on which are several names, and broken sentences in old characters, cut with a knife, as "Chessam Doctor." "Petit Iouganham." "Ihs cyppe me out of all el compagne, amen." "John Worth." "Nosce teipsum," &c. In the walls of the room, are fixed large iron rings, intended, as it is supposed, to confine the Lollards, and other unfortunate persons, who are said to have been imprisoned there.

Lollard's
tower.

It is certain that the archbishops, before the Reformation, had prisons for the punishment of ecclesiastical offenders". Queen Elizabeth frequently made Lambeth-house a prison, not only committing the Popish Bishops Tunstall and Thirlby to the Archbishop's custody, but divers other prisoners of rank. The unfortunate Earl of Essex

³⁵ This drawing was engraved by Mr. S. Watts, in 1765, for Charles Rogers, Esq.

³⁶ Ducarel's History of Lambeth Palace, p. 62.

³⁷ Steward's Accounts, .13 Hen. VI. referred to by Ducarel.

³⁸ Regist. Lamb.

was confined here before he was sent to the Tower³⁹; the Earl of Southampton⁴⁰; Lord Stouffton; Henry Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk⁴¹; and many others. It was usual for them to be kept in separate apartments, and to eat at the Archbishop's table.

Gate-way.

The gateway and the adjoining tower, which are of brick, were built by Archbishop Morton about 1490⁴².

Gardens and park.

The gardens and park, which contain near thirteen acres, are laid out with great taste. They have been much improved by the present Archbishop, who has made a very convenient access to the house, for carriages, through the park.

Fig-trees.

In the garden, against the wall of the palace, are two fig-trees of a very extraordinary size, covering a surface of fifty feet in height, and forty in breadth. The trunk of the larger is twenty-eight inches in circumference. They are of the white sort, and bear very fine fruit. The tradition is, that they were planted by Cardinal Pole⁴³.

Residence of the archbishops at Lambeth.

It has been said, but erroneously, that Stephen Langton is the first archbishop upon record who resided at Lambeth. Hubert Walter was there in 1198⁴⁴. Many of the public acts of the metropolitan were performed at Lambeth, in the chapel of the church of Rochester, long before the exchange with the archbishop took place⁴⁵.

³⁹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 181.

⁴⁰ Ibid. p. 384.

⁴¹ Parker's Antiquities, edit. Drake, p. 552, 553.

⁴² Regist. Lamb. Morton, f. 237. b. 238. a, b.

⁴³ Ducarel's History of Lambeth Palace, p. 77, 78.

⁴⁴ Diceto inter Decem. Scriptores, col. 700.

⁴⁵ The following account of public acts done by the archbishops of Canterbury at Lambeth, before it came into the possession of that see, was communicated to me by the Rev. Samuel Denne, F. A. S. Archbishop Ralph consecrated Richard Bishop of Hereford there in

1120. Godwin de præsulibus, p. 482. Archbishop Corboyl consecrated Siffred Bishop of Winchester there in 1125, and Nigellus Bishop of Ely in 1133. Ibid. p. 503. 250. Archbishop Theobald consecrated Gilbert and Geoffry Bishops of St. Asaph in 1143 and 1152. Ibid. p. 633. Archbishop Richard consecrated Baldwin Bishop of Worcester in 1180. Decem. Scriptores, col. 1452. Archbishop Baldwin consecrated Richard Nigel Bishop of London, and William Longchamp Bishop of Ely, in 1189. Ibid. col. 1564. To these acts may be added the synod held by Archbishop Anselm in 1100, mentioned more at large hereafter.

Lambeth



Lambeth Palace from the Gate-way.



Lambeth has of late been the chief residence of the archbishops, and is now the only habitable house belonging to the see.

Dr. Ducarel has given a list of the prelates who have died at their palace here. He enumerates the archbishops—Wittlesey, who died in 1375; Kemp, who died in 1453; and Dean, who died in 1504, all buried in Canterbury cathedral; Parker, who died in 1575, buried in Lambeth chapel; Whitgift, who died in 1604, buried at Croydon; Bancroft, who died in 1610, buried at Lambeth; Juxon, who died in 1663, buried in St. John's College chapel, Oxford; Sheldon, who died in 1667, buried at Croydon; Tillotson, who died in 1694, buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, London; Tenison, who died in 1715, buried at Lambeth; Wake, who died in 1737, and Potter, who died in 1747, both buried at Croydon; Secker, who died in 1768, and the late Archbishop Cornwallis, both buried at Lambeth. Cardinal Pole, who died there in 1558, is omitted. His body lay in state at Lambeth for forty days, when it was removed to Canterbury to be interred⁴⁶.

Archbishops
who have
died at Lam-
beth.

Archbishop Anselm, in the year 1100, called a synod at Lambeth, to consider of the propriety of the King's marriage with Maud, sister of the King of Scotland; when it was determined, that it was legal, as the princess, though educated in a religious house, was not a professed nun⁴⁷. Divers other synods were held at Lambeth after it became the residence of the metropolitan.

Historical
facts relating
to Lambeth
palace.
Archbishop
Anselm's
synod.

In Wat Tyler's rebellion in the year 1381, the commons of Essex went to the palace here, burnt or spoiled all the furniture and books, drank up all the liquors, and destroyed all the registers and public papers⁴⁸. Archbishop Sudbury fell a sacrifice to their resentment.

Devastations
committed in
1381.

King Henry VII. a few days before his coronation, was entertained by Archbishop Bouchier at Lambeth⁴⁹.

Henry VII.

⁴⁶ Biograph. Britannica.

p. 57.

⁴⁷ Eadmer, p. 57.

⁴⁹ Stow's Annals.

⁴⁸ Stow's Annals, History of Lambeth.

Catherine of
Arragon.

Catherine of Arragon, upon her first arrival in England, was lodged with her ladies, for some days, in the "Archbishop's inne" at Lambeth⁵⁰.

Queen Mary.

Queen Mary, who furnished the palace at her own expence for the reception of Cardinal Pole, sometimes honoured him with her company⁵¹.

Queen Eliza-
beth.

Queen Elizabeth's visits to Lambeth were very frequent. She dined with Archbishop Parker in 1568⁵², and visited him again in 1573 and 1574⁵³. The following account of her visit in 1573 is given in Archbishop Parker's Antiquities: "The Queen removing from Hampton Court to Greenwich, visited the Archbishop at Lambeth, where she staid all night. That day was Tuesday—the next day, being Wednesday, it was usual, as it was the season of Lent, that a sermon should be preached before the Queen. A pulpit therefore was placed in the quadrangle, near the pump, and a sermon was delivered by Dr. Pearce. The Queen heard it from the upper gallery that looks towards the Thames; the nobility and courtiers stood in the other galleries" which formed the quadrangle. The people from below divided their attention between her Majesty and the preacher. When the sermon was over, they went to dinner. The other parts of the house being occupied by the Queen and her attendants, the Archbishop received his guests in the great room next to the garden below stairs. Here on the Tuesday he invited a large party of the inferior courtiers. In the same room, on the Wednesday, he made a great dinner; at his own table sat down nine earls and seven barons; at the other table, the comptroller of the Queen's household, her secretary, and many other knights and esquires; besides the usual table for the great officers of

⁵⁰ Stow's Annals.

⁵¹ Churchwardens' accounts Lambeth.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ These galleries appear to be the same

which now form the library: there is still a pump in the centre of the quadrangle below.

"state,

"state, where sat the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Admiral, the Chamberlain, and others. The whole of this charge was born by the Archbishop. At four of the clock on the Wednesday afternoon, the Queen and her court removed to Greenwich". Archbishop Grindall soon fell under the Queen's displeasure, and it does not appear that she ever honoured him with a visit. His successor Whitgift received repeated marks of her favour. I find no less than fifteen of her visits to him upon record; she frequently staid two, and sometimes three days at Lambeth⁵⁵.

Lambeth palace became the first object of popular fury during the commotions of the last century. Archbishop Laud had always been disliked by the Puritans, and was grown particularly obnoxious, from having advised the King to dissolve the parliament⁵⁷. On the 9th of May 1641, a paper, said to have been written by John Lilbourne, was stuck up at the Old Change, to excite the apprentices to rise, and attack the palace of Lambeth⁵⁸. The Archbishop had notice of their intention, and fortified his house as well as he could. On the 11th, at midnight, it was beset by about 500 men⁵⁹, who continued there two hours, but did no other mischief than breaking a few windows. Whitlock says, they set at liberty some prisoners⁶⁰. Some of the ringleaders were apprehended, and one of them was executed for high treason⁶¹. The Archbishop, whose life was daily

not sent
most becom
Armed

Lambeth palace attacked
by the apprentices,
1641.

Armed
Armed
Armed

Armed
Armed

⁵⁵ Parker's Antiq. Eccles. Brit. p. 557. Edit. Drake.

⁵⁶ Churchwardens' accounts, Lambeth. It appears that the Queen was at the Archbishop's twice in 1584; in 1585; three times in 1587; in 1591; in 1593; in 1596; twice in 1599; in 1600; and twice in 1602. Various sums of money were given to the ringers upon these occasions, from two shillings to six shillings and eight-pence.

⁵⁷ Nalson's Collections, vol. i.

⁵⁸ Biographia Brit. article, Laud and Nalson, vol. i. p. 343.

⁵⁹ Archbishop Laud's Diary, p. 57, 58. — Lord Clarendon says some thousands.

⁶⁰ Memorials, p. 34.

⁶¹ Some say he was a sailor; others, a cobbler; and others, a taylor. Clarendon's Hist. of Rebellion, vol. i. p. 237. Heath's Chron. and Whitlock's Memorials, p. 34. In Rymer's Fœdera, (vol. xx. p. 406.) is a proclamation for apprehending John Archer, glover; George Seares, poulterer; and William Seltrum, shoemaker; the principal ringleaders.

threatened,

threatened, removed, by the King's desire, to Whitehall⁶². A few months afterwards he was committed to the Tower.

Arms removed from Lambeth.

In the month of January 1642, an ordinance was made for removing the arms from Lambeth-house⁶³; but it does not appear to have been executed till the August following, when Captain Royden entered the palace, for that purpose, with 200 foot and a troop of horse⁶⁴. The number of arms which were found there, was very much exaggerated in the Parliamentary Journals⁶⁵. The Archbishop, in his Diary, declares, that he had no other arms than those which he bought of his predecessor's executors; and that they were not sufficient to equip 200 men. He complains that the officers left only six swords, six carbines, three halberts, and two half pikes, to defend that great house.

Lambeth-house seized by the Parliament.

Made a prison.

The same year, an order was made by the House of Commons, that some of their members should receive the Archbishop's rents, and apply them to the use of the commonwealth⁶⁶. On the 8th of November, Captain Brown, with a party of soldiers, entered Lambeth-house, to keep it for the Parliament⁶⁷. Soon after, the House of Commons voted, that it should be made a prison, and that Doctor Layton, or Leighton, who had been severely punished by the High Commission court, should be appointed the keeper⁶⁸. At first, some of the Archbishop's servants were suffered to continue there; but upon a petition of Doctor Leighton's, stating, that they made his prisoners unruly, they were removed⁶⁹. The furniture was sold, and the wood and coal reserved for the soldiers. The Archbishop complains, that he was not indulged with any of it for his own use at the Tower⁷⁰.

⁶² Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 143. 8vo.

⁶³ Diurnal Occurrences, Jan. 17—24, 1642.

⁶⁴ Hist. of the Life and Troubles of Archbishop Laud, p. 196.

⁶⁵ Certain Special Passages, Aug. 15—22, 1642. Perfect Diurnal, same date.

⁶⁶ Ibid. Nov. 7—14.

⁶⁷ Archbishop Laud's Diary, p. 85.

⁶⁸ Certain Special Passages, Dec. 19—22, 1642.

⁶⁹ Perfect Diurnal, Dec. 27, 1642.

⁷⁰ Life and Troubles of Archbishop Laud, p. 198.

Amongst

Amongst the prisoners confined at Lambeth-house during the civil wars, were the Earls of Chesterfield and Derby⁶⁹; Sir Thomas Armstrong, who was afterwards executed for being concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion⁷⁰; Doctor Allestry, a celebrated divine⁷¹; and Richard Lovelace, the poet⁷². There appears to have been a great mortality among the prisoners here in the autumn of 1645, when many entries of their burials are to be found in the parish register; among others, is Sir George Bunkley, who was Lieutenant-governor of Oxford, and distinguished himself for his valour and activity at the siege of Basing⁷³.

Prisoners of note confined there.

Lambeth-house was put up to sale in 1648, and purchased, with the manor, for the sum of 7073l. os. 8 d. by Thomas Scot and Matthew Hardy⁷⁴. The former was Secretary of State to the Protector, and one of the persons who sat on the trial of Charles I. for which he was executed at Charing-cross in 1660.

Lambeth-house sold.

In the year 1780 Lambeth-palace became once more exposed to the fury of a mob. The infatuated rioters, amidst their zeal against popery, had been possessed with an idea, that the Archbishop, Cornwallis, was a favourer of the Catholics⁷⁵. On the 6th of June, a party of several hundred persons, who had been previously assembled in St. George's Fields, came to the palace, crying "no popery." They knocked at the gate, which was secured; receiving no answer, they went away, saying, that they would return in the evening. Upon this alarm, the Archbishop and his family were prevailed upon to leave Lambeth. They removed first, by way of Battersea, to

Lambeth-palace threatened in the year 1780.

⁶⁹ Mercurius Politicus, Sept. 8—15, and Sept. 15—22, 1659.

⁷⁰ Biographia Britannica.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Occurrences from foreign parts, Aug. 23—30, 1659.

⁷³ A. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. fasti.

⁷⁴ Cl. 24 Car. pt. 2. N^o 1. Some differences which had arisen between the partners

who bought Lambeth-house, were ordered to be referred to a committee in Nov. 1648. Perfect Occurrences.

⁷⁵ The circumstance of the Archbishop being one of the commissioners for giving the royal assent to the bill for establishing the Roman Catholic bishops in Quebec, gave rise to this idea.

Lord Hillsborough's house in Hanover-square; afterwards they went to Wimbledon, and upon receiving intimation that they were not safe there, removed again to Lord Hillsborough's house in Kent, where they remained till the disturbances were over. In the mean time application was made for some soldiers to defend the palace. A detachment of the guards was immediately sent, and centinels were placed on the tower, and at all the avenues. On the seventh of June, a party of the Hampshire militia, then on their march to the camp, was ordered there. The next day they were succeeded by the whole of the Northamptonshire militia, who continued there some weeks; during which time the strictest garrison duty was observed. The officers were entertained by the Archbishop's chaplains, Doctor Lort and Doctor Vyse, who remained there the whole time. The soldiers had their meals in the great hall. On the eleventh of August, the military quitted Lambeth.

Lambeth an
asylum for
learned men.

Lambeth-house has, at various times, proved an asylum for learned foreigners, who have been obliged to fly from the intolerant spirit of their own countrymen. Here the early reformers, Martyr and Bucer, found a safe retreat⁷⁶; and here the learned Anthonio, Archbishop of Spalato, was entertained by Archbishop Abbot. The celebrated Duke of Ormond, then Lord Thurles, was educated, under the care of the same prelate, by command of James I. The Archbishop, who thought it a very unreasonable task imposed upon him, is said to have been very negligent of his charge⁷⁷.

Duke of Or-
mond educa-
ted there.

In 1776 the palace at Lambeth was determined to be extraparochial by a suit in the common pleas.

Foundation
of a collegiate
church at
Lambeth.

The history of the foundation of a collegiate church at Lambeth may be briefly told thus:—Archbishop Baldwin having made preparations for building a convent at Hakyngham in Kent, was opposed

⁷⁶ Gilpin's Life of Cranmer, p. 133, 134.

⁷⁷ Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormond, vol. i. p. 4, 5.

in his intentions by the monks of Canterbury, who thought that such an institution would be prejudicial to their interest. The court of Rome favoured the monks, and the Archbishop was obliged to abandon his design. He procured therefore a piece of ground at Lambeth, by an exchange with the church of Rochester⁷⁸, and there laid a new foundation. His opponents being by no means satisfied with the alteration of the site, renewed their application at the court of Rome, and prosecuted their suit with such success, that Archbishop Hubert Walter, who had completed the plan of his predecessor Baldwin, was obliged after the convent was actually built and inhabited, to dismiss the monks, and level the walls with the ground. Nothing can be a greater proof of the unbounded power of the Roman pontiffs in that age, than that a design which had received the approbation of the prelates and nobles of this land, which coincided with the inclination of the monarch, and was supported by his authority, should be instantaneously though reluctantly abandoned, on the receipt of a Papal bull. The destruction of the convent took place in the year 1199. There was afterwards a compromise between the monks of Canterbury and the Archbishop, by which it was agreed that he might build a church at Lambeth any where, except upon the foundation of that which had been destroyed by the Pope's command; that he might place therein a certain number of Premonstratensian canons, and endow it with rents out of some churches belonging to the see of Canterbury; but they stipulated that he should not perform any of the archiepiscopal functions therein⁷⁹. It does not appear that the Archbishop ever availed himself of the permission under these restrictions. Such are the leading facts of a transaction which appears to have occupied the public attention very much at the time it happened, and which has been re-

⁷⁸ Regist. Roffen. p. 434.

⁷⁹ Diceto inter Decem Scriptores, col. 707.

corded by all our ancient historians⁸¹. Gervase of Canterbury has given the account of it very much at large⁸².

Bishop of
Rochester's
palace.

The site of the convent, with the adjacent area, was afterwards granted by Archbishop Hubert Walter to Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester⁸³, for the purpose of building a house there for himself and his successors, who resided there occasionally till the 16th century⁸⁴. Archbishop Bradwardin died at this house in the year 1348⁸⁵. In Bishop Fisher's time, a most execrable murder was committed there by a cook; who, by throwing some poison into a vessel of yeast, not only destroyed seventeen persons belonging to the family, but some poor people also, who were fed at the gate; for which horrid deed he was boiled to death in Smithfield, by a law made for that purpose⁸⁶.

Carlisle-
house.

The Bishop of Rochester's house, which was called La Place⁸⁷, came into the hands of the crown in Henry VIII.'s time, who granted it to Aldridge Bishop of Carlisle, and his successors⁸⁸; it then took the name of Carlisle-house, but does not appear ever to have been inhabited by the Bishops of that see, who leased it out. In 1647 it was sold to Matthew Hardy, for 220l.⁸⁹ Since that time its history exhibits some remarkable vicissitudes⁹⁰. It was first a pottery, then a tavern and a common brothel; and was afterwards inhabited by Mr. Froment, a celebrated dancing-master, who endeavoured, without success, to get it opened as a public place. On the site of it, there is now an

⁸¹ Diceto, Brompton Chron. Gervasius Doro-
bern. inter Decem Scriptores, Matthew of
Westminster, &c. Holinshed, vol. iii. 537—539.

⁸² The account of this transaction in the Hist.
of Lambeth, is chiefly taken thence. There
is a very complete history of the whole pro-
gress of this business in a MS. in the Harleian
Collection, (N^o 788.) with the Pope's bulls,
and all the letters which passed on the oc-
casion.

⁸³ Regist. Roff. p. 11.

⁸⁴ In the Appendix to the History of Lam-
beth, p. 158. it is said, that either Hilsey or
Heath was the last Bishop who resided there.

⁸⁵ Godwin de Præsulibus.

⁸⁶ Holinshed's Chron. anno 1531.

⁸⁷ Reg. Wint. W. de Edindon.

⁸⁸ History of Lambeth, p. 73.

⁸⁹ Cl. 23 Car. pt. 25. N^o 8.

⁹⁰ History of Lambeth, p. 74.

academy.

academy. The premises are still surrounded with some of the ancient walls.

The parish church of Lambeth is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is situated near the water side, adjoining the Archbishop's palace. The church was rebuilt between the years 1374 and 1377⁹¹. The tower, which is of freestone, still remains; the other parts of the present structure appear to be about the age of Henry VII., and most probably were built at several times, in the latter end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries. In the list of benefactions to the church, we find some who contributed to the building of the north aisle in 1504, others to that of the south aisle in 1505. Archbishop Warham was a principal contributor to the building of the west end in 1519. The east end was probably rebuilt before the list of benefactors commenced. Howard's and Leigh's chapels were built in 1522. The church now consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The nave is separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars and pointed arches, over which are several coats of arms in stone, which are engraved in the History of Lambeth. The church, which is built of flints mixed with stone and brick, was repaired and ornamented in 1769; at which time the Howard and Leigh chapels were incorporated with it.

In one of the windows over the nave is the figure of a pedlar and his dog, painted on glass; the tradition concerning which is, that it was intended for a person of that occupation, who bequeathed a piece of land to the parish, now called Pedlar's Acre. It has been suggested⁹², and with great probability, that this picture was intended rather as a rebus upon the name of the benefactor, than as descrip-

Parish
church.

Figure of the
pedlar.

⁹¹ In the Bishop's registers at Winchester is a commission to proceed against such of the inhabitants of Lambeth as refused to contribute to the rebuilding and repairs of the church, dated 1374. Reg. W. Wykham, pt. 3. f. 113. b. Three years afterwards there was another commission to compel the inhabitants to build a tower for their church, then newly rebuilt, and to furnish it with bells. Ibid. fol. 162. b.

⁹² History of Lambeth, p. 31.

tive of his trade. In Swaffham church in Norfolk, is the portrait of John Chapman, a great benefactor to that parish; the device of a pedlar and his pack occurs in several parts of the church; which circumstance has given rise to nearly the same tradition as at Lambeth⁹³.

Tombs and
monuments.

On a flat stone on the north side of the chancel is the figure of a man in armour, engraved on a brass plate, with the arms of Clere; being the tomb of Thomas Clere, Esq. who died in 1545. Over it was formerly a tablet with the following epitaph, written by the celebrated Earl of Surrey:

Thomas
Clere.

“ Epitaphium Thomæ Clere qui fato functus est 1545, auctore
“ Henrico Howard comite Surriensi in cujus felicis ingenii specimen
“ et singularis facundiæ argumentum appensa fuit hæc tabula per
“ W. Howard, filium Thomæ nuper Ducis Norf. filii ejusdem Hen-
“ rici comitis Surriensis.

“ Norfolke sprung thee, Lambeth holds thee dead,
“ Clere of the count of Cleremont thou hight,
“ Within the womb of Ormond's race thou bred,
“ And sawest thy cofin crowned in thy sight;
“ Shelton for love, Surrey for Lord thou chafe,
“ Aye me while life did last that league was tender,
“ Tracing whose steps thou sawest Kelfall blafe,
“ Launderfey burnt and batter'd Bulleyn's render:
“ At Muttrell gates hopeles of all recure,
“ Thine Earl half dead, gave in thy hand his will,
“ Which cause did thee this pining death procure;
“ Ere summers four-times seven thou couldst fulfill,
“ Aye, Clere, if love had booted care or cost
“ Heaven had not wonne, nor earth so timely lost.”

Catherine
wife of
Lord William
Howard.

On another slab is inlaid the figure of a woman upon a brass plate; she is habited in a robe, ornamented with coats of arms; at her feet is

⁹³ Preface to Hearne's edition of *Cæli Antiquitates*, p. 84.

a squirrel.

a squirrel. The vestiges of a Gothic canopy, and several labels, are to be traced upon the stone, to which was formerly affixed the following inscription:

“ Here lyeth Catherine Howard, one of the sisters and heires of
 “ John Broughton, Esq. son and heire of John Broughton, Esq.
 “ and late wife of the Lord William Howard, one of the sonnes of
 “ the right high and mighty prince Lord Thomas, late Duke of
 “ Norfolke, High Treasurer and Earl Marshal of England; which
 “ Lord William and Lady Catherine left issue behind them, law-
 “ fully begotten, Agnes Howard, the only daughter and heir; which
 “ said Lady Catherine deceased the 23^d day of Aprill, Anno Dñi.
 “ 1535, whose soule Jesu pardon.”

This lady was indicted, with her husband, for concealing the misdemeanors of her namesake Queen Catherine Howard; and being convicted, they were both sentenced to perpetual imprisonment; but were afterwards pardoned*.

At the upper end of the chancel in the north wall is a rich Gothic tomb, ornamented with foliage; under a flat arch are traces of two small brass figures with labels in their mouths, which have been torn off; underneath is the following inscription in the black letter, upon a brass plate:

“ Sub pedibus ubi statis, jacet corpus Magistri Hugonis Peyntwin
 “ legum doctoris, nuper Archi. Cant. reverendissimorum patrum
 “ Dnorum Johannis Morton Cardinalis, Henrici Dene et William
 “ Warham Can. Archiepiscop. audien. causar. auditoris. Qui obiit
 “ 6 die Augusti, Anno Dom. 1504. Cujus anime propitiatur Deus.
 “ Amen.”

The tomb is ornamented with the arms of Peyntwin.

On the same side is a monument of white and black marble, to the memory of Robert Scott, Esq. In the centre is his bust well

* Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756. vol. iii. p. 565.

executed;

executed; it is surrounded with military trophies in basso-relievo. On the tablet underneath is the following inscription:

“ Nere to this place lyeth interred the body of Robert Scott, Esq.
 “ descended of the ancient barons of Bawerie in Scotland. He bent
 “ himfelfe to travell and studie much, and amongst many other
 “ thinges, he invented the leather ordnance⁹⁵, and carried to the
 “ Kinge of Sweden 200 men; who after two yeares service, for his
 “ worth and valour was preferred to the office of quarter-master-
 “ generall of his majesty's army, which he possessed three yeares.
 “ From thence, with his favour, he went into Denmarke, (where he
 “ was advanced to be generall of that King's artillerie,) there being
 “ advised to tender his service to his own prince, which he doinge,
 “ his majestie willingly accepted, and preferred him to be one of the
 “ gentlemen of the most honourable privie chamber, and rewarded
 “ him with a pencion of 600 l. per annum. This deserving spirit,
 “ adorned with all endowments befitting a gentleman, in the prime
 “ of his flourishing age, surrendered his soule to his Redeemer,
 “ 1631.

“ Of his greate worth to knowe who seeketh more,

“ Must mount to heaven, where he is gone before.

“ In Fraunce he took to wife Anne Scott, for whose remembrance
 “ shee loveinglie erected this memoriall.”

Over the tomb are the arms of Scott, Or, 3 lions' heads erased
 Gules; impaling Vert, a greyhound springant Argent.

John Mom-
 peffon.

On the south side of the altar, opposite to Peyntwin's monument,
 is that of John Mompeffon, which nearly resembles it; the orna-
 ments are not quite so rich. A small brasse figure has been torn off;
 underneath the vestiges of which is the following inscription in the
 black letter:

⁹⁵ The leathern artillery contributed much important services; but suppresses the merit of
 to the glorious victory of Leipfic. Hart and the inventor. Pennant's London, p. 26.
 other historians speak of the invention and its

“ Hic

" Hic jacet Johannes Mompeffon de Bathampton Wyley in com.
 " Wilts, Arm. e domesticis reverendissimi patris Willielmi Warham
 " Cantuar. Archiepiscopi primarius, virtute et pietate clarus; duxit
 " in uxorem Isabellam filiam et cohæredem Thome Drewe, armigeri.
 " Obiit quarto die Maii, anno 1524. Cujus anime propicietur Deus.
 " Amen."

The monument is ornamented with the arms of Mompeffon, Arg.
 a lion ramp. Sab. impaling Erm. a lion passant guardant Gules, for
 Drewe.

Against the same wall is a monument with the following in-
 scription:

" In memorie of Anthony Burleigh, third sonne of John Bur-
 " leigh, late of the Isle of White, Esq. who was Lieutenant General
 " to King Charles I. of blessed memorie; and was put to death at
 " Winchester, the 26th of January 1647, for endeavouring to re-
 " lease his sacred Majesty, then prisoner in Carisbroke castle, in the
 " said Isle of Wight. His two elder brothers were slaine at Wor-
 " cester fight, in the forces of his present Majesty King Charles II.
 " this being the last of that loyal family, except his truly loving
 " and sorrowful sister, who caused this monument to be erected.
 " Obiit 17^o die Feb. anno Dni. 1681, ætatis suæ 48. Spe resur-
 " gendi."

Anthony Bur-
 leigh.

On the same side of the chancel are the monuments of the Arch-
 bishops Hutton and Cornwallis, with the following inscriptions, the
 former of which was drawn up by the late Michael Lort, D. D.

" Infra conduntur reliquiæ Matthæi Hutton, S. T. P. Episcopi
 " Bangorensis, A. D. 1743, deinde Archiepiscopi Eboracensis
 " 1747, tandem Cantuariensis 1757, qui obiit 19 Martii 1758, ætatis
 " suæ 65. Et Mariæ uxoris ejus, quæ obiit 13 Maii A. D. 1779,
 " ætatis suæ 86, duabus relictis filiis quæ pietatis ergo monumentum
 " hoc utrinque parenti posuerunt, A. D. 1781."

Archbishop
 Hutton.

Archbishop
Cornwallis.

" Fred' Cornwallis, Archiep. Cantuar. 1768,

" Ob' 19 Mart. 1783, Æt. 70."

There are inscriptions also nearly to the same effect, upon slabs in the chancel, which cover their graves.

Archbishop
Bancroft.

Within the rails of the communion table is the tomb of Archbishop Bancroft, with the following inscription on a flat stone:

" Hic jacet Richardus Bancroft, S. Theologiæ professor, Epus
" Londinensis primo, deinde Cantuariensis Archiepus, et Regi Jacobo
" a secretioribus consiliis. Obiit 2 Novemb. A. Dni. 1610, ætatis
" suæ 67."

Milo Smith.

Adjoining the last-mentioned tomb, is that of Milo Smith, Archbishop Sheldon's secretary; the stone is thus inscribed:

" Milo Smith, reverendissimi in Christo patris, ac Dom. Dom.
" Gilberti Archiepi. Cant. secretarius hic jacet. Obiit 17^{mo} die Febr.
" An^o Dni. 1671."

Archbishop
Tenison.

In the middle of the chancel is the tomb of Archbishop Tenison, with the following inscription:

" Here lyeth the body of Thomas Tenison, late Archbishop of
" Canterbury, who departed this life in peace on the 14 day of De-
" cember 1715."

Henry
Skipwith.

There is an inscription also for his wife Ann, who died Feb. 12, 1715.

Aubrey gives the following historical inscription from a monument on the north side of the chancel which is now removed:

" Here lieth the body of Henry Skipwith, Esq. 3 son of S^r Richard
" Skipwith, Knt. which S^r Richard was chief of that antient family
" denominated of the towne of Skipwith, in Yorkshire, theould
" landes of Hugo son of Baldrick, a great baron in his time, whose
" daughter and heir Eneburga was the wife of Robert de Estoteville,
" Baron of Cottingham and Gnarsburge, and Vicecomes Eboraci by
" inheritance, whose predecessors came in barons with the Conqueror,
" and were the greatest lords in Yorkshire. Patrick, second son of
" this Robert de Estoteville, had by his mother Eneburga, given him
" the

“ the towne of Skipwith, and therefor was named Patricius de Skip-
 “ with, in the time of Henry the First, since which time in lineal
 “ descent they have continued the name of Skipwith, in equestrious
 “ successeur, two of them having bin Kts. Bannerets, and matched
 “ with heirs of very remarqueable families, and great possessions both
 “ in Yorkshire, their first seat and by maridge with the heir of Skip-
 “ with, in the countie of Yorke. They have bine linked and are
 “ nerely allied to manie honourable houses; the Erle of Howard, Erle
 “ of Bathe, Erle of Lindsey, and others. This Henry Skipwith was
 “ bred in the Netherlands, under that famouce Generall theould
 “ Lord Willoughby, and afterwards went lasten into Irland, at the
 “ siege of Blakwater, where he did divers good services upon the
 “ enemie, and at the siege of Kinsale, where he slew a Spanish
 “ commander hand to hand. He was Lieutenant-colonel to the late
 “ Erle of Totness, and at a salie by the Spaniards out of Kinsale
 “ receiving a wound, and forcing the Spaniards out of a fort, for
 “ which singular deed, his generall, the then Lord Monjoy, and his
 “ colonell, the then Lord Carew, much graced him after that me-
 “ morable siege. For his signal merit it pleased Queene Elizabeth to
 “ give him the prime honor to build her the fort of Castle-Panque,
 “ which commanded Kinsale, where before he had won honor;
 “ she gave him the constablership of that fort, and the ward therein,
 “ which was confirmed by King James, who bestowed a pension on
 “ him, having sundry times modestly refused the order of knighe-
 “ hood. He was for his wisdom made one of the counsell of state
 “ for the province of Munster, being one of the ouldest captains in
 “ his time, who continuing a pensioner to our most excellent King
 “ Charles, departed this mortal life March 7, Anno Dni 1636.” T. 2

On the south side of the chancel are the monumetits of William
 Suthes, master mason of Windsor Castle, who died Oct. 5, 1625;
 Ralph Snowe, treasurer to four Archbishops of Canterbury, a great

benefactor to the church and parish, who died Mar. 21, 1707, aged 95; William Beeston, Esq. who died in 1639; Mrs. Elizabeth Barston, who died in 1703; her son-in-law Jonathan Chilwell, Esq. who died in 1731, and others of the family; and Mrs. Elizabeth Newbury, who died in 1785.

On the north side is a tablet to the memory of some of the children of Dr. George Hooper, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

On flat stones are inscriptions to the memory of John Mason, Esq. who died in 1768. ("He was bargemaster to the late King and his "present Majesty.") John Alsop, Esq. comptroller and treasurer to two Archbishops of Canterbury, who died in 1611; Robert Thompson, LL. D. secretary to two Archbishops, who died in 1683; Catherine wife of John Battely, S. T. P. who died in 1685; Mr. Peter Schrieber, who died in 1715; and Mrs. Esther Reynell, who died in 1791.

Aubrey has preserved the inscriptions of several tombs and monuments which formerly were in the chancel, but have long since been destroyed. They were in memory of the following persons: Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, who died in 1559; Thomas Thirlby, Bishop of Ely, who died in 1570; (a part of this remains;) George son of John Lord Dynham, who died in 1487; Philippa his daughter, who died in 1485; William Uttinge, S. T. P. who died in 1480; Thomas Poole, Esq. of Dichelinge, in the county of Sussex, who died in 1609; Elizabeth Howard, Countess of Wiltshire (no date); Sir Ambrose Payne, parson of Lambeth, and Bachelor of music, who died May 29, 1528; Peter Betesworth, of Chidden, Co. Somerset, who died in 1613; and Andrew Perne, S. T. P. who died April 26, 1589.

Elizabeth
Duchess of
Norfolk.

In Howard's chapel was formerly the following epitaph upon Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk, written by her brother Henry Lord Stafford:

" Good

" Good Dutcheffe of Norfolke
 " the Lord have mercy upon thee ;
 " who dyed at Lambeth,
 " The last of November, 1558.
 " Farewell, good lady and sifter dere,
 " In erth we shall never mete here ;
 " But yet I trust, with Godis grace,
 " In heven we shall deserve a place ;
 " Yet thy kindness shall nere depart
 " During my life out of my hert ;
 " Thou wast to me both far and nere,
 " A mother, a sifter, a frende most dere :
 " And to al thy frendes most sure and fast,
 " Whan fortune had founded the froward blast.
 " And to the powre a very mother,
 " More than was known to any other ;
 " Which is thy trefure as this day,
 " And for thy fowle they hertily pray,
 " So I shall do that here remayne
 " God thy fowle preserve from payne.
 " By thy most bounden brother,
 " Henry Lord Stafford."

On the pavement were brasse plates to the memory of John, Henry,
 and John, sons of the Earl of Surrey, who died in 1501, 1502, and
 1503; Thomas Howard, who died in 1508, he was son of Thomas
 Lord Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, by his wife Anne, sister
 to Edw. IV; Charles son of Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey;
 Henry son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1513; Richard
 son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk; Elizabeth Lady Fitzwalter, wife
 of Henry Lord Fitzwalter, and daughter to Thomas Duke of
 Norfolk.

On

On a stone of grey marble was the effigies of Thomas Duke of Norfolk himself, on a brass plate with an inscription—a drawing of his effigies and arms is preserved in a beautiful MS. on vellum, in the possession of the Earl of Northampton. The Duke of Norfolk died in 1524; he was buried at Thetford⁹⁶.

In the middle of the chapel was an altar-tomb, to the memory of Agnes Duchess of Norfolk, with her arms and effigies on a brass plate.

There were the tombs also of Jane Wynklesley, Gentlewoman to Ann Duchess of Norfolk, who died 34 Hen. VIII. and Mr. John Butcher, who died in 1695.

A few of the monuments which still remain, are to be seen in the north aisle. On the floor is a large slab, on the verge of which is an inscription, nearly obliterated, to the memory of Margaret, wife of Archbishop Parker, who died in 1570, and her son Matthew, who died in 1521.

On the south wall, between two of the arches, which separate the aisle from the nave, is the monument of Christopher Wormall, who died in 1639, and others of his family. On the north wall, those of Robert Marsh, Esq. who died in 1704; Judith, wife of Captain George Raleigh, (Nephew of Sir Walter,) who died in 1710; and that of Colonel Morley, and his son-in-law Bernard Granville, Esq. On the latter is the following inscription:

“ Near this place lye interred in the same grave, the bodies of the
 “ honourable Col. Cutbert Morley, who was buried on the 30th of
 “ June 1669, and of the honourable Bernard Granville, Esq. who
 “ espoused Anne, the daughter and heiress of the said Cutbert, and
 “ dyed the 14th of June 1701, aged 71 years. As also of the ho-
 “ nourable Anne Granville, relict of the said Bernard Granville,
 “ and daughter to the said Cutbert Morley, by Catherine, daughter

⁹⁶ Fun. Certif. Heralds' College.

" to Francis Earl of Scarfdale, who dyed the 20th of Sept. follow-
 " ing, 1701.

" Hic juxta mortales deposuit exuvias Bernardus Granville,
 " inclyti herois Bevilii Granville, qui ad Lansdown in agro
 " Somersetensi, regias tuendo partes fortiter occubuit, filius; Jo-
 " hannis comitis Bathoniæ, frater; nec non serenissimo principis
 " Carolo secundo a camera, cui tunc temporis exulanti prima
 " reditus auspiciatissimi omnia foelix nuncius apportavit. Uxorem
 " duxit Annam filiam unicam & hæredem Cutberti Morley de
 " Normanby in agro Ebor. ex Catharinâ Francisci comitis de Scarf-
 " dale filiâ, quam Annam viduam inconsabilem, præ pio dolore
 " optumi conjugis cum quo hic sortitur tumulum, non diu
 " superstitem reliquit. Hoc cum Cutberto, civili grassante bello,
 " regii juris assertore strenuissimo, fortisque dilapsæ fidissimo comite,
 " amoris ergo in conjugem ac focerum, hic se recondi jussit. Ex
 " prædictis nuptiis suscepit sobolem, Bevilium, Georgium, Ber-
 " nardum, Annam et Elizabetham. In quorum indole virtutis
 " paternæ supersunt vestigia. Diem ob. supr. Jun. quart. dec.
 " anno mil. sept. primo, ætatis 71."

Bernard
Granville.

Over the monument are the arms of Granville—Gules, 3 Clarions
 Or; impaled with Sab. a leopard's head Arg. jessant de lis Or.

In the north aisle is the tomb of Jane, wife of Captain Willis
 Machell, who died in 1773.

Near the vestry door, in the south aisle, is a marble slab, to the
 memory of the celebrated antiquary Elias Ashmole; on it was the
 following inscription, now so much worn that very few of the words
 are legible:

Elias Ash-
mole.

" Hic jacet inclytus ille et eruditissimus Elias Ashmole Lich-
 " feldiensis, armiger. Inter alia in republicâ munera, tributis in
 " cervisiis contrarotulator, fecialis autem Windsorensis titulo per
 " annos plurimos dignatus: qui post connubia duo in uxorem duxit
 " tertiam,

“ tertiam, Elizabetham, Gulielmi Dugdale, militis; garteri princi-
 “ palis regis armorum, filiam, mortem obiit 18 Maii 1692, anno
 “ ætatis 76; sed durante Musæo Ashmoliano Oxon. nunquam mo-
 “ riturus.”

In the same aisle is the tomb of William Broughton, Esq. who died in 1715.

Over the gallery are the monuments of John Goston, Esq. who died in 1686; Sir Peter Rich, Knight, who died in 1692; William Hammond, Esq. who died in 1710; John Arundell, who died in 1713; Joseph Pratt, Esq. who died in 1754, and others of that family; and John Morris, Esq. who died in 1781. Under the gallery, against the east wall, is a tablet, to the memory of Richard Lawrence, merchant, who died in 1661.—At the end of the inscription is the following singular line:

“ Absalom had no sons, and he built him a pillar.”

Against the east wall is a small monument, to the memory of Anne Tydnam, wife, first of Thomas Marshall, and afterwards of John Mannyng. She died in 1583. The figures of herself, her two husbands and children, are cut in freestone, upon a flat surface, in imitation of the brass plates. Against the north wall of the nave is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Theobald, merchant, who died in 1721.—On flat stones are inscriptions to the memory of Jane, wife of Edward Moore, Esq. of Stockwell, who died in 1780, and of Thomas Tolson, Esq. who died in 1788.

At the west end of the church, against the south wall, is the monument of Nathaniel Hookes, Esq. who died in 1712. In the passage between the church and the palace is the tomb of Archbishop Secker, over which is the following inscription:

“ Thomas Secker,

“ Archbishop of Canterbury,

“ Died Aug. 3, 1768, aged 75.”

In

In the church-yard is the monument ⁹⁷ of John Tradescant, which was erected in 1662, and repaired by subscription in 1773, when the following inscription was restored:

John Tradescant.

" Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone

" Lye John Tradescant, grandfire, father, son ;

" The last dy'd in his spring ; the other two

" Liv'd till they had travell'd art and nature through,

" As by their choice collections may appear,

" Of what is rare in land, in seas, in air ;

" Whist they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut)

" A world of wonders in one closet shut :

" These famous antiquarians that had been

" Both gardeners to the rose and lily queen,

" Transplanted now themselves, sleep here ; and when

" Angels shall, with their trumpets awaken men,

" And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise

" And change their garden for a paradise."

In the church-yard are also (among others) the tombs of Jacob Duché, Esq. of Philadelphia, who died in 1708 ; John Ransum, Esq. who died in 1746 ; Daniel Buffington, Esq. who died in 1780 ; William Faden, the original printer of the Public Ledger, who died in 1783 ; Samuel Swabey, Esq. who died in 1790 ; Francis Wood, Esq. who died in 1783 ; Captain Wilton, who died in 1785 ; the Reverend Alexander Mair, who died in 1781 ; William Chilwell, Esq. who died in 1731 ; Frances, wife of Thomas Baker, Esq. who died in 1781 ; Mr. Peter Buscarlett, who died in 1761, and others of his family ; Hugh Hancock, son of John Hancock, Prebendary of Canterbury, who died in 1752 ; Mr. Richmond Thornycroft, who died in 1771 ; Thomas Green, Esq. who died in 1779, and others of his family ; Fenwick Lyddall, Esq. of London, who died in 1781 ; Ann, wife of Thomas Connor, Esq.

Tombs in the church-yard.

⁹⁷ Two plates of this monument are in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. lxiii. pl. iv & v.; and in the Appendix to the History of Lambeth.

and Sarah, wife of the Reverend Francis Kelly Maxwell, who both died in 1780.

Against the south wall of the church, near the door, is a tablet, to the memory of Mr. William Bacon, who was killed by a flash of lightning, July 12th, 1787.

Burial-ground.

The burial-ground in the High-street was consecrated in the year 1705 by Archbishop Tenison, who gave it to the parish. The ceremonial of the consecration is inserted at length in his Register⁹⁸.

Amongst the tombs in this cemetery are those of the following persons: Mary, wife of Clement Preston, Esq. of Horton, in the county of Gloucester, who died in 1771; John Pritchard, Esq. who died in 1776; Keturah, wife of the Reverend Primat Kemp, Rector of Shenley, Bucks, who died in 1789; Henry Baylis, Gent. of Stroud, in the county of Gloucester, who died in 1789; and William Milton, an engraver, who died in 1790.

Rectory.

The advowson of the Rectory of Lambeth belonged to the monks of Rochester, under the grant of William the Conqueror, till the exchange took place between that church and the Archbishop of Canterbury, since which time it has been the property of his successors. In 1291, it was taxed at forty-five marks, exclusive of a pension of five marks paid to the Bishop of Rochester⁹⁹. This pension was procured by Gilbert de Glanville, in the year 1196, as a compensation for certain profits which he received out of the manor of Lambeth¹⁰⁰:—it is still paid. It was presented at the inquisition at Kingston (in the year 1658) before the committee appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that Mr. John Rawlinson was then Rector of Lambeth; that the profits of the rectory were about 190*l.* per annum; that several houses in the parish of Lambeth were above two miles from the parish church, and scarcely two furlongs from that of Camberwell; and that many

⁹⁸ Regist. Lamb. Tenison, pt. 1. f. 227. ⁹⁹ See note, p. 10.
b.—229. a.

¹⁰⁰ Regist. Roffens. p. 12.

houses

houses in Norwood were about four miles distant from Lambeth, and not more than two from Stretham. The Commissioners, however, who were vested with powers to unite, or separate parishes, did not think fit to divide these hamlets from Lambeth¹⁰¹. The rectory is valued in the King's books at 32 l. 15 s. 7½ d. A parsonage-house was built by act of parliament in the year 1778¹⁰².

Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, and Lord Chief Justice of England, was instituted to the rectory of Lambeth in the year 1196¹⁰³; the same year in which he procured the pension out of the rectory for his successors in the see of Rochester. It is not improbable, therefore, that he accepted of the living to facilitate that design.

Rectors.
Gilbert de
Glanville.

Thomas de Eltesle, chaplain to Archbishop Stratford, was instituted in 1348¹⁰⁴, and was the first master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge¹⁰⁵.

Thomas de
Eltesle.

Henry, Bishop of Joppa, erroneously called, in the History of Lambeth, Henry Jopper, or Joppen, was instituted in 1471¹⁰⁶.

Henry, Bi-
shop of Joppa.

John Porye, instituted in 1563¹⁰⁷, translated Leo's History of Africa¹⁰⁸.

John Porye.

Thomas Blague, instituted in 1576¹⁰⁹, was Dean of Rochester, and author of some sermons¹¹⁰. There is reason for supposing that he had a share in writing the Antiquities of the Church of England, a book which goes under Archbishop Parker's name, and is generally supposed to have been the work of various learned persons, who were entertained under his roof, and employed by him in divers useful

Thomas
Blague.

¹⁰¹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

¹⁰² History of Lambeth, p. 44—48.

¹⁰³ In the eighth year of the pontificate of Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester, Regist. Ross. p. 13.

¹⁰⁴ Reg. Wint. W. de Edyndon, pt. 1. f. 42. a.

¹⁰⁵ Master's Hist. of C. C. C. Cambridge, p. 17.

¹⁰⁶ Reg. Lamb. Bourchier, f. 103. b. & Reg. Wint. Wyllere, pt. 2. f. 3. b.

¹⁰⁷ Reg. Lamb. Parker, f. 362. b.

¹⁰⁸ Hist. of Lambeth, p. 35.

¹⁰⁹ Reg. Lamb. Grindall, f. 315. a. & Reg. Wint. Horne, f. 107. a.

¹¹⁰ Lives of eminent Cambridge Men, Harleian MSS.

publications. In a letter from Edward Deering to the Lords, in which he endeavours to exculpate himself from the charge of prophesying that Parker would be the last Archbishop of Canterbury, he says, that Mr. Blague commending, in his presence, a work that he was about of the Archbishops of Canterbury, he (Mr. Deering) said, that he would do well to be somewhat long in the life of the present Archbishop, as peradventure he was the last that would sit in that place¹¹⁰.

Daniel Featley.

Daniel Featley, who was instituted in 1618, was a native of Oxfordshire, and a fellow of Corpus Christi College. He commenced his career as an author with a little tract called, *A Handmaid to Devotion*, which was well received. He afterwards entered into the field of controversy, in which his pen became constantly engaged. At a time when the cause of religion was one of the greatest pretexts for civil commotion, this could not fail of rendering him a distinguished character. Featley was in principles a Calvinist; the editors of the *Biographia*¹¹¹ call him an eminent Puritan divine. In many points, indeed, he is said to have favoured that party, and to have been much caressed by them, as they thought that considerable support might be derived from his learning and character¹¹². In 1642 he was appointed one of the assembly of divines, and, whilst he sat there, was employed by the House of Commons to review *St. Paul's Epistles*, and to make marginal annotations and expositions¹¹³. He adhered, however, too much to the forms and establishments of the church of England to continue long in favour with a party of men who were conspiring its destruction. He was soon afterwards article'd against before the committee for plundered ministers, by whom he was voted out of his living of Lambeth. From this sentence, which was given at a very small meeting, he appealed,

¹¹⁰ Murden's *Burleigh State Papers*, p. 272.

¹¹¹ Edit. 1750.

¹¹² Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*,

p. 169. Lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, vol. ii. p. 370.

¹¹³ Walker's *Sufferings*, p. 169.

and

and was restored by a full committee, who passed a censure upon the articles which had been exhibited against him ¹¹⁴. About this time it happened, that a letter of Dr. Featley's to Archbishop Usher, then at Oxford, was intercepted. In this letter, which it must be owned does not reflect much credit upon his disinterestedness, he desires the Archbishop to represent to the King, that he was secretly his friend; that he kept his seat in the assembly of divines only to render him service; and concludes with a request, that he might be promoted to the first vacant Bishopric or Deanery ¹¹⁵. Upon this discovery, the committee were so far exasperated against him, that in their resentment they forgot justice and consistency, for they punished him upon the very articles which they had before voted false and scandalous ¹¹⁶. He was thereupon deprived again of his church preferment, and committed a prisoner to Petre-house ¹¹⁷. After some months strict confinement, being in a very infirm state of health, he was permitted to go upon bail to Chelsea college, of which he was Provost ¹¹⁸. He died there April 17, 1645, in the 61st year of his age, and was buried at Lambeth on the 21st. His funeral sermon, which is extant, was preached by Dr. Leo; the same, says a journalist of that time ¹¹⁹, who preached on "Adam, where art thou?" when one Mr. Adams answered, "*Loe*, here am I." Dr. Leo, in his sermon, speaks very highly of Dr. Featley's character, from an intimacy of many years, gives a little sketch of his life, and takes some pains to confute a report of his being insane in his last illness. One of the parliamentary writers, who cannot be suspected of partiality towards Featley, speaks of him as a man "famous for learning, and for his great pains-taking in confuting of the most dangerous and pestilential tenets of the priests, jesuits, and ana-

¹¹⁴ Walker's *Sufferings*, p. 75—78.

¹¹⁵ Lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, vol. ii. p. 371.

¹¹⁶ Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*,

p. 78.

¹¹⁷ *Perfect Diurnal*, Oct. 2, 1643.

¹¹⁸ Walker, p. 170.

¹¹⁹ *Perfect Passages*, April 16, 1645.

"baptists."

“ baptists ”¹¹⁸. Dr. Featley published the lives of Bishop Jewell and Archbishop Abbot, and very numerous controversial tracts¹¹⁹.

John White.

John White, who procured the living of Lambeth after Dr. Featley's deprivation, usually went by the name of Patriarch White of Dorchester. He was esteemed one of the most moderate and learned among the Puritans. Dr. Featley's library was given him till he should recover his own books, which had been seized by Prince Rupert. White published “ Directions for studying the Scriptures;” Commentaries on the two first chapters of Genesis, and a few small tracts¹²⁰.

Robert Pory.

Robert Pory, instituted to the rectory in 1663, was one of the most remarkable pluralists of his time. Poor Robin's Almanack, which was first published in that year, is said to have been so called in ridicule of him. In the first page was “ Imprimatur, Robert Pory ”¹²¹.

Thomas Tomkyns.

Thomas Tomkyns, who published several loyal pamphlets, succeeded Pory¹²².

Bishop Hooper.

George Hooper succeeded the last-mentioned incumbent, and resigned the rectory in 1703, on being made Bishop of St. Asaph. He was soon afterwards translated to Bath and Wells, in which see he continued till his death, which happened in 1727. Bishop Hooper published a collection of sermons, several theological works, and a treatise on ancient weights and measures¹²³.

Bishop Gibson.

The next rector of Lambeth was Edmund Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London, well-known in the learned world for his many excellent and useful publications; particularly the Codex, or Body of Ecclesiastical Law, and an edition of Camden's Britannia.

John Denne.

John Denne, D. D. instituted to this living in 1731, was Archdeacon of Rochester, the archives of which church he arranged with great

¹¹⁸ Perfect Declaration of Proceedings in Parliament, April 26, &c.

¹¹⁹ A. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 77.

¹²⁰ Ibid. col. 115, 116.

¹²¹ Ibid. vol. ii. fasti.

¹²² Ibid. vol. ii. col. 548.

¹²³ Biographia Britannica.

care and diligence, and made considerable collections towards its history, with a view to publication. Dr. Denne was chaplain to Bishop Bradford, whose daughter he married. He died in 1767, aged 75. Several of his sermons are extant ¹²⁴.

The present rector of Lambeth is the Reverend William Vyse, LL. D. who was instituted in 1777, on the resignation of Dr. Beilby Porteus, the present Bishop of London, then promoted to the bishopric of Chester.

A chantry was founded in the church of Lambeth in the year 1312 by Thomas Romaine; and endowed with six marks annual rent, issuing out of certain houses in London, after the death of his wife Juliana ¹²⁵.

Romaine's
chantry.

Another chantry was founded by John Wynter, lord of the manor of Stockwell, at what period does not appear; it was restored by Ralph Legh, lord of the same manor, in the reign of Henry VI. and endowed with 10 l. annual rent ¹²⁶. Sir John Legh granted the lands which had belonged to this chantry to Henry VIII. ¹²⁷

Wynter's
chantry.

The parish register commences in the year 1539, and, excepting a few deficiencies in the latter part of the last century, appears to have been very accurately kept.

Parish re-
gister.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.	Comparative state of popu- lation.
1580—1589	74	90	
1680—1689	about 185	about 265	
1780—1789	510	629	
1780—1785	473	625	
1785—1789	547	633	
1790	632	626	
1791	618	620	

¹²⁴ Thorp's Customale Roffen. p. 233, 234.
Master's History of C. C. C. Cambridge,
p. 277, 278, and Appendix, p. 95.

Lamb. Reynolds, f. 260—262.

¹²⁶ Pat. 35 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 1.

¹²⁵ Pat. 15 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 21. & Regist.

¹²⁷ Grants temp. Hen. VIII. Augmenta-
tion-office.

The period of 1680—1689 is not quite perfect in the register, but the average may be calculated pretty nearly at the numbers set down. It may be observed, that the burials have uniformly exceeded the baptisms; and that they have both increased, from the first period to the time of the last average, in a ratio of nearly 7 to 1. In the period of 1780—1789, the average of baptisms, during the last five years, exceeds that of the former five by 74; that of burials being nearly equal. By an account taken in the beginning of the present century, it appears, that the parish of Lambeth then contained 1400 houses. In 1778 the houses, being numbered by Mr. Middleton, amounted to 2270. In October 1788 they were numbered again, and were found to be increased to 3759. At Michaelmas 1791, the number was 4030. The present number is about 4150, including those which are empty; building; or newly built, and not yet inhabited; these are calculated at nearly 500. The building of Westminster-bridge may be considered as the æra when the rapid increase of the population of this parish commenced. The work-house, which is under very excellent regulations, contains about 300 persons.

Plague years.

In 1603 there were 566 burials, of which 522 were in the last six months. Twelve corpes were frequently buried in one night, sometimes fourteen. In 1625 there were 623 burials; in 1665, 753; the greatest mortality prevailed in the autumn of each year, as may be seen by the following table:

1625.			1665.		
In July	-	61	In July	-	25
August	-	179	August	-	71
September		177	September		170
October	-	68	October	-	194
November		39	November		134
December		13	December		45

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous Extracts from the Register.

" Oct. 8, 1545, Sir George Corne the curate buried."

" Oct. 13, my Lady Agnes olde Dutchesse Norf. buried." This Agnes
Duchess of Norfolk was daughter of Hugh Tilney, Esq. and sister
and heir of Sir Philip Tilney. She was second wife of Thomas
Earl of Surrey, who was created Duke of Norfolk in 1513¹²⁸.
This entry relates perhaps to the celebration of her funeral. She
was buried at Thetford.

" May 11, 1554, the Lady Bridgewater buried." Catherine, Lady Bridge-
daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk by his second wife, was water.
married to Henry Daubeney Earl of Bridgewater¹²⁹.

" Dec. 8, 1558, the Dutchesse of Norfolk buried." She was the Elizabeth
second wife of Thomas Howard, the second Duke of Norfolk of
that name, and was daughter of Edward Stafford Duke of Buck-
ingham¹³⁰.

" Feb. 22, 1558-9, my Lady of Oxford was buried." Anne Countess of
daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk married John Vere Earl
of Oxford¹³¹.

" Nov. 29, 1559, Cutbert Tunstall a Popish Byshop was buried." Bishop Tun-
Bishop Tunstall was a striking instance of the vicissitudes of for- stall.
tune; being deprived, restored, and deprived again. Unlike most
of his brethren in the reign of the cruel Mary, he behaved with great
moderation and humanity towards the members of the reformed
church. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he was sent to Lam-
beth-house in the month of July 1559, and committed to the free
custody of Archbishop Parker, who treated him with the utmost
kindness and humanity; and at his death, which happened on the 18th
of November following, buried him at his own expence in Lambeth
church¹³². - Bishop Tunstall wrote several theological treatises.

¹²⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 268.

¹²⁹ Ibid.

¹³⁰ Ibid.

¹³¹ Ibid.

¹³² Biographia Britannica, Lloyd's Wor-
thies, &c.

The following epitaph, written by Dr. Haddon, was inscribed upon his grave-stone :

" Anglia Cutbertum Tunstallum mæsta requirit

" Cujus summa domi laus erat atque foris,

" Rhetor, arithmeticus, jurisconsultus et æqui,

" Legatusque fuit ; denique præful erat,

" Annorum satur et magnorum plenus honorum,

" Vertitur in cineres aureus iste senex.

" Vixit annos 75.—Obiit 18 Novem. 1559."

Mrs. Parker.

" Aug. 18, 1570, buried the right worshipful vertuous and godlye matron mistresse Margaret Parker, late wife of the most reverent father in God Matthew Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and lieth in the south chapel called the Dutchess of Norfolk's chapell." Mrs. Parker had purchased the inheritance of the Duke of Norfolk's house, to which this chapel belonged. The Archbishop, who wrote a treatise on the lawfulness of priests marrying, was privately married to her before the statute which enjoined celibacy to the clergy was repealed¹³³. Queen Elizabeth, who could never be reconciled to this part of the reformation, is said to have expressed her dislike of it thus rudely, upon taking her leave of Mrs. Parker, after having been sumptuously entertained at Lambeth:—" *Madam* I may not call you, *Mistress* I am ashamed to call you ; yet as I know not what to call you, yet I thank you"¹³⁴.

Bishop
Thirleby.

" 1570, Aug. 28 daie, buried Mr. Thomas Thirlebye, Doctor of the civil lawe, borne in Cambridge, and student sometye of Trynity Hall there, and sometye Bushop of Westminster, afterwards Bushop of Norwich ; and in Q. Marye's daies Bushop of Elye ; who in the tyme of the noble Kinge Edward, professed the truthe of the Holy Gospell ; and afterwards, in the tyme of

¹³³ Parker's Antiquities, edit. Drake, p. 549.

¹³⁴ Sir J^o Harrington's View of the State of the Church, p. 4.

" Queene

“ Queene Mary, returned to papistry, and so continued in the same
 “ to his end; and died the Quene’s Maj^{ty} prisoner within my L.
 “ Grace’s house at Lambeth.” Bishop Thirleby was introduced at
 court by Archbishop Cranmer¹³⁵, and was a favourite with Henry
 VIII. who employed him in some foreign embassies. He was the
 first and only Bishop of Westminster. Queen Mary joined him
 with Bonner in the commission for burning his former patron Arch-
 bishop Cranmer, over whom it is said that he shed tears, whilst his
 companion acted the part of an unfeeling inquisitor¹³⁶. Thirleby
 was ten years a prisoner in Lambeth-house, where he was treated
 with great humanity; and at his death his remains were laid by those
 of his fellow-prisoner Tunstall, in the chancel of Lambeth church;
 the following short inscription was placed over his grave:

“ Hic jacet Thomas Thirlebye, Olim Ep^{us} Elien.

“ Qui ob. 26 Aug. Anno Domini 1570.”

Upon opening the ground a few years ago for the burial of Arch-
 bishop Cornwallis, Bishop Thirleby’s body was found entire in a
 leaden coffin. It was wrapped in fine linen. The face was perfect;
 the beard white, and of great length. On the head was a silk cap,
 adorned with point lace; a slouched hat with strings was under the
 arm. The coffin was properly closed up again, and has been co-
 vered with a brick arch¹³⁷.

“ June 6, 1575, was buried the Right Reverend Father in God
 Matthew Archbishop of Canterbury.” Archbishop Parker’s bowels
 were deposited near the remains of his wife and son in the Howard
 chapel¹³⁸; his body, as mentioned before, was interred in the chapel of
 the palace.

Archbishop
Parker.

¹³⁵ Strype’s Life of Archbishop Cranmer,
p. 90.

¹³⁶ Godwin de Præfulibus.

¹³⁷ Appendix to the Hist. of Lambeth, p. 89.

¹³⁸ Strype’s life of Archbishop Parker,
p. 498.

Dr. Perne.

“ 1589, May the first daye, buried Mr. Andrew Perne, Doctor.” Doctor Perne¹³⁹ was a native of Norfolk, Dean of Ely, and Master of Peter-House Cambridge. He is accused of having changed his religion four times in twelve years; it is acknowledged at the same time, that by his influence he saved many innocent persons from the flames. Dr. Perne was much given to jesting, of which the following instance is told among many others:—One day he happened to call a clergyman a fool, who was not totally undeserving of the title; but who resented the indignity so highly, that he threatened to complain to his diocesan the Bishop of Ely.—“ Do,” says the Doctor, “and he will confirm you.” Fuller¹⁴⁰ tells an extraordinary story relating to Dr. Perne’s death, which he attributes to the mortification he received from a jest passed upon him by the Queen’s fool:—The Doctor was at court one day with Archbishop Whitgift, who had been his pupil. The afternoon was rainy, yet the Queen was resolved to ride abroad, contrary to the inclination of the ladies of the court, who were to attend her on horseback. They employed Clod, therefore, the Queen’s jester, to dissuade her majesty from so inconvenient a journey. Clod readily undertook the task, and addressed her majesty thus:—“ Heaven dissuades you, it is cold and wet; “ earth dissuades you, it is moist and dirty. Heaven dissuades you, “ this heavenly-minded man Archbishop Whitgift; and earth dissuades you, your fool Clod, such a lump of clay as myself; and “ if neither will prevail, here is one who is neither heaven nor “ earth but hangs between both, Dr. Perne, and he also dissuades “ you.” “ Hereat, says Fuller, the Queen and the courtiers laughed “ heartily, whilst the Doctor looked sadly; and going over with his “ Grace to Lambeth, soon died.”

¹³⁹ In the Rolls’ chapel is the record of a bow, Pat. 5 Eliz. pt. 3. July 29. licence to Andrew Perne, to shoot in a cross-
¹⁴⁰ Worthies, pt. 2. p. 259.

" Dec. 1, 1597, Richard Cofen, Dean of the Arches, buried." Dr. Richard Cofin.
 Dr. Cofin is spoken of as a very learned man and a general scholar. He never published any thing except a Defence of the High Commission Court. There is a life of him by Bishop Barlow, who had been his pupil, and who was educated at his expence¹⁴¹.

" Nov. 3, 1610, the Right Reverend Father in God, Richard Archbishop Bancroft.
 " Bancroft Archbishop of Canterbury, buried." Archbishop Bancroft died at Lambeth on the 2d of November. By his will he ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of the church there, within fifty hours after his decease; and that Abbot, Bishop of London, Harsnet, Bishop of Chichester, or one of his chaplains, should be desired to preach his funeral sermon in Lambeth church within a month, and make such mention of him as might tend to God's glory¹⁴².

" Sept. 12, 1611, Simon Forman, Gent. buried." Dr. Simon Forman.
 This was Forman the celebrated astrologer; he was of a very respectable family, being the grandson of Sir Thomas Forman of Leeds, Knt. and great-grandson of another Sir Thomas Forman. He was born at Quidham in Wiltshire in 1552, and was apprenticed to a druggist in Salisbury. He afterwards set up a school there, and having acquired the sum of forty shillings, set off to Oxford, where he became a poor scholar at Magdalen College, and continued there two years. He then applied himself to the study of physick and astrology; and after having travelled to Holland for that purpose, settled in Philpot Lane, where his practice was opposed by the physicians, and he was four times fined and imprisoned. To obviate these difficulties he went to study at Cambridge, where he took a doctor's degree, and got a licence to practice; being thus fortified against all future attacks, he settled at Lambeth, where he openly professed the joint occupation of a physician and astrologer. " Here he lived," says Lilly¹⁴³, " with good respect of the neighbourhood, being very

¹⁴¹ Fuller's Worthies, pt. 1. p. 296.

¹⁴² Biographia Britannica.

¹⁴³ Lilly's History of his Life and Times, p. 17.

" charitable

“charitable to the poor, and was very judicious and fortunate in
 “horary questions and sicknesses.” He was much resorted to by all
 ranks of people; among others, the famous Countess of Essex ap-
 plied to him for his assistance in her wicked designs, and wrote many
 letters to him, in which she calls him “dear father,” and subscribes
 herself “your affectionate daughter, Frances Essex¹⁴⁴.” Lilly says, that
 Forman would frequently lock himself up in his study to avoid her;
 but the contrary appeared upon the trials of the Countess of Essex
 and Mrs. Anne Turner, for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.
 Upon the Countess’s trial, a book of Dr. Forman’s was produced,
 in which he made all his visitors write their names with their own
 hands before he would proceed to exercise his art. It is said that
 the recital of the names produced much mirth in the court, pro-
 ducing many unexpected discoveries, and that the Chief Justice Coke
 found his own lady’s name upon the first leaf¹⁴⁵. A strange story of
 Dr. Forman’s death is thus told by Lilly:—“The Sunday night
 “before he died, his wife and he being at supper in their garden-
 “house, she being pleasant, told him that she had been informed he
 “could resolve whether man or wife should die first. Whether
 “shall I (quoth she) bury you or no? Oh, Trunco, (for so he called
 “her,) thou wilt bury me, but thou wilt sore repent it. Yea, but
 “how long first? I shall die, said he, ere Thursday night. Monday
 “came; all was well. Tuesday came; he was not sick. Wednes-
 “day came, and still he was well; with which his impertinent wife
 “did twit him in the teeth. Thursday came, and dinner was ended,
 “he very well; he went down to the water-side and took a pair of
 “oars to go to some buildings he was in hand with in Puddle Dock.
 “Being in the middle of the Thames, he presently fell down,
 “only saying, an impost, an impost, and so died; a most sad storm

¹⁴⁴ Coke’s Detection, p. 63.

¹⁴⁵ Weldon’s Character of the Court of James I. p. 101—103.

" of wind immediately ensued ¹⁴⁶." He died worth one thousand two hundred pounds, and left one son named Clement. Dr. Forman published several books, on the philosopher's stone, magic, astrology, natural history, and natural philosophy; two treatises on the plague, and some religious tracts ¹⁴⁷. Some of his MSS. on astrology are in the British Museum ¹⁴⁸. The study of that science, which is now confined to a few illiterate impostors, was then professed and countenanced by persons of the greatest learning and respectability. Dr. Forman's pupil and successor was Dr. Napier, rector of Lindford in Buckinghamshire, and son of Sir Robert Napier of Luton Hoo. He is said to have surpassed his master in physic and holiness, to have conversed with the angel Raphael, and to have cured diseases by constellated rings ¹⁴⁹. We have had empirics and enthusiasts of late who have professed to cure diseases by means as extraordinary, and who have had their pretended conferences with angels; nor have there been wanting those who have been credulous enough to listen to them. Dr. Napier's papers came into the hands of Mr. Ashmole, and are now in the Museum at Oxford. Lilly says, he was present when Dr. Napier invoked several angels; but he does not tell us that they obeyed his call; he says also, that he instructed several ministers in astrology, whom he protected by his interest with the Earl of Bolingbroke ¹⁵⁰.

Dr. Napier.

Lambeth seems to have been famous for the residence of astrologers. Contemporary with Dr. Forman was a Captain Bubb, who lived in the Marsh; not having been so successful in his practice as his neighbours, he got into the pillory, and ended his days in disgrace ¹⁵¹. Francis Moore, the original author of the almanac which still goes by his name, resided at Lambeth also, where he practised as an astrologer ¹⁵².

Captain Bubb.

Francis Moore.

¹⁴⁶ Lilly's Life, p. 22, 23.¹⁴⁷ Morris's Lives of Eminent Cambridge-men, Harleian MSS. British Mus. N^o 7177.¹⁴⁸ N^o 3822, Ayscough's Cat.¹⁴⁹ Lilly's Life, p. 78.¹⁵⁰ Ibid. p. 79.¹⁵¹ Ibid. p. 36, 37.¹⁵² History of Lambeth, p. 64.

" Jan.

" Jan. 29, 1617-8, Hoc tempore obiit Sir William Foster, Knt. " whose bowels were buried here." Sir William Foster was buried at Wandsworth.

Sir Noel
Caron.

" Jan. 25, 1624-5, Sir Noel Caron, embassador from the United " Provinces, buried." Sir Noel Caron's funeral certificate expresses, that he was leger ambassador from the States of the Netherlands to the English court, for the space of 33 or 34 years, in which time he performed that place with much honour and good to his own country and state here. He died at his house at Lambeth, Dec. 1, 1624, and was buried with due solemnity in the chancel of the church there. Archbishop Abbot preached his funeral sermon.

Milo Smith.

" Feb. 22, 1671, Milo Smith, Esq. Secretary to the Lord Arch- " bishop of Canterbury, buried." He was secretary to Archbishop Sheldon, and wrote a practical paraphrase on the Psalms¹⁵².

Thomas
Blood.

" Jan. 16, 1673, Eliz. daughter of Thomas Blood, buried." I imagine this to be the famous Col. Thomas Blood, so well known for his daring attempt on the regalia in the Tower, and his attack on the Duke of Ormond. He was pardoned, set at liberty, and, strange to tell! had a pension allowed him about the year 1671¹⁵³.

Bernard
Granville.

" Jan. 22, 1701, Bernard Granville, Esq. buried." He was father of the celebrated Lord Lansdowne, and son of Sir Beville Granville, who was slain near Bath in the civil wars. He was the person entrusted with the last dispatches from General Monk to Charles II. which contained the invitation to return and take possession of his kingdom¹⁵⁴.

In 1709 are several entries of the burial of Palatine children and women, and again in 1749¹⁵⁵.

¹⁵² A. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 496.

¹⁵³ Biograph. Britannica.

¹⁵⁴ Biograph. Britannica, p. 2342, in the notes, edit. 1750.

¹⁵⁵ Six or seven thousand distressed Pala-

tines came into England this year, as an asylum. Salmon's Chronology. A great number of them were lodged in the long barn at Kennington. History of Lambeth, p. 93.

" Dec.

"Dec. 16, 1715, Thomas Tenison, Lord Bishop, buried." Archbishop Tenison published a pamphlet against Hobbes, and a treatise on the Difference between Idolatry and Superstition. At eighty years of age he put the crown upon the head of George I. By his will he directed his body to be buried in a private manner in the chancel of Lambeth church, and requested that no other inscription than what now appears should be put upon his tomb.

Archbishop
Tenison.

"Jan. 1, 1757, Thomas Cooke, Gent. South Lambeth, buried." Thomas Cooke was the son of an innkeeper in Essex. He became an author at an early period of life. A translation of Hesiod, from which he obtained the name of Hesiod Cooke, has been reckoned his best work. He attacked Pope in a poem entitled, The Battle of the Poets, which procured him a niche in the Dunciad. His dramatic productions, some of which were acted at Drury Lane, were by no means successful. His other works consisted of various odes, a volume of poems, the life of Andrew Marvel, translations of Terence and Cicero, an edition of Virgil, and some treatises on religious subjects, written in the unitarian principles. He undertook a translation of Plautus, which was never completed, and was for some years author of the Craftsman. Cooke came to live at South Lambeth in 1740, where he remained till his death. He died in great poverty, and was interred in the burial ground in High-street, by a subscription, set on foot by Sir Joseph Mawbey; the remainder of which was given to his wife and daughter. Mrs. Cooke survived him only a few months, and his daughter, whose imprudence had driven her into Lambeth workhouse, died there the ensuing year. Sir Joseph Mawbey has three volumes of Cooke's MSS. in folio, and a tragedy called Germanicus.

Thomas
Cooke.

"Mar. 5, 1757, Edward Moore, Gent. South Lambeth, buried." Mr. Moore was the son of a dissenting minister at Abingdon. He is well known by his dramatic performances of the Foundling and the

Edward
Moore.

¹⁵⁵ Lives of Eminent Cambridge Men, Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 7177.

Gamester; by his Female Fables, and other poems, particularly "the Trial of Selim the Persian." He was author also of a periodical publication called the World, in which he was assisted by some eminent literary characters, who are yet living. Whilst he was engaged in this publication, he resided at South Lambeth in a house now occupied by Mr. Graham. He died there a few days after the last number came out, and was buried in the burial ground in High-street.

Archbishop
Hutton.

" May 27, 1758, the most Reverend Father in God, Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, buried."

Archbishop
Secker.

" Aug. 9, 1768, the most Rev. Father in God, Thomas Secker, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, buried." Archbishop Secker was buried, at his own request, in the passage which leads from the church to the palace; and he strictly forbid any monument or inscription being placed over his grave. An excellent Life of the Archbishop, written by Dr. Porteus the present Bishop of London, is prefixed to his sermons. Archbishop Secker is well known to all the friends of Christianity by his admirable lectures on the church catechism.

Archbishop
Cornwallis.

" Mar. 27, 1783, Frederic Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, buried."

Countess de
la Motte.

" Aug. 26, 1791, Jean St. Rymer de Valois, Countess de la Motte, buried." This unfortunate lady, who is well known for the share she had in some mysterious transactions which took place a few years ago in the court of France, ended her days in great misery and distress in this parish. A few weeks before her death, in order to avoid the bailiffs, she jumped from a two-pair of stairs window, by which rash act she broke her thigh, and was otherwise terribly maimed. A Life of the Countess, said to be written by herself, has lately been published in two volumes.

Instances of
longevity.

" The following instances of longevity occur in the parish register.

" Nov. 4, 1704, buried Joana Keys, widow; 104 at her death."

" Jan. 8, 1738-9, Elizabeth Bateman, aged 102, from Kennington Lane, buried."

" Jan.

"Jan. 22, 1788, William Cobb, aged 101 years, buried."

To these may be added a few instances of aged persons, who are said to have died in this parish, taken from other sources of information.

"June 28, 1736, died Mr. Thomas Drayman, at Vauxhall, in the 106th year of his age. He was formerly a surgeon in the royal navy. He had a quick ear, good sight, and wrote a very good hand to the last."

"Jan. 20, 1743, died at Lambeth, Mr. Wills, aged 102."

"In April 1743, died at Stockwell, aged 102, Mr. Horn, formerly an eminent grocer in Southwark."

"May 16, 1749, died at Lambeth, Mrs. Hellings, a widow gentlewoman, aged 103 years."

"Mrs. Margaret Baife, a widow lady, died at Stockwell in June 1777, aged 107."

The benefactions to this parish have been liberal and numerous. About 800l. has been bequeathed to the poor by various persons, of which Col. John Bingham left 100l.; Sir Noel Caron, 50l.; Esther Tradescant, 50l.; Archbishop Juxon, 100l.; and the Archbishops Parker, Grindall, Whitgift, Bancroft, Abbot, Laud, Sheldon, Tillotson, and Tenison, various sums.

Benefactions.

Sir Noel Caron, in the year 1622, built and endowed seven alms-houses for poor women. They are situated near the road which leads to Kingston, not far from Vauxhall turnpike. Over the gate is a Latin inscription, signifying that they were founded by Sir Noel de Caron in the year 1622, the 32d year of his embassy. The present income of these alms-houses is 28l. per annum, exclusive of a legacy of 1100l. which was bequeathed to them by the Dowager Lady Gower in the year 1773.

Alms-houses.

¹⁵⁶ Appendix to the History of Lambeth, p. 154.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid.

¹⁶⁰ Annual Register.

Schools.

Major Richard Lawrence, in the year 1661, founded and endowed a school for twenty boys of the Marsh liberty. A master and four overseers are to be chosen by the parish. This school is now incorporated with another in the Back-lane, which was instituted in 1731, and supported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants; the number of boys now educated therein is fifty, a certain proportion of whom are annually put out apprentices. Archbishop Tenison, in the year 1704, founded and endowed a school for the education of twelve girls. Another charity-school for girls was instituted by subscription about two years ago, which has met with very liberal support; a house has been built for the purpose, and thirty children are now educated there.

Various benefactions.

The following are the principal annual benefactions to the parish. A person unknown left a piece of land called formerly the Church Hope, or Hopys, now Pedlar's Acre. In the year 1504, it produced only 2 s. 8 d. per annum; it is now let on lease at the yearly rent of 110 l. and is capable of further improvements. A fine of 800 l. was received by the parish upon granting the lease in 1752. Edmund Walcot gave the ground on which Walcot Place is now built; it was valued at 26 l. per annum, and is now let at 84 l. 10 s. 0 d. Mr. Henry Smith left 10 l. per annum to buy coats and gowns for the poor. Ralph Snowe left the interest of 100 l. to buy bibles for poor children. Mr. Bryan Turberville left the interest of 100 l. to which his son and daughter added another 100 l. to apprentice two poor children. The conditions of the legacy were, that the children should not be apprenticed to chimney-sweepers, watermen, or fishermen; that no Roman catholics should enjoy any benefits of the charity, and that the rector and churchwardens should always keep in good repair a tablet on the outside of the church tower, setting forth the particulars of the bequest. The tablet is affixed to the south side of the tower, and the inscription is very legible. Divers other small annual benefactions have been left to the parish. Their objects

objects are various; some are left to the poor without specifying any particular purpose; some are appropriated to such of the poor as do not receive alms; some to apprentice children; others to educate them; and others to buy bread and clothes for the poor. The whole income of the parish estates at the present rents, as specified in the table which hangs up in the vestry, amounts to about 370l. per annum. The deeds and other writings relating to them are kept in a large chest, arranged in a very methodical manner.

In the same place are deposited the parish accounts, which commence in the year 1504; after the ensuing year there is a chasm till the year 1516, from which period they are complete down to the present time. Having, by the permission of the rector and churchwardens, examined the more ancient books, I here subjoin some curious extracts, which differ from those already given from the parish accounts at Kingston. It is to be observed, that no traces of the games of the Kyngham or Robinhood are to be met with in these books.

Church-
wardens' ac-
counts.

	£.	s.	d.
" 1505. Received of my Lady Lytle's chapleyn, for " waft of torches at the christening of the steward's " childe - - - - -	0	0	8
" 1514. For halowing the vestments - - - - -	0	1	8
" 1515. Received of the men for oke money - - - - -	0	5	7
" ----- of the wyffs for oke money - - - - -	0	15	1
" 1516. To James Calcot for payntyng of Judas - - - - -	0	0	6
" A labourer's wages per diem - - - - -	0	0	5
" Paid for dyinge of buckram for the lett̄y clothes ¹⁶¹ - - - - -	0	0	8
" — for paynting of the lett̄n̄y clothes - - - - -	0	0	8
" — for lynynge of the lett̄n̄e clothes - - - - -	0	0	4

¹⁶¹ Probably for the processions, in which they chaunted the litany on Rogation-day.

	£.	s.	d.
" Rec ^d of the gaderynge of the churchwarden's			
" weyffes on Hoke Monday ¹⁶²	0	8	3
" 1519. For a quarter of colls to make the halowyd			
" fire - - - - -	0	0	7
" — For two small boltts of yern to the sepulker	0	0	2
" — Paid for smoke money at Seynt Mare Eves ¹⁶³	0	2	6
" — Item, for garlonds and drynk for the chyl-			
" derne on Trenyte even - - -	0	0	6
" — To Spryngwell and Smyth for syngyng with			
" the proceffion on Trenete Sondag even -	0	0	12
" — Item, for four onffys of garnesyng rebonds			
" at 9 ^d the ounce - - -	0	3	0
" 1522. Paid Calcot for St. Christopher's banner ¹⁶⁴	0	4	8
" 1523. For the Bishop's dynner and hys company			
" on Saynt Nycolas' day ¹⁶⁵ - - -	0	2	8
" 1523. Paid for candylls when the chapell was			
" halow'd - - - - -	0	0	2

¹⁶² It is still usual in Catholic countries for the females to solicit contributions for public or charitable uses, their applications being attended, as it may be imagined, with great success. Various instances of this kind appear in the parish accounts at Lambeth:

	£.	s.	d.
" 1521. Rec ^d of my Lady of			
" Norfoke, of hokmoney -	1	12	3½
" 1522. Rec ^d of the wyffys for			
" the gaderyng for the west			
" wyndow - - -	1	2	0
" — For St. George's light	0	2	2
" 1554. Rec ^d of John Brasys			
" wife, for money that she			
" received and gatheryd with			
" the virgyns - - -	0	5	6

¹⁶³ This occurs again in 1521—" Paid by

" my Lord of Winchester's scribe for smoke money, 2 s. 6d."

¹⁶⁴ Another entry mentions "St. Christopher's awter." It appears by a legacy left by John Cromwell about this time, that there was a guild or brotherhood of that Saint in Lambeth church.

¹⁶⁵ It was a custom with the children upon St. Nicholas's day to elect one of their companions a bishop. He went to church, dressed in very rich robes, a mitre on his head, and attended by a great procession. They called him the child bishop, or episcopus puerorum; and he bore his office till Innocent's day. Another of his companions was elected Dean in the same manner. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 362, 363.

" Temp.

	£.	s.	d.
" Temp. Phil. & Mary. Paid to Jamys Calcott for			
" washing owth the scriptures owth of the clothe			
" that hangyd before the rood lofte -	0	3	4
" — A staff for Judas crosse - -	0	0	4
" Paid to Mr. Lee of Adynton, for a coope of blew			
" velfet with marlyans of gold, and a fewte of			
" vestments of the same for prest, deacon, and sub-			
" deacon - - - -	3	6	8
" — Paid to the ringers on the 19 daye of Sep-			
" tember, when the Quene's grace came into			
" Lambet church - - -	0	0	4
" — When tydyngs came that the Quene was			
" brought a bed ¹⁶⁶ - - -	0	0	6
" — When the Quene's grace came from West-			
" minster to Lambet in the monet of July -	0	0	6
" — To the women that made garlands -	0	0	9
" — For a holy water sprynkil - -	0	0	2
" — To the waytes of London for coming home			
" with our proceffion from St. George's church	0	2	0
" 7 Eliz. Paid the ringers when the Queen went to			
" Nonfuch - - -	0	2	0
" — When the Queen's ma ^{tie} went to the Erle of			
" Suffex - - -	0	1	4
" 1570. Rec ^d of the vestments and copes, sold by			
" consent of the parish—For the borders of the			
" herse-cloth and for the images taken out of the			
" communion cloths—Sold to John Hamond -	0	3	4

¹⁶⁶ This false rumour of the Queen's deli- " of London but also in sundrie places of the
 very caused " the belles to be roong, and " realme." Holingshed's Chron. A° 1556.
 " bonfires to be made, not only in the citie

	£.	s.	d.
" 1570. For the white satin that was the cross in the			
" black clothe - - - - -	0	0	8
" — For a sepulchre cloth of white farsnet, fold			
" to Mr. Oliver St. John - - - - -	1	0	0
" — For a canopy cloth of red velvet with starrs			
" embroidered, and bullions of silver and gilt	2	10	0
" — Paid for a dinner at the King's-head ¹⁶⁷ , at			
" the sale of vestments for divers of the worship-			
" ful of the parish - - - - -	1	0	0
" 1571. When the Queen's matie rode about the			
" fields - - - - -	0	1	0
" — At the overthrow of the Tourck ¹⁶⁸ - - - - -	0	1	0
" — At the Queen's matie going to my Lord of			
" Siffix 2 times - - - - -	0	3	4
" 1573. When the Queen's matie was in St. George's			
" Fields - - - - -	0	1	0
" 1575. When the Queen's matie toke her horse			
" here - - - - -	0	2	6
" 1578. For two books of the order set forth by the			
" Queen's magesty for the plague - - - - -	0	0	6
" — For our charges when we went before the			
" commissiioners for the said order - - - - -	0	1	0
" — To poore women that were sworn there	0	0	4
" 1583. When the Queen's grace came from Rich-			
" mond to Banfbie-house - - - - -	0	3	4

¹⁶⁷ The sign of Henry VIII.'s head still exists in the High-street.

¹⁶⁸ This victory was gained in the Levant seas. A sermon was preached in St. Paul's

church upon the occasion; and there were great rejoicings in the city of London. See Holingshed's Chron. A^o 1571.

	£.	s.	d.
" 1583. Spent at our goinge about to inquire for those " that came not to church, and for other honest " men with us ¹⁶⁹ - - - - -	0	7	0
" Paid for ringing when the Queen's majesty dined " at Clapham ¹⁷⁰ and went to Greenwich - - -	0	3	4
" 1585. — When the Queen removed from Green- " wick to Barnelms, July 11 ¹⁷¹ - - - - -	0	2	6
" — For ringing when the Queen of Scots was " put to death - - - - -	0	1	1
" Dec. 21. For ringing when the Queen came to " my Lord Borowe's ¹⁷² , and on the morrowe when " she went to Greenwich - - - - -	0	5	6
" 1587. — When the Queen came to dine with " my Lord Admiral ¹⁷³ - - - - -	0	1	6
" — When the Queen dined at Stockwell ¹⁷⁴ , " when she removed from Greenwich to Rich- " mond - - - - -	0	3	0
" 1588. To two men for bringing the church armour " after breaking up of the campe - - - - -	0	1	2
" 1589. When the Queen went to my Lord of " Warwick, and returned through Lambeth - - -	0	2	0
" 1592. When the Queen went to Sir George " Carye's - - - - -	0	2	0
" 1599. Paid to the ringers the 26 daye and the 27			

¹⁶⁹ This was at a time when the proceed-
ings against recusants were very strict.

¹⁷⁰ Her Majesty probably dined with Bar-
tholomew Clerke, dean of the arches, and
lord of the manor of Clapham.

¹⁷¹ This visit was to Sir Francis Walsing-
ham; another is recorded in 1588. See an
account of the visit under the parish of Barnes,
p. 12.

¹⁷² Lord Borough was an inhabitant of

Lambeth, to the expenditures of which parish
he appears to have been a principal contribu-
tor. Another visit of her Majesty's to him
is recorded in 1595. He distinguished himself
as a military man, and was much employed in
Flanders.

¹⁷³ The Earl of Nottingham, then Lord
Admiral, had a house at Chelsea.

¹⁷⁴ Stockwell belonged then to Lord Mon-
tague.

	£.	s.	d.
" daye of July, when the Queen came from Green- " wich to Foxehalle; the ringers gave their at- " tendance the fyrste day, and her Majestie came " not till the next day - - -	0	5	6
" 1601. May 23. To the ringers when the Queen " came through Lambeth, and took horse at my " Lord of Canterburie's gate - -	0	4	0
" — Aug. 6. When she toke water at Lambeth, " and went to the Bishop of London's -	0	5	4
" 1602. Ap. 19. When she went through Lambeth " to my Lord Chamberlen's - -	0	2	6
" 1603. To the ringers, being the proclamation day " of our noble King - - -	0	7	0
" 1607. For mending the windows where the " picture of the Pedlar stands - -	0	2	0
" Aug. 22, 1613. To a poor scholar -	0	1	6
" 1615. An iron for the hour-glass - -	0	6	8
" 1629. To a poor minifter - -	0	0	6
" Feb. 13, 1641. For making a bonfire at his Ma- " jesty's going to parliament - -	0	1	6
" — Paid for trayning when the mutiny was in " Lambeth, against the Archbishop -	1	0	0
" 1643. For bedding sent to Kingston for the " soldiers, by vertue of a warrant from the Lord " General - - -	0	14	6
" — For taking down the crofs of the steeple	0	2	0
" — For taking down the rails that were about " the communion table - -	0	1	0
" — To the ringers at the regaining of Le- " cester ¹⁷⁵ - - -	0	6	0

¹⁷⁵ Leicester was taken by the King.

The ferry at Lambeth belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury, as lords of the manor. The profits were usually granted by patent¹⁷⁶ to some of the officers of the archbishop's household, an annual rent of 16^d per annum being reserved, which by degrees increased to 10l. Upon the building of Westminster-bridge the ferry was taken away, and an equivalent given to the see of Canterbury, and to the patentee, for his interest therein¹⁷⁷.

Lambeth
ferry.

In Archbishop Islip's register is a licence to the Bishop of Rochester to build a bridge at Stangate¹⁷⁸, for the convenience of himself and family, and others resorting to his house.

A trench is said to have been cut through the parish of Lambeth by King Canute, for the purpose of conveying his fleet to the west side of London-bridge, to attack the city by water. The editor of the last edition of Aubrey says, that some traces of it were visible in his time¹⁷⁹. From the increase of new buildings no vestiges thereof are now to be seen, and the conjectures about its course are very various¹⁸⁰. After all, it is at least as probable that any remains of a trench which might have been visible half a century ago, were of that which was made in the year 1173, for the purpose of altering the course of the river, when London-bridge was rebuilt. This trench is said to have been begun in the east about Rotherhithe, and to have ended about Battersea¹⁸¹.

Canute's
trench.

In the History of Lambeth, in the Bibliotheca Topographica, are several ancient commissions for divers persons to survey the banks of the river within the parish of Lambeth, and the adjoining parishes; to take measures for the repair, and to impress such workmen as they should find necessary for that employment¹⁸².

Norfolk-

¹⁷⁶ Cart. Miscellan. Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. i. Nov. 23, 1357.
No. 40, 41, 42.

¹⁷⁷ Ducarel's History of Lambeth Palace,
p. 79.

¹⁷⁸ For the purpose of landing. Reg.
Lamb. Islip, fol. 138. a. The licence is dated

¹⁷⁹ Vol. v. p. 278.

¹⁸⁰ History of Lambeth, p. 66-70.

¹⁸¹ Stowe's Annals, p. 225. 4th edit. 1605.

¹⁸² History of Lambeth, p. 70, 71. The

references are to Pat. 22 Hen. VI. pt. 1.
m. 17.

Norfolk-house.

Norfolk-house, the residence of several of the Howard family, was situated where Norfolk Row now stands. In the Smith's shop belonging to Betts's stocking manufactory, the back part of which is opposite to that row, there is an old chimney-piece formerly belonging to one of the rooms. After the attainder of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, this house came into the hands of the crown, and was granted by Edw. VI. to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, being then valued at 3 l. 10 s. 10 d. per annum¹⁸³. The Marquis a few years after surrendered it again to the King, in exchange for the Bishop of Winchester's palace in Southwark¹⁸⁴. In the first year of Queen Mary, it was restored to the Duke of Norfolk¹⁸⁵, and was inherited by his son Thomas, Earl of Surrey, the poet¹⁸⁶, who was educated here under the tuition of Leland the celebrated antiquary; and who alienated it to Richard Garth and John Dyfter, of whom it was purchased by Matthew Parker, Esq. in trust probably for Mrs. Parker, the Archbishop's lady, whose property it was at the time of her death¹⁸⁷.

Palace of the Bishops of Hereford.

In Fore-street is said to have been a palace belonging to the Bishops of Hereford, which is now a pottery¹⁸⁸.

Nearly opposite the south side of the church-yard is an old house which has Archbishop Whitgift's arms painted on glass, with the date of 1595 in some of the windows. It probably was the residence of Dr. Cofin, to whom the Archbishop gave some messuages in Lambeth in the year 1593¹⁸⁹.

m. 17. Pat. 25 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 8. Pat. 31 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 22. Pat. 33 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 17. Pat. 5 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 23. Pat. 14 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 20. in dorso.

¹⁸³ Grants of Lands by Edw. VI. Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 7389.

¹⁸⁴ Strype's Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. p. 62.

¹⁸⁵ The succession from this period is

taken from a title-deed in the MS. Lib. Lamb. Cart. Miscell. vol. xii. No. 40.

¹⁸⁶ Commentary on Cygnea Cant. Leland's Itin. vol. ix.

¹⁸⁷ Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker, p. 306.

¹⁸⁸ History of Lambeth, p. 63.

¹⁸⁹ Pat 33 Eliz. pt. 1. April 2. Licence to alienate.

In

In Bishop Waynfleet's register at Winchester, is a licence to John Calcot, host of the Checker-inn at Lambeth, (dated 1455,) to have an oratory in his house, and a chaplain for the use of his family and guests, as long as it shall continue decent and reputable, and well adapted for the celebration of divine service¹⁸⁹.

Oratory at
the Checker
Inn.

In the Marsh liberty is situated the Asylum, for the reception of orphan girls, an excellent public charity instituted in the year 1758.

The Asylum.

In the same liberty is the Westminster-Lying-in Hospital, another public charity, instituted in 1765. As neither of these are otherwise connected with the parish of Lambeth than by their local situation, I shall say nothing farther of their establishment.

Westminster
Lying-in
Hospital.

About the latter end of the last century a manufactory of plate glass was established at Vauxhall in this parish, under the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham; the principal artist was Rossetti. It was carried on with very great success, and the glass was thought to excel that made at Venice, or any other nation. In an advertisement of the year 1700, this manufactory is called the Old Glass-house, known by the name of the Duke of Buckingham's house¹⁹⁰. Some mills for sawing, smoothing, and polishing of marble, were erected at Vauxhall about the year 1675¹⁹¹, which do not now exist. An extensive callico-printing manufactory has also been removed.

Manufacto-
ries, &c.
Plate-glass.

The importation of foreign timber, which for many years has formed a very considerable and important branch of our commerce, has been a source of prodigious wealth to the parish of Lambeth, where there are several wharfs for that trade, supplied with stores that are almost incredible.

Timber
wharfs.

¹⁸⁹ "Decens honestum & divino cultui aptum & dispositum." Regist. Waynflete, pt. 2. f. 36.

¹⁹⁰ Postman, Feb. 15, 1700. The advertisement is printed at length in the History of Lambeth, p. 120, 121. where there is an ac-

count of the manufactory. There was a glass-house in this parish as early as the year 1615, as appears by Norden's Survey, in the office of the duchy of Cornwall.

¹⁹¹ Appendix to the History of Lambeth, p. 160.

Potteries.

At Vauxhall are some very large distilleries, and several potteries. The manufacture of stone earthen-ware pots is said to have been first introduced there from Holland.

Beaufoy's
vinegar
works.

On the site of Cuper's Gardens are Messrs. Beaufoy's extensive vinegar works. Mr. Pennant, who went over the premises and took the dimensions of the vessels, mentions a vessel full of sweet wine, containing 58,109 gallons, or 1815 barrels of Winchester measure; and another full of vinegar, which contains 56,799 gallons, or 1774 barrels of the same measure; the lesser of which exceeds the famous Heydelberg ton by 40 barrels. Besides these enormous vessels, there are several others which contain from 32,500 to 16,974 gallons each.

Artificial
stone.

In the year 1769 Mrs. Coade established here a manufactory of artificial stone, which is cast in moulds and burnt. It is intended to answer the purpose of stone, for every species of ornamental architecture, at a much cheaper rate than carving. Where it has been placed in exposed situations it has been found to endure the frost very well.

Patent shot.

A manufactory for making patent shot was established in this parish about three years ago by Messrs. Watts. The principle of making this shot is, to let it fall from a great height into the water, that it may cool and harden in its passage through the air, so far as to prevent its receiving any pressure by falling into the water; a circumstance attending the common shot, which falls scarcely a yard before it touches the water, and thereby loses in some measure its spherical shape. The height of the tower at the Lambeth manufactory from the ground to the top of the turret, is about 140 feet; the shot falls 123 feet six inches.

Woollen-
yarn Com-
pany.

About the same time Messrs Boulton, Morgan, and Co. established a manufactory at Lambeth, under the title of the Woollen-yarn Company. Every branch of the clothing manufacture, from the first sort-
ing

ing of the wool to the making of the cloth, is here carried on entirely by machinery. The trade is confined to the coarse sort of cloths, which are exported for the most part to America and the West Indies. The same company are engaged also in the cotton works. About five hundred persons are employed on the premises, above two hundred of whom are children.

About the beginning of the present century there was a place of public entertainment in this parish, called Lambeth Wells. It was situated in a place now known by the name of Lambeth Walk. The avowed purpose of opening it was, on account of a mineral water, which was sold there at 1d. a quart. The music began at seven o'clock in the morning, and the price of admission was 3d.¹⁹² Several years afterwards a monthly concert was held there, under the direction of Mr. Goodwin, organist at St. Saviour's, Southwark. At the same time, Erasmus King, who had been coachman to Dr. Desaguliers, read lectures and exhibited experiments in natural philosophy, the price of admission being 6d.¹⁹³ In 1752, a penny wedding was advertised to be kept at this place, after the Scotch manner, for the benefit of a young couple¹⁹⁴. The Wells becoming at length a public nuisance, the proprietor was refused a licence, and the premises were let to a Methodist preacher¹⁹⁵.

The site of Messrs Beaufoy's distillery was, in 1636, the garden of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel¹⁹⁶. The premises were afterwards rented by one Cuper, who had been the Earl's gardener, and from him obtained the name of Cuper's Gardens¹⁹⁷. They were opened as a place of public diversion about the middle of the present century, and were well frequented, being occasionally honoured with the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales¹⁹⁸. They were then kept

¹⁹² Advertisement quoted in the History of Lambeth, p. 66.

¹⁹³ Ibid.

¹⁹⁴ Daily Advertiser, June 27.

¹⁹⁵ History of Lambeth, p. 66.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid. p. 77.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁸ Daily Advertiser, Aug. 29, 1745, &c.

by

by a widow, whose name was Evans¹⁹⁹. The company were entertained with fireworks, illuminations, and music; particularly with the performance of one Jones, a celebrated performer on the harp. The Gardens were suppressed as a place of public diversion in 1753; but the house was kept open for some time as a tavern. In Cuper's Gardens were formerly some mutilated statues, the refuse of the collection brought by the Earl of Arundel from Italy. These fragments were drawn and engraved for the last edition of Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey. The greater part of them were removed in the year 1717, having been purchased by Mr. Waller of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Freeman of Fawley Court. Those which remained were covered with rubbish. They were afterwards dug out by Mr. Theobald, a subsequent proprietor of the premises, and most of them were given by him to the Earl of Burlington, who took them to Chiswick²⁰⁰.

Astley's Amphitheatre.

A riding-school, for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship, was established in this parish about the year 1768²⁰¹, by Mr. Philip Astley. At first it was an open area. In the year 1780 it was converted into a covered amphitheatre, and divided into pit, boxes, and gallery. In 1786 it was newly fitted up, and called the Royal Grove; it is now advertised as the Royal Saloon, or Astley's Amphi-

¹⁹⁹ Some of the widow Evans's advertisements were rather whimsical:

"her entertainments longer than usual." Daily Advertiser, Aug. 18, 1743.

"CUPER'S GARDENS.

"The widow Evans acknowledges herself
"much obliged to the company that hath been
"so kind as to approve of her entertainments,
"and to the public in general. As her in-
"tention has been always to please, she has,
"at no small expence, provided a flying
"Mercury on a message to Neptune, which
"being an attempt quite new, she hopes the
"continuance of your favour; that and the
"good weather may enable her to continue

"CUPER'S GARDENS.

"This is to acquaint Ladies and Gentle-
"men, that this night will be burnt the
"Gorgon's head, or more properly the head
"of Medusa, in history said to have snakes
"on her hair, and to kill men by her looks,
"such a thing as was never known to be done
"in England before." Daily Advertiser,
June 28, 1743.

²⁰⁰ History of Lambeth, p. 80, 81.

²⁰¹ Advertisement in the public papers.

theatre.

theatre. Between the feats of horsemanship, short interludes are performed, and tumbling, rope-dancing, &c. exhibited.

The first mention of Vauxhall, or as it was anciently called VAUXHALL. Faukeshall, occurs in a record of the 20th year of Edw. I.²⁰² It might possibly derive its name from Foukes de Brent, who married Margaret de Ripariis, and thus became possessed of the manor of South Lambeth, to which this place appears originally to have belonged²⁰³.

Edw. II. granted the manor of Faukeshall to Roger Damorie²⁰⁴. Manor. Upon his attainder for taking part with the barons against the King, about two years afterwards it was granted to Hugh le Despencer²⁰⁵; who being executed in 1326²⁰⁶, the manor appears to have been restored to the widow of Roger Damorie, who gave it to King Edw. III. in exchange for some lands in Suffolk²⁰⁷. It was afterwards granted to Edward the Black Prince²⁰⁸, and by him given to the church of Canterbury, to which it still belongs; as Hen. VIII. when the monastery was suppressed, gave it to the dean and chapter.

Near the Thames was formerly a large mansion belonging to Sir Thomas Parry, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and held by him of the manor of Kennington. Here the ill-fated Arabella Stuart, whose misfortune it was to be too nearly allied to a crown, remained prisoner for twelve months, under the custody of Sir Thomas²⁰⁹. This house, in Norden's Survey²¹⁰, taken A° 1615, is called Copt-hall; and is described as being opposite to a capital mansion

Sir Thomas
Parry's
mansion.

Arabella
Stuart.

Copt-hall,
and Vauxhall
houses.

²⁰² Esch. 20 Edw. I. No. 139. In this record Faukeshall is said to contain 29 acres of meadow, valued at 3s. an acre, and 80 acres of arable land, valued at 4d. an acre.

²⁰³ Holinshed's Chron. anno 1216, and Esch. 29 Hen. III. No. 47.

²⁰⁴ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 100.

²⁰⁵ Cart. 17 Edw. II. m. 13.

²⁰⁶ Holinshed's Chron.

²⁰⁷ Pat. 11 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 24. dorso; & Pat. 11 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 9.

²⁰⁸ Cart. 11 Edw. III. m. 14.

²⁰⁹ Biographia Brit. and Winwood's Memorials, vol. iii. p. 201.

²¹⁰ In the office of the Duchy of Cornwall.

called Fauxe-hall. The latter I imagine was the ancient manor house, which probably was either pulled down or fell to decay soon afterwards, its name being transferred to its opposite neighbour. In the survey taken by order of parliament²¹¹ after the death of Charles I. Sir Thomas Parry's house is described as "a capital mesuage called Vauxhall, alias Copped-hall, bounded by the Thames; being a fair dwelling-house, strongly built, of three stories high, and a fair stair-case breaking out from it of nineteen feet square." It was then the property of the crown, having been surrendered to the King in 1629 by John Abrahall, tenant thereof, and heir of Sir Thomas Parry. After this time it was described by the name of Vauxhall only. In 1652, the parliament having determined that Vauxhall-house, which had been reserved by a former order²¹², should be sold²¹³, it was purchased by John Trenchard of Westminster²¹⁴. After the restoration of Ch. II. it was leased to Henry Lord Moore, afterwards Earl of Drogheda, together with the demesnes, for thirty-one years; with a proviso, that if his majesty should think fit to make use of the house or any part thereof, it should be surrendered upon a proper allowance being made for the same²¹⁵. The King availed himself of this proviso the year after the lease was granted²¹⁶, and settled at Vauxhall one Jasper Calthoff, a Dutchman, who was employed in making guns, and other warlike implements for his majesty's service²¹⁷. A part of the premises was occupied a few years afterwards by Peter Jacobson, a sugar-baker²¹⁸.

Sir Samuel
Morland.

In 1675, Sir Samuel Morland obtained a lease of Vauxhall-house²¹⁹, made it his residence, and considerably improved the

²¹¹ In the Augmentation-office.

²¹² Perfect Diurnal, July 23, 1648.

²¹³ Mercurius Politicus, Jan. 6, 1653.

²¹⁴ Particulars of Sale, Augmentation-office.

²¹⁵ Enrolment of Lease in the office of the Duchy of Cornwall.

²¹⁶ Duchy of Cornwall-office, D. f. 164.

²¹⁷ Ibid. H. f. 321—329.

²¹⁸ Ibid. H. f. 218.

²¹⁹ Enrolment of Lease, *ibid.* It does not appear that Sir Samuel Morland ever occupied any part of the premises now called Vauxhall-gardens.

premises.

premises. Sir Samuel being a great mechanic, every part of his house showed the invention of the owner; the side-table in the dining-room was supplied with a large fountain, and the glasses stood under little streams of water. His coach had a moveable kitchen, with clock-work machinery, with which he could make soup, broil stakes, or roast a joint of meat. When he travelled he was his own cook²²⁰. Vauxhall-house was granted to Mr. Kent, a distiller, for 28 years, in the year 1725²²¹. The site thereof is now leased to — Snaith, Esq. and still occupied by under-tenants as a distillery.

There does not appear to be the least ground for the tradition that Vauxhall, or Fauxhall, was the residence of Guy Faukes, except the coincidence of names. Jane Vaux, or Faukes, mentioned in the History of Lambeth as holding a copyhold tenement at Vauxhall in the year 1615, was the widow of John Vaux. The infamous Guy was a man of desperate fortune, and not likely to have a settled habitation any where, much less a capital mansion. It appears, however, that the conspirators of the detestable plot in which he was concerned held their meetings in Lambeth at a private house, which was burnt down by accident in the year 1635²²².

Tradition of
Guy Faukes.

The premises now known by the name of the Spring Gardens, Vauxhall, were in 1615 the property of Jane Vaux, widow, above-mentioned: the mansion-house upon the estate was then called Stocden's²²³. Jane Vaux left two daughters, one of whom was the wife of Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln²²⁴. The moieties of the estate,

Spring
Gardens,
Vauxhall.

²²⁰ North's Life of the Lord Keeper Guildford, p. 294.

²²¹ Enrolment of Lease, Duchy of Cornwall-office.

²²² See a sermon preached by Dr. Featley on the 5th of November, and published in his Clavis Mystica, sermon 61, p. 814—824. In the concluding paragraph he says, "the first contriver of the fireworkes first feeleth the

"flame; his powder's sin upbraids him and
"flieth in his face." A note upon this passage informs us, that in the year 1635, the house where Catesby plotted the Gunpowder-treason in Lambeth was casually burnt to the ground.

²²³ Records in the Duchy of Cornwall-office.

²²⁴ Ibid.

which was divided between them, passed through various hands till the middle of the present century. Jonathan Tyers, Esq. purchased one moiety of George Doddington, Esq. for the sum of 3800 l. in the year 1752, and a few years afterwards bought the remainder²²⁵. I have not met with any certain account of the time when these premises were first opened for the entertainment of the public. The Spring Gardens²²⁶ at Vauxhall are mentioned in the Spectator²²⁷, as a place of great resort. Mr. Tyers was proprietor of the gardens as tenant at least twenty years before he purchased the estate, which is still vested in his representatives. Vauxhall Gardens are open every evening (Sundays excepted) during the greater part of the sum-

²²⁵ Records in the Duchy of Cornwall-office.

²²⁶ Simon Osbaldeston was made Keeper of the King's garden called the Spring Garden, and of the Bowling-green there in the year 1630. It appears by the patent, that this garden was made by command of Charles I. but its situation is not mentioned. Pat. 7 Car. pt. 8. No. 4. A few years after we find the Bowling-green at the Spring Gardens open for the entertainment of the public. Mr. Garrard, writing to Lord Stafford in 1634, says, "the Bowling-green in the Spring Gardens was put down one day by the King's command, but by the intercession of the Queen, it was reprieved for this year; but hereafter it shall be no common bowling place. There was kept in it an ordinary of six shillings a meal, (when the King's proclamation allows but two elsewhere,) continual bibbing and drinking wine all day under the trees; two or three quarrels every week. It was grown scandalous and insufferable; besides my Lord Digby being reprehended for striking in the King's garden, he said, he took it for a common bowling place, where all paid money for their coming in." Stafford Papers, vol. i. p. 262. In a subsequent letter Mr. Garrard writes thus: "Since the Spring Garden was put down, we have by a servant of the

"Lord Chamberlain's a new Spring Garden, erected in the fields behind the Meuse, where is built a fair house, and two bowling greens, made to entertain gamesters and bowlers at an excessive rate; for I believe it has cost him 4000 l. a dear undertaking for a gentleman barber. My Lord Chamberlain much frequents the place, where they bowl great matches." Stafford Papers, vol. i. p. 435. A writer of the last century, speaking of this place, says, "The inclosure is not disagreeable for the solemnness of the grove, the warbling of the birds, and as it opens into the spacious walk at St. James's; but the company walk in it at such a rate, as you would think all the ladies were so many Atalantas contending with their woers, but as fast as they run, they stay so long as if they wanted time to finish the race; for it is usual to find some of the young company here till midnight." Character of England, as it was lately presented to a Nobleman of France, London, 1659, 12^{mo}.

This little trait of the fashion of the times will serve to account for the many scenes in some of our old comedies which still maintain their ground upon the stage, to the probability of whose incidents a modern audience cannot easily be reconciled.

²²⁷ N^o 383.

mer season for the reception of company, being illuminated with a great number of lamps. The entertainment consists of a concert of music, which, in fine weather, is performed in the open air. The price of admission till the present season was one shilling; all refreshments being then paid for separately. It is now two shillings, including tea and coffee.

When the city and suburbs of London were fortified by order of parliament, during the civil wars, a fort was erected near Vauxhall-turnpike. It is described in a plan of London made at that time, and engraved in Maitland's History, where it is called a Quadrant-fort, with four half bulwarks.

Fort at
Vauxhall.

On the road to Wandsworth, not far from the turnpike, is a spring of very clear water, called Vauxhall Well, which is said never to freeze.

Vauxhall
Well.

The manor of Kennington, then spelt Chenintune, was held of Edward the Confessor by Theodoric, a goldsmith, who was suffered to continue in possession thereof at the Conquest. There is no record to show when it came into the hands of the crown. John Plantagenet, Earl of Warren and Surrey, had a grant of this manor in the ninth year of Edward II.²²⁸, and in the same year re-granted it to the king²²⁹. His father, John Earl of Surrey, a celebrated warrior, died there in 1304²³⁰. Probably he held the manor for life, or he might have been keeper of the palace for the crown. Edward II. granted it afterwards to Anthony Pessaigne de Janua, and his heirs, in exchange for certain premises in London²³¹. It soon reverted to the crown, either by exchange, forfeiture, or escheat; for two years afterwards the king granted it to Roger Damorie²³². Having undergone the same alienations as the manor of

KENNING-
TON. a
The manor.

²²⁸ Pat. 9 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 7.

²²⁹ Cl. 9 Edw. II. m. 24. dorso.

²³⁰ Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. i. p. 80.

²³¹ Pat. 11 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 19.

²³² It is a singular circumstance that a family of the name of Damory existed at Lambeth in a state of poverty till the middle of the present century. Parish Register.

Vauxhall,

Vauxhall, it was vested in the crown 11 Edw. III. and was afterwards made part of the duchy of Cornwall²³³, to which it still continues annexed.

Extent and
value.

The manor is said in Domesday-book to contain two ploughlands and an half: it now contains about 300 acres. At the time of the Conquest it was valued at 3 l. per annum. In the Survey of 1649, at 111 l. 6 s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.²³⁴ Lands in this manor descend to the youngest son; and in default of sons, are divided equally amongst the daughters. The manor was sold in 1650 as crown property, and was purchased by William Scott of Little Marlow²³⁵.

Residence of
the Kings at
Kennington.

Various conjectures have been entertained concerning the residence of our kings at the palace of Kennington. The following historical facts, collected from good authorities, will show that it was occasionally inhabited by them as late as the reign of Henry VII. The parliament held by Henry III. at Lambeth is supposed by some writers to have assembled at this palace; and it is still more probable that he kept his Christmas there in 1231. Edward III. kept his Christmas there in 1342²³⁶. When Lord Percy, in the same reign, was in danger from the mob as a favourer of Wickliff, he fled to Kennington, where the Princess of Wales with the young prince were then residing²³⁷. When Richard II. returned from France with his young queen Isabella, they lodged for a night at the palace of Kennington, before they went to Westminster²³⁸. There is a grant of Henry VI. dated from his manor of Kennington, A° 1440²³⁹. Henry VII. previous to his coronation, came from Kennington to Lambeth, where he dined with Archbishop Bourchier²⁴⁰; and Leland says, that Catherine of Arragon was there for a few days²⁴¹.

²³³ Cart. 11 Edw. III. m. 14.

²³⁴ Augmentation-office.

²³⁵ Particulars of Sale, *ibid.*

²³⁶ Stow's Annals.

²³⁷ Collins's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 64.

²³⁸ Holinshed's Chron. A° 1396.

²³⁹ Pat. 18 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 20.

²⁴⁰ Stow's Annals.

²⁴¹ Collectan. vol. v. p. 355.

Henry

Henry VIII. farmed out the manor. Camden says, that in his time there were no traces of the palace at Kennington²⁴². It was probably pulled down after it ceased to be used as an occasional residence by the kings; and the manor house, described in the Survey of 1649, built on the site. It is there called a capital messuage, but appears by the description to have been small. It was leased by Charles I. when Prince of Wales, to Sir Francis afterwards Lord Cottington, and was sold by order of parliament in 1649; Richard Graves, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn being the purchaser²⁴³. In Charles II.'s reign it was leased to Henry Lord Moore²⁴⁴. The present lessee is Robert Clayton, Esq.

Kennington Common is the usual place of execution for criminals tried in this part of the county. The rebels who were condemned at St. Margaret's Hill in 1746 suffered here. On this common is a bridge called Merton Bridge, which formerly was repaired by the canons of Merton Abbey, who had lands for that purpose.

Kennington gave the title of Earl to the Duke of Cumberland, son to George the Second.

The manor of Stockwell was anciently called the Manor of South Lameth, and comprehended, I presume, Vauxhall, South Lambeth, and Stockwell. Baldwin de Insula died seized of that manor in the reign of Henry III.²⁴⁵ It was then valued at 19l. 16s. 4½d. Margaret de Ripariis, Countess of the Isle of Wight, died at her house at Stockwell seized of the manor of South Lameth 20 Edw. I.²⁴⁶ It afterwards came to Thomas Romaine²⁴⁷, after the death of whose widow, Juliana, her estates were divided among her daughters, and Stockwell fell to the share of Roefye de Boreford²⁴⁸. Sir James de

STOCK-
WELL.
The manor.

²⁴² Vol. i. p. 170. Gough's edition.

²⁴³ Particulars of Sale, Augmentation-office.

²⁴⁴ Pat. 12 Car. II. pt. 26. Jan. 26.

²⁴⁵ Esch. 29 Hen. III. N^o 47. South Stretham and West Mitcham are mentioned as appendages.

²⁴⁶ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 66.

²⁴⁷ Thomas Romaine had a charter of free warren at Stockwell, 3 Edw. III. Cart. m. 10.

²⁴⁸ Cl. 19 Edw. II. m. 1. dorso. In this record it is described as a capital messuage, with 287 acres of land, &c. &c.

Boreford

Boreford had a licence for an oratory in his manor-house at Stockwell in 1351²⁴⁹, and ten years afterwards a grant of free warren there²⁵⁰. The manor afterwards belonged to John Harold, burgess of Calais, who conveyed it to John Dovet and Sir Thomas Swinford, by whom it was settled on his wife Catherine²⁵¹, afterwards the third wife of John of Gaunt. It afterwards passed to the families of Wynter²⁵², Molineux²⁵³, and Leigh²⁵⁴. Sir John Leigh died at his manor of Stockwell, 15 Hen. VIII.²⁵⁵ Twenty years afterwards his son conveyed it to the king²⁵⁶. It was granted by Queen Mary to Anthony Brown Viscount Montague²⁵⁷, who died seized thereof 34 Eliz.²⁵⁸ It does not appear how it reverted to the crown, but it is enumerated among the king's manor-houses, in a household book of the first year of James I.²⁵⁹ Two years afterwards it belonged to Sir George Chute²⁶⁰, and was sold by the executors of one of his descendants to Sir John Thornycroft about the latter end of the last century, since which time it has continued in the same family, being now the property of Henry Thornycroft, Esq.

Manor-
house.

A part of the manor-house is still standing, and the ancient moat exists, but without water. The tradition of its having been the property of Thomas Lord Cromwell is without foundation; as in his time it belonged to Sir John Leigh the younger. Several of the acts of John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor, are dated from Stockwell²⁶¹. The site of the manor-house is now the property of Mr. Barret, for the remainder of a thousand years lease.

²⁴⁹ Regist. Wint. W. de Edyndon, pt. 2. f. 25. a.

²⁵⁰ Cart. 35 Edw. III. N^o 12.

²⁵¹ Cart. Antiq. Brit. Mus. 49. F. 27.

²⁵² Cl. 27 Hen. VI. m. 9.

²⁵³ Pat. 31 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 31.

²⁵⁴ Cl. 11 Edw. IV. m. 21. dorso.

²⁵⁵ Fun. Certif. Herald's Coll.

²⁵⁶ Grants, Augmentation-office.

²⁵⁷ Fee Farm Rolls, *ibid*.

²⁵⁸ Cole's Escheats, Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 758.

²⁵⁹ In the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

²⁶⁰ Pat. 3 Jac. I. pt. 25. Dec^r 2.

²⁶¹ Regist. Wint. J^o de Stratford, *passim*.

The hamlet of Stockwell contains about 100 houses, exclusive of those about Brixton Causeway, which are not considered as a part of it. A chapel of ease was built here in 1767, towards which Archbishop Secker gave 500 l.

About twenty years ago a singular imposition was practised at the house of a Mrs. Golding at this place, which was reported to be haunted. Great numbers of people of all ranks went to see the feats of this imaginary ghost, who caused the furniture to dance about the rooms in a very surprising manner. A pamphlet was published on the subject, called "The Stockwell Ghost;" but the imposture was never completely detected: there were various conjectures respecting the author, some suspecting Mrs. Golding's daughter, others a maid servant. Mrs. Golding and her daughter being both dead, there was an auction at the house a few months ago, when the dancing furniture sold at very extravagant prices.

Stockwell
Ghost.

The manor of Levehurst is joined with Stockwell in most of the records. I find one, however, in which it is mentioned as being held separately by Robert Forth, LL.D. who died seized thereof 37 Eliz. his son Thomas being his heir. It was then valued at 5 l. per annum, and is described as being in Lambeth Dean. The manor is not now known.

Manor of
Levehurst.

The manor of Lambeth Wick belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury, having been included in the exchange with the church of Rochester. In the taxation of 1291 it is called the Grange, or farm of Le Wyke. It is now on lease to Lord Holland.

Manor of
Lambeth
Wick.

Within this manor is a mansion called Loughborough-house. It was advertised by that name in 1682, and probably was, at a former period, either the property or residence of Henry Lord Hastings of Loughborough. It is now an academy, in the occupation of Dr. Roberts.

Loughbo-
rough House.

SOUTH
LAMBETH.

South Lambeth lies between Stockwell and Vauxhall. Here was the capital mansion of Sir Noel Caron, ambassador from the States General. A small part of it, which still remains, is called Caron House, and is now an academy.

Phyfic gar-
den of the
Tradescants.

Near the same spot was the phyfic-garden of the Tradescants, which was one of the first established in this kingdom. The elder Tradescant had been gardener to the Duke of Buckingham, and other noblemen; and was afterwards promoted to the service of Charles the First. He travelled over a great part of Europe and Africa in search of new plants; many of those introduced by him were long called by his name. Sir William Watson, and other members of the Royal Society, visited the site of Tradescant's garden in 1749, but found very few trees remaining, which appeared to have been planted by him²⁶². There are now no traces of it. A catalogue of the plants cultivated by Tradescant at South Lambeth, with an account of the rarities and natural curiosities which he had collected, was published in 12^{mo} in the year 1656 by his son, under the name of *Museum Tradescantianum*; to which are prefixed portraits both of the father and son, by Hollar. The Tradescants were usually called Tradescin by their contemporaries; the name is uniformly so spelt in the parish register, and by Flatman the painter, who in a poem mentions Tradescant's Collection:

"Thus John Tradescin starves our wondering eyes

"By boxing up his new-found rarities²⁶³."

Elias Ash-
mole.

John Tradescant the younger gave his whole collection to the learned Elias Ashmole, who succeeded him also in his house at South Lambeth, and came to reside there in 1674²⁶⁴. He found some difficulty in getting possession of his friend's noble present, and was obliged to prefer a bill in chancery against his widow²⁶⁵. Ash-

²⁶² *Philos. Transact.* Vol. XLVI. p. 160,
161.

²⁶³ Flatman's Poems, p. 147.

²⁶⁴ Ashmole's Diary, annexed to Lilly's
Life.

²⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

mole was much respected by his contemporaries, and was frequently visited at South Lambeth by persons of very exalted rank, particularly by the embassadors of foreign princes, to whom he had presented his book on the Order of the Garter²⁶⁶. It is well known that Tradescant's Collection was given by Ashmole to the University of Oxford, where it forms the principal part of the Museum which goes by his name, and which was first built for its reception.

Dr. Ducarel, author of the History of Lambeth Palace, and of Croydon, and other topographical and antiquarian works, resided at South Lambeth, and died at his house there in the year 1785²⁶⁷.

²⁶⁶ Ashmole's Diary, annexed to Lilly's Life. ²⁶⁷ Appendix to the Hist. of Lambeth, p. 150.

M A L D E N.

Etymology.

THE name of this place was written Mældune by the Saxons, being compounded of two words *mæl*, a cross, and *dune*, a hill. In the Conqueror's Survey it is spelt Meldone; in subsequent records it is written Meaudon, Maldon, and Malden.

Situation.

Malden lies in the hundred of Kingston, in a very retired situation between that town and Cheam. It is nearly 12 miles from

Boundaries.

Hyde-park-corner. The parish is bounded by those of Cheam, Cudington, Mordon, Wimbledon, Kingston, Epsom, and Long-Ditton. The land is principally arable, and the soil a stiff clay. The parish is assessed the sum of 167l. 18s. 0d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 3s. 10d. in the pound.

Manor.

The manor, in the Confessor's time, belonged to Erding; at the Conquest was held by the Watevilles, of Richard de Tonbridge; one ploughland was held by William Wateville of the abbey of Chertsey. In the 13th century it belonged to Walter de Merton¹, Lord Chancellor of England, who settled it upon the college which he founded at Oxford².

Merton College.

It appears to be a mistaken idea that Merton College was first established at Malden, (as a seminary of education at least,) and afterwards removed; the error seems to have arisen from a misconception of the words "*domus scholarium apud Meaudon*," in the founder's charter. By attentively considering the preamble of the charter, and a deed recorded in the register of Merton Abbey³, it

¹ Walter de Merton had a grant of free-warren in Mauden, 33 Hen. III. Cart. m. 2. Oxon. Cart. 48 Hen. III. m. 2.

³ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. vii.

² Mauden M. Dom. Scholar. de Merton. fol. 182. b.

will be evident that it never was intended for the residence of the scholars. The founder says, "I give my manors of Meaudon and Farleigh to the house of the scholars which I have established in my said manor of Meaudon; namely, for the support of twenty scholars residing in the schools at Oxford or elsewhere⁴." In the deed abovementioned, signed by Gilbert, Prior of Merton, the convent quits claim to the house at Malden, and grants the advowson of the church for the perpetual support of scholars *in scholis degentium*; and of a warden and priests *in ipso domo commorantibus*. It appears therefore, that the original intention of the founder was, to establish a religious house at Malden, consisting of a warden and priests, who were to manage the revenues of certain estates which he gave for that purpose, and apply them to the maintenance and education of twenty scholars at either of the universities. Afterwards, upon the establishment of Merton College, the warden and priests were removed to Oxford.

In the year 1578 the members of the college were induced to alienate this manor to Queen Elizabeth, upon a lease of 5,000 years⁵. Her majesty wanted it for the Earl of Arundel, of whom she wished to purchase Nonsuch-house and park; and she immediately ceded to him her estate in it. Upon Lord Arundel's death, which happened soon afterwards, it passed to Lord Lumley, who married his daughter. About the year 1583 it was alienated to the family of Goode. In the year 1621, the members of the college, taking into consideration the illegal act which had been done by their predecessors in alienating this estate, came to a resolution to dispute the validity of the lease as contrary to the restraining act of Queen Elizabeth. The cause was some years in Chancery, and at last the parties came to the following compromise; that the

⁴ Cart. Antiq. Brit. Mus. 53 H. 12.

⁵ Most of the particulars relating to this transaction were obligingly communicated by

the Rev. Mr. Kilner of Cirencester, from notes taken from the Registers of Merton College.

advowson

advowson of the church should be immediately ceded to the college, but that the present possessors and their heirs should enjoy the benefits of the lease of the manor for fourscore years from that time. Under this agreement the family of Goode continued to hold the manor till the year 1707, when the lease expired; and the estate was surrendered to the College by Dame Penelope, widow of Sir Thomas Morley, and heir of — Goode, Esq. The college then leased it to Richard Willis, afterwards Bishop of Winchester; and it is still held by his descendants.

The whole of the manor is valued in the Conqueror's Survey at 7l. 12 s. 0 d. In 1291 the Prior of Merton had an estate in Malden which was taxed at 12 s.⁶

Worcester-
park.

A part of Worcester Park, which was formerly called Nonfuch Great-park, is in the parish of Malden. In 1650 a survey of it was taken by order of parliament, when the park, with a messuage called Worcester-house, was valued at 550 l. per annum, and was bought by Col. Pride at six years purchase⁷. It was granted by Charles II. to Sir Robert Long, upon a lease of 99 years⁸, but was afterwards included in the grant to the Duchess of Cleveland, and was alienated by the late Duke of Grafton to Sir George Walter⁹. A considerable part of it is now the property of William Taylor, Esq. who has a franchise of free warren in the park.

Singular pu-
nishment of
some soldiers.

In 1649 sixteen soldiers, being tried for stealing deer in Worcester-park, were sentenced to the singular punishment of riding the wooden horse for an hour in Palace-yard, Westminster, with muskets tied to their heels; wearing the skin of a deer on their backs, and the following inscriptions on their breasts:—"For stealing and endeavouring by force to steal deer"¹⁰.

Talworth
manor.

About a mile from Malden is a hamlet called Talworth, in the parish of Long Ditton. The manor, which is described in all the

⁶ See note, p. 10.

⁷ Particulars of Sale, Augmentation-office.

⁸ Pat. 15 Ch. II. pt. 5. No 7.

⁹ From the information of the Reverend J.

Whateley, proprietor of Nonfuch-park.

¹⁰ Perfect Occurrences, Sept. 7, 1649.

ancient records as being in this parish, was granted by Edward II. to Edmund of Woodstock; by Edward III. to Edmund Earl of Kent; and from him descended to Henry Earl of Westmorland¹¹, who alienated it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is now the property of the Polhills.

The church, which is dedicated to St. John, consists of a nave and chancel, which are separated by a wooden screen. At the west end is a square tower; the north side of the church is entirely overgrown with ivy. In the east window are the arms of Ravis, Bishop of London¹², who was born at Malden¹³, and contributed to the rebuilding of the church. In the same window are the arms of Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester¹⁴. Two other coats are in the south window of the chancel, and a north window of the nave¹⁵. The grant of a brief for collecting money to rebuild Malden church bears date 1585¹⁶; but it does not appear that the work was undertaken before the year 1610¹⁷. The nave and the tower were then entirely rebuilt with brick; the chancel was only repaired, and still retains its old walls of flint and stone.

In the church are the tombs of John Goode, Esq. who died in 1627; Sir Thomas Morley, who died in 1692; Jane, wife of Sebastian Bruskett, Esq. who died in 1613; Mr. John Hamnet, who died in 1643; Charles Moseley, the late vicar, who died in 1760; and Mr. Francis Bowry, who died in 1772. In the church-yard are the tombs of Catherine Lady Walter, wife of Sir George Walter, of Worcester-park, Bart. and daughter of Sir William Boughton, Bart. of Lawford in the county of Warwick, who died

¹¹ Pat. 1 Eliz. pt. 9. June 14.

¹² Arg. a chevron Gules between 3 ravens heads erased Sable, impaled with the arms of the see of London.

¹³ Fuller's Worthies, Surrey.

¹⁴ Or, three chevrons per pale, the first Azure and Gules, the second Gules and Azure, the third as the first. The same arms are

born by Merton College.

¹⁵ Az. an eagle displayed Or, a chief Arg. the arms of George Mynors, Esq. a contributor to the church; and Az. semée of cross crosslets Argent, a lion rampant of the second.

¹⁶ Reg. Lam. Whitgift, pt. i. fol. 110. b.

¹⁷ Aubrey's Surrey.

1733; and Thomas Whately, Esq. of Nonfuch-park, who died in 1765.

Vicarage.

The church of Malden is in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Ewell. The benefice is a vicarage. The advowson was granted to Merton Abbey at an early period by Eudonius de Melton¹⁸; and was by that convent given to Merton College¹⁹. The vicarage was amply endowed in the year 1279²⁰. Since the college has been re-possessed of the advowson as mentioned above, an advantageous lease of such tithes as are not included in that endowment has constantly been granted to the incumbent. The church of Malden was taxed in 1291 at 12 marks²¹. The vicarage is valued in the King's books at 8 l. 0 s. 5 d. per annum. The neighbouring chapel of Chefington is annexed to it. In 1650, the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices made it a distinct parish²², in which state it continued till the restoration.

Edward Hinton.

Edward Hinton, instituted to the vicarage in 1639²³, is mentioned by Wood as the author of a sermon preached at the funeral of Mr. John Hamnet²⁴.

Henry Stephens.

Henry Stephens, instituted in 1714, published a few single sermons, and wrote a poem on the air pump, which is printed in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*.

The present vicar is the Rev. Robert Bean.

Parish register.

The parish register commences in 1678.

Comparative state of popu- lation.		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
		—	2	—	2
	1680—1689	—	2	—	2
	1780—1789	—	11	—	5

¹⁸ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. vii. fol. 84, 85.

¹⁹ Ibid. f. 182. b.

²⁰ Regist. Wint. Ad. de Orleton, pt. i. f. 110. b. The endowment consisted of 16 acres of arable land, the rectory-house and appurtenances, the great and small tithes, ex-

cepting those of the demesne lands, and all the tithes of Chefington.

²¹ See note, p. 10.

²² Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Lib.

²³ Reg. Wint. Curle, f. 62. a.

²⁴ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. Fasti.

By

By the answer of Mr. Stephens, the vicar, to some queries of the Bishop of Winchester in 1725, (which is inserted in the Register,) it appears that the average of births was then 6, that of burials 4; and the number of inhabitants 110. The present number of houses is 22.

Mr. Henry Smith left an annual benefaction of 1 l. 10 s. 0 d. to Benefaction.
be divided amongst poor housekeepers of this place.

M E R T O N.

Name.

THE name of this place, which has been written Meretone and Meretune, must be derived from Mere, which signifies either a lake or a boundary. There is some marshy ground near the river Wandle, which was formerly perhaps more extensive.

Situation.

Boundaries.

The village is about nine miles from London, upon the Epsom road. The parish is bounded by Mitcham on the east; Morden on the south; Kingston on the west; and Wimbledon on the north. The soil in the eastern part of the parish is light and sandy, towards the west a stiff clay. The land is mostly arable. The parish is assessed the sum of 288 l. 15 s. 6 d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 2 s. 5 d. in the pound.

Murder of
Kenulph,
king of the
West Saxons,
and battle
between the
Saxons and
the Danes.

Two early historical facts have been appropriated to this place, viz. The murder of Kenulph, king of the West Saxons, which happened A. D. 784; and a battle between the Danes and the Saxons A. D. 871; but Lambarde¹ doubts whether either of these events took place at Merton in Surrey. Upon looking into the old Chronicles, I find nothing to fix them to this place. In the war between the Danes and Saxons in 871, a battle is said to have happened at Merton, in which the latter were discomfited². The last battle had been at Basing in Hampshire. The ancient historians all agree that Kenulph was murdered at Merton, but none of them mention the county. That monarch was interred at Winchester; Kineard the murderer, who was slain soon afterwards, was buried at Axminster³.

¹ Topographical Dictionary.

² Huntingdon inter Scriptores post Bedam, 841. Huntingdon ut supra, p. 343. Hoveden inter Scrip. post Bed. p. 417. den ut supra, p. 409.

³ Ethelwerd inter Scrip. post Bed. p. 840,

The

The manor of Merton, before the Conquest, was the property of Earl Harold, and was afterwards held by the king in demesne. It contained 21 ploughlands, and was valued in the Confessor's time at 25 l.; afterwards at 15 l.; and at the time of the Conquest, at 35 l.

Henry I. gave it to Gilbert Norman, sheriff of Surrey, who in the year 1115 built a convent of wood at this place. Having so done, he requested and obtained the king's patronage for accomplishing the work. He then applied to the prior of some regular canons, who had long flourished in St. Mary's church at Huntingdon, and promising to become a benefactor to that fraternity, besought his assistance, and desired that he would suffer Robert Bayle his sub-prior to superintend the new establishment. This request being granted, he conducted Bayle to Merton, and delivered up to him the newly-erected convent, of which he was constituted prior, giving him at the same time two ploughlands, a mill of 60 shillings rent, and some villeins; promising, if he could obtain the king's licence, to settle the whole of the manor upon the convent. It was not long before persons from various parts of England, not only bestowed their goods upon the new monastery, but also took upon them the religious habit there. The founder brought the prelates and nobles of the land to see the place, and recommended the institution to their patronage. Among others, Queen Matilda came to see the convent, and was pleased to express a great interest in its welfare. The prior after having resided there near two years, began to be dissatisfied with the situation⁴, thinking the present site of the monastery better adapted for religious retirement; but he had some scruples about making his opinion known, as the founder had already been at so great an expence. The sheriff, however, soon heard of the prior's inclinations, which he immediately resolved to gratify; and began to remove the convent with

Manor.
Foundation of
Merton Ab-
bey.

⁴ It is probable that the original situation was near the church.

Removal of
the convent.

all possible expedition. A wooden chapel was soon built, and consecrated by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, who was entertained with great cost at the founder's house. Some of the cells and a part of the cloister were at the same time removed. The prior, who had now resided at Merton two years and five months, went in procession with fifteen brethren to the new convent, singing "Salve dies," the founder himself being present at the solemnity, accompanied with an immense crowd. Gilbert, as before, brought the nobles of the land to see the new building, and presents soon flowed in apace. Some brought clothes, others wheat, cheese, wine, &c. Queen Matilda came again to visit the prior in his new habitation, and brought with her the prince her son, that she might interest him for the welfare of the monastery if he should ever become king. The death of Matilda, which happened the same year, and the unfortunate catastrophe of Prince William which followed soon after, acted as a severe blow to the convent, and threatened effectually to impede its rising glory, especially as the king, who was averse to the settlement of lands upon religious houses, refused to consent to the founder's giving them the manor. About this time an expedition to the Holy Land was in agitation, and a meeting of the nobles and prelates was to be held at Winchester. It was the founder's proposal therefore, that a sum of money should be raised by the convent amounting to 100 pounds of silver and six marks of gold, and presented to the king at this seasonable juncture, with a view of procuring his consent. The greater part of this sum the founder contributed himself, and accompanied the prior to Winchester; their journey was successful, and they returned with the king's charter of confirmation^s. This was in the year 1121. On their return, the founder assembled all the men of the village into the convent, and surrendered the ma-

^s This charter is to be found among the Tower Records; Cart. Antiq. U. 5.

nor,

nor, with all the villeins thereunto belonging, to the prior and convent, which then consisted of 23 brethren. In the year 1130 Merton Abbey was first built with stone, the founder himself laid the first stone, with great solemnity. The prior laid down the second, and the brethren, 36 in number, each one. The founder died the same year on the calends of August, and was buried within the walls of the convent, where there was a monument to his memory. The MS.⁶ from which the foregoing account is taken, informs us, that he was born in Normandy, and bred a soldier. The splendor and magnificence in which he lived is highly spoken of; and his hospitality is said to have been so great, that his doors were constantly kept open, that every one who wished might find ready access, and be entertained according to his rank.

Merton Abbey first built with stone.

The canons entered the new convent in 1136, being inducted by the Bishops of St. Asaph and Rochester, who were deputed for that purpose by Archbishop Corboyle⁷.

The benefactions to Merton Abbey were numerous and ample. A register of their grants and leases is to be found in the British Museum; a chronicle of the Abbey is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. In the former is a succession of the priors from the foundation to the year 1306. In the latter they are continued to the year 1439. The list may be completed from the Winchester registers. Most of them are printed in Willis's History of Mitred Abbies⁸. Michael Kympton, who was elected in 1402, appears to have been professor of divinity in Oxford, to which professorship he was appointed in 1397⁹. At the time of the valor in 1534 John Ramsay was the prior¹⁰; but in Willis, John Bowle is mentioned

⁶ MSS. Herald's College, N^o xxviii. An ancient unpublished Narrative of the Foundation of Merton Abbey, which appears to have been written by a contemporary; as the writer mentions some facts as received from the mouth of the founder.

⁷ Decem. Scrip. Col. 1664.

⁸ Vol. ii. p. 231, 232.

⁹ Chronicle of Merton Abbey, in the Bodleian Library.

¹⁰ Regist. Winton. Fox, pt. 5.

as the last prior, who at the dissolution of the monastery had a pension of 133 l. 6 s. 8 d. per annum, and was afterwards made Canon of Windsor¹¹. He surrendered up the monastery, with 14 monks, April 16, 1538. The revenues were then valued at 957 l. 19 s. 4½ d. per annum¹². The Prior of Merton had a seat in parliament as a mitred abbot.

Seal of Merton Abbey.

In the Aspilogia of John Anstis, Esq. Garter King at Arms, a MS. in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. is a drawing of the seal of Merton Priory. On the obverse is a representation of the Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus on the left knee; she is crowned as the Regina Cœli. The seal has two legends—"Sigillum ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Meritonâ," and

"Augustine pater quos instruis in Meritonâ,

"His Christi Mater tutrix est atque patrona."

On the reverse of the seal is the figure of St. Augustine: his right hand is in the attitude of benediction, and in his left he holds a pastoral staff, on which is inscribed the following legend: "Mundi lucerna, nos, Augustine gubernâ." A seal of Merton Abbey is engraved in Madox's Ancient Charters.

Statutes of the convent.

In the Chronicles of this Abbey at the Bodleian Library, are the ordinations of William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, for the government of the convent. By one of the statutes the monks are prohibited from hunting, or keeping dogs for that purpose within the walls of the Abbey, under the penalty of being obliged to live upon bread and ale for six holidays. Most of the punishments affect the diet of the offenders. The most severe is, that of being doomed to live upon bread and water; the slightest, being confined to bread, ale, and pulse. In a visitation of Merton Abbey, by Henry Woodlock Bishop of Winchester¹³, the canons are reprehended for not at-

¹¹ Vol. ii. p. 232. ¹² Regist. Wint. Fox. pt. 5. ¹³ Regist. Winton. Hen. de Woodlock. tending

tending mafs, and for going about with bows and arrows; and they are threatened to be punished, by abridging their allowance. References to feveral records relating to Merton Abbey will be found in the notes ¹⁴.

In the year 1236, a parliament was held in Merton Abbey ¹⁵, wherein were enacted the statutes which take their name from that place. In this houfe alfo was concluded the peace between Henry III. and the Dauphin of France, through the mediation of Gualo the Pope's Legate ¹⁶. Here Hubert de Burgh, Chief Juftice of England, fled for fanctuary when firft apprifed of the king's difpleafure. The King hearing where he was, ordered him to come before the court, and abide the iffue of the law; but he refufed to quit his afylum. The King being much incensed at his difobedience, fent to the Lord Mayor of London, and ordered him to fummone all the citizens that could bear arms, and proceed to Merton to take Burgh dead or alive. The citizens, with whom he was very unpopular, haftened towards Merton, in number about 20,000, and the Chief Juftice, flying to the high altar, waited the event. In the mean time the King, through the interceffions of the Earl of Chefter and the Bifhop of Chichefter, was induced to alter his purpofe, and the citizens were recalled by royal mandate, before they could accomplifh their revenge ¹⁷.

Parliament at
Merton.

Peace be-
tween Henry
III. and the
Dauphin.

Hubert de
Burgh.

¹⁴ Henry II.'s Confirmation of Lands and Privileges, Cart. Antiq. C. C. 11. Grant of Lands in Hants, by Hen. II. Ibid. R. 7. and T. 38. Grant of Ewell, Ibid. U. 6. Richard I.'s Confirmation of Grants, Ibid. C. 26. Charter of Privileges by Richard I. Ibid. L. L. 3. Grant of a Wood at Merton by King John. Ibid. Q. Q. 50. Grant that the canons fhould not be impleaded except before the king. Cart. 7. John. m. 11. Ample exemplification and confirmation of Grants and Privileges by Hen. III. Cart. Antiq. L. L. 4. & Cart. 36 Hen. III. 17. Char-

ter of free warren in Merton, Mitcham, &c. Cart. Rot. 36 Hen. III. m. 11. Grant to im- park 40 acres of land, Pat. 20 Edw. I. m. 5. Exemplification of Grants and Privileges, Pat. 13 Hen. IV. pt. 2. m. 25. Pat. 3 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 10. Confirmation of Rights and Poffeffions, by Richard Toelivins, Bifhop of Winchefter. Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleo- patra, C. 7. f. 84. b. 85. a.

¹⁵ Mat. Paris, p. 356.

¹⁶ Lambarde's Topographical Dictionary, from Flores Hift.

¹⁷ Mat. Paris, p. 318.

John de Sandal, Bishop of Winchester, held an ordination in Merton Abbey, anno 1316. In a grant of certain privileges to John Haunfard and his wife Gundred, in the register of Merton Abbey¹⁸, it appears that they were to be buried there. James de Lacy, by his will, dated 1387, directed his body to be buried in Merton Abbey¹⁹.

Site of the
priory.

The site of the abbey was granted by Queen Mary to the priory at Shene²⁰. After the dissolution of that monastery, it was kept for some time in the hands of the crown, and was leased by Queen Elizabeth to Gregory Lovel²¹. It was afterwards granted to Nicholas Zouch, and appears to have passed through the hands of various persons²² before the middle of the last century, at which time it was the property of Rowland Wilfon.

¹⁸ Cotton. MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. 7. f. 137. b. " In nomine Trinitatis, &c. " Eustachius Prior de Merton & ejusdem loci " conventus: ex affectu intimo Dominum Jo- " hannem Haunfard & Dnam Gundredam " uxorem ejus recipimus participes omnium " bonorum quæ in ecclesiâ nostrâ operari dig- " nabitur clementiâ Salvatoris: concessimus " etiam eisdem quod in ecclesiâ nostrâ sibi eli- " gant sepulturam ut coram altari aliquo ubi " eorum corpora debeant sepeliri assignabun- " tur duo canonici successivè qui ibidem ce- " lebrantes pro eis memoriam facient spe- " cialem. Auditâ autem eorum vel alterius " eorum morte corpus suscipiemus cum ho- " nore & classicum faciemus pulsari & exe- " quias fieri sicut pro Priore fieri consuevit. " Nomen vero eorum faciemus inter defunctos " nostros in martilogio numerari, et per brevi- " gerulum nostrum per Angliam deportari ut " ejus anima in unoquoque collegio absolva- " tur. Die vero anniversario ejus pro eo ut " pro canonico professo fiet servitium solem- " niter in conventu et habebimus die illo pi- " tanciam specialem quæ valeat unam marc. " et similiter in anniversario Domine Gun- " drede pitanciam unius marc. valoris debet

" fieri in conventu. Hæc etiam omnia pre- " dicta concedimus alteri eorum posterius " decedenti. In cujus rei testimonium hoc " scriptum sigillo capituli nostri fecimus com- " muniri. Unde testis est Dominus Jesus " Christus." Eustachius was elected Prior in 1249, and died in 1262.

¹⁹ Regist. Winton. W. de Wickham.

²⁰ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. N° 4705, Ayscough's Cat.

²¹ Leases by Queen Elizabeth. Augmentation-office.

²² Scit. priorat. Merton. alien. per Nich. Zouch & al. Car°. Com. Nottingham & al. 43 Eliz. Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. N° 4705, Ayscough's Cat. Scit. priorat. Merton. alien. per Car. com. Nottingham. Jo. Spilman. 2 Jac. Ibid. Scit. priorat. Merton. alien. per Jo. Spilman, Thomæ Cornwall, milit. Pat. 4 Jac. I. pt. 16. Apr. 1. Scit. priorat. Merton. per Th. Cornwallis. alien. Th. Merbury. Pat. 11 Jac. pt. 36. May 1. Scit. Priorat. Merton. alien. Th. Merbury, Edw. Bellingham, milit. Pat. 10 Jac. pt. 30. Mar. 1. Scit. priorat. Merton. alien. per Fr. Clerke, milit. Rowland. Wilfon. Pat. 20 Jac. pt. 20. June 1.

During

During the civil wars, it appears to have been used as a garrison. In July 1648, the Derby-house committee were ordered by the Parliament to make Farnham Castle indefensible, and to secure Merton Abbey, and other places of strength, in the same county²³.

Merton Abbey used as a garrison.

In the year 1680 Merton Abbey was advertised to be let, and was described as containing several large rooms, and a very fine chapel²⁴. Vertue, who visited this place about sixty years ago, mentions the chapel as being then entire, and says, that it resembled the Saxon buildings²⁵. At present there is no other vestige of the abbey than the east window of a chapel, of crumbling stone, which seems, from the style of its architecture, to have been built in the fifteenth century. The walls which surround the premises, including a space of about sixty acres, are nearly entire, being built of flints. The site of the abbey, after passing through various hands, became the property of Sir William Phippard, Knt. in 1711. It is now divided into severalties, two-thirds of which belong to Richard Fezard Mansfield, Esq. who married one of Sir William's grand-daughters.

In the year 1724, a manufactory for printing calicoes was established upon the site of Merton Abbey, which still exists upon the same spot, being at present in the occupation of Messrs. Newton, Hodgson, and Leach, who carry on a very extensive trade, and have brought the art to a great degree of perfection. Another manufactory of the same nature was established within the walls of the abbey in the year 1752, which is now carried on by Mr. Halfhide, and at the north-east corner of the premises is a copper-mill, in the occupation of Mr. Thoyts, which has been long established there. Upon a moderate computation, there are a thousand persons now employed within the walls in the different manufactories; a pleasing

Manufactories on the site of Merton Abbey.

²³ Perfect Diurnal, July 3—10, 1648.

²⁴ Domestic Intelligencer, Mar. 5, 1680.

²⁵ Vertue's MSS. in the Earl of Oxford's collection at Strawberry Hill.

contrast to the monastic indolence which reigned there in former times.

The manor.

The manor of Merton, after the suppression of the abbey, was reserved some time in the hands of the crown; and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Zouch and Ware²⁶. It appears by some means to have twice reverted to the crown; having been granted, 7 Jac. to Richard Bancroft and others²⁷, and 14 Jac. to Thomas Ford and others²⁸. It has belonged to the Darell family for some generations, and is now the property of John Chambers Darell, a minor. In 1291 it was valued at 12l. 6s. 6d. per annum.

The church.

The parish church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is built of flints, and consists of a nave and chancel. The breadth is very disproportionate to the length. In the chancel walls are large pointed arches, in the centre of which are narrow windows with sharp points. On the north side is a door with a semicircular arch, round which are zig-zag mouldings; at the west end is a low spire. Merton church was built early in the twelfth century by Gilbert Norman, the founder of the abbey, as appears by the MS. in the Herald's College above quoted; where it is said, that after the king granted him the manor, he built a church there, at his own expence, and adorned it with pictures and images²⁹, before which time the inhabitants were obliged to carry their dead to the adjacent villages. From the style of architecture of the present church, there is little doubt of its being the original structure, and that it has undergone little alteration.

In the chancel window are some remains of painted glass, amongst which are to be seen the arms of England, and those of the priory of Merton³⁰.

²⁶ Fee Farm Roll, Augmentation-office.

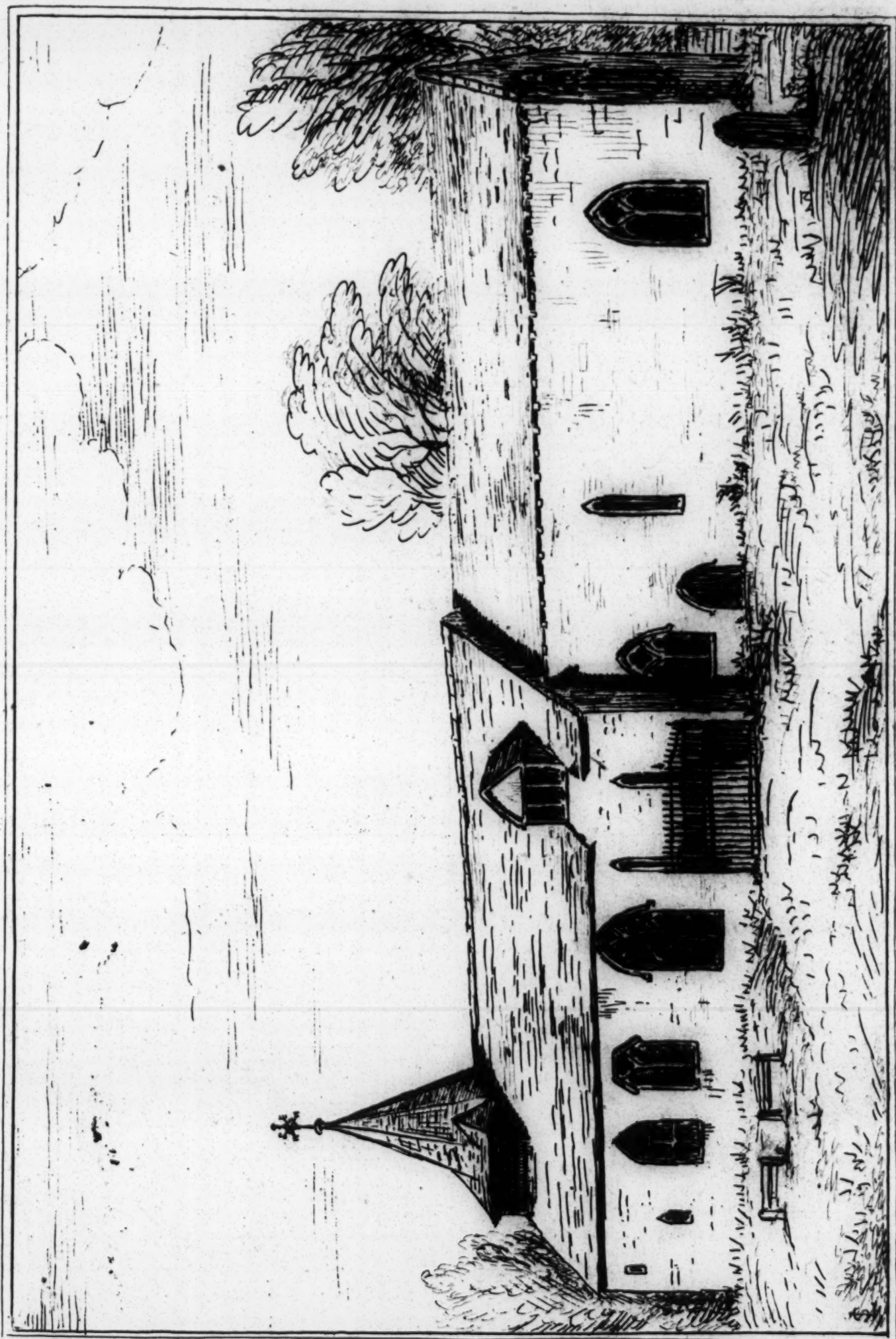
²⁷ Pat. 7 Jac. pt. 47. Mar. 13.

²⁸ Pat. 14 Jac. pt. 16. Jan. 10.

²⁹ "Picturis et aliis speciebus prout res

exigebat."

³⁰ Az. fretty Or, on each of the joints an eagle displayed of the field. These were probably the arms of Gilbert Norman the founder.



Merton Church.

Published as the 40th Anniversary of the 1848 Rev.



Against the north wall of the church hangs a large picture of Christ bearing the cross; it is much damaged, but appears to have been a good painting, and was either the work of Luca Jordano, or a copy from him. It is not known when or by whom it was given to the church.

Against the south wall of the chancel is a monument, to the memory of Gregory Lovell, Esq. of Merton Abbey, cofferer of the household to Queen Elizabeth³¹, who died in 1597. He married Dorothy, daughter of Michael Green, yeoman of the stirrup. On the north wall is the monument of Henry Meriton, Esq. gentleman of the privy chamber to George II. who died in 1757. Within the rails of the communion table are the tombs of Sir Henry Stapylton, Knt. and Bart. who died in 1679, and Grace, wife of Thomas Robinson of Rokesby, and daughter of Sir Henry Stapylton, who died in 1676. In the south-east corner of the chancel is the monument of Sir Thomas Robinson, Knt. and Bart. F. R. S. who died in 1777. He was buried at Merton, where many of his ancestors had been interred, pursuant to the directions of his will. In the chancel is also the tomb of Elizabeth, wife of John Garth, Esq. who died in 1640.

Monuments.

Sir Thomas Robinson.

Against the north wall of the nave are the monuments of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Robinson, Esq. who died in 1738; William Baynes, land surveyor of the customs, who died in 1717; Walter Baynes, who died in 1727, and others of that family; and Judith, relict of Edward Wilson, Esq. who died in 1745. In the nave are also the tombs of Dame Anne, relict of Sir Thomas Noel, Bart. and daughter of Sir William Witlock, who died in 1737; and Christopher, son of Sir Henry Stapylton, who died in 1743.

³¹ Queen Elizabeth's visit to Merton in 1571 (see parish accounts at Kingston) was probably to Gregory Lovell, to whom she had granted a lease of the abbey three years before.

Church-
yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mr. William Rutlish, embroiderer to Charles II. who died in 1687; John Payne, Esq. who died in 1778; John Tyton, Esq. who died in 1790; and Mr. Francis Nixon, of Merton Abbey, who died in 1768. He is said, in his epitaph, to have been the first who perfected copper-plate calico-printing. The expression, however, appears to be too strong, as many improvements in that art have been made since his death.

Rectory.

The rectory of Merton belonged to the abbey. In 1291 it was taxed at 10 marks³². Edward VI. granted it to Thomas Lock and his heirs³³. In 1658 it was presented to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that the rectory of Merton, worth about 50*l.* per annum, was impropriated to Mr. Robert Wilton, who had placed Mr. Edward Raynsford there as curate, allowing him 20*l.* per annum, and his diet³⁴. Henry Meriton, Esq. who died in 1757, was possessed of the rectory, which afterwards came, by purchase, to Sir Thomas Chitty, alderman of London, and is now the property of his daughter Eleanor, widow of Charles Bond, Esq.³⁵ The impropiator allows the curate 14*l.* per annum. The present curate is the Reverend Charles Frederick Bond.

Parish re-
gister.

The parish register commences in the year 1559; during the last century it was not kept with sufficient accuracy to form a satisfactory average of births and burials.

Comparative state of popu- lation.	Average of Baptisms.			Average of Burials.		
	1580—1589	—	4	—	—	4
	1766—1775	—	18	—	—	11
	1784—1789	—	24	—	—	20

³² See note, p. 10.

³³ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. N^o 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

³⁴ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth Library.

³⁵ From the information of the Reverend C. F. Bond.

The

The present number of houses is 116.

In 1603 there are entries of only four burials.

" Lady Mary Villars, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckingham and Lord Viscount Purbeck, of this parish, buried May 18th, 1703."

Mr. William Rutlish left 400l. to this parish to put out poor children apprentices. An acre of land was bequeathed by an unknown benefactor. Rowland Wilson, Esq. of Merton Abbey, in the year 1656, founded an alms-house for six poor women, and endowed it with lands. The alms-house remains by the side of the road to Kingston, with Mr. Wilson's arms over the door; but the endowment has been lost some years, and the parish have in vain endeavoured to recover it. The same Rowland Wilson left some money to be distributed in bread.

Benefactions.

M I T C H A M.

- T**HIS place in Doomsday Book is called Michelham, that is, the great dwelling. In all the early records, and in many of a more recent date, it is written Miccham or Micham; the present mode of spelling, which is more remote from its etymology, was not universally adopted before this century.
- Name.**
- Situation.** Mitcham lies in the hundred of Croydon, about 9 miles from Westminster Bridge. The parish is bounded by Streatham on the east; by Beddington, Carshalton, and Croydon on the south; Morden on the west; and Merton on the north. The arable land exceeds the pasture in a considerable proportion. The greatest part of the extensive common between this place and Beddington is in Mitcham parish. The soil consists principally of a rich black mould.
- Boundaries, &c.**
- Phyfic gardeners.** About 250 acres are occupied by the phyfic gardeners, who cultivate lavender, wormwood, camomile, aniseed, rhubarb, liquorice, and many other medicinal plants, in great abundance; but principally peppermint, of which there are above 100 acres. The demand for this herb is not confined to the apothecaries shops, it being much used in making a cordial well-known to the dram-drinkers. Forty years since, a few acres only were employed in the cultivation of medicinal herbs in this parish. Perhaps there is no place where it is now so extensive. Mitcham is assessed the sum of 635 l. 13 s. 0 d. to the land-tax, which in the year 1791 was at the rate of 1 s. 6 d. in the pound.
- Manors.** It appears that, at the time of the Conqueror's Survey, there were two manors in Mitcham, each of which was of the value of 40 s. One had been held by Brictric of the Confessor, and was then held of

of the Bishop of Baieux, by the canons of that convent. The other had been held by Lemarus of King Edward; and was then the property of William the son of Ansculf. There were likewise two other manors at Witford¹ in this parish, held by the same persons; the one of 30 s. the other of 40 s. value. The smaller was the property of the canons of Baieux. I have not been able, through the deficiency of records, to trace the descent of these manors satisfactorily. Probably some, if not all of them, reverted soon after the Conquest to the crown. I find several grants by Henry I. of lands at Mitcham to be held *in capite*, viz. two hides to Robert the son of Wolfward, and Walter le Poure²; one hide to Robert and Matthew de Micham³, &c. &c. Alexander de Witford, about the same time, held a knight's fee in Mitcham of the barony of Roger de Sumery, and of the honour of Dudley⁴. John de Aperdele is said to have held the manor of Mitcham in 1367⁵. William Mareis had very considerable property there in the reign of Edward III.⁶ In a record 4 Richard II.⁷ the manor is said to have been divided between the King, the Earl of Gloucester, and the Prior of Merton. The Prior of Southwark is omitted, though that monastery had a manor there at a much earlier period. The Earl of Gloucester's lands there were annexed to his manor of Camberwell⁸. Thomas Plomer, Esq. who died 15 Car. I. was seized of lands in Mitcham held of that manor⁹. The Prior of Merton held lands there about the year 1250 of William Mauduit, afterwards Earl of Warwick, by the service of rendering a pair of gilt spurs¹⁰. William Figge¹¹, who died 24 Edw. III.

¹ There is no such hamlet now in the parish, but a lane between Upper and Lower Mitcham still retains the name.

² Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 313. f. 20.

³ Ibid. f. 22. b.

⁴ Ibid. f. 15.

⁵ Harleian MSS. N^o 6281.

⁶ Cl. 35 Edw. III. m. 3.

⁷ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 6281.

⁸ Court Rolls of the manor of Camberwell Buckingham's.

⁹ Cole's Escheats, N^o 410. Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus.

¹⁰ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. vii. f. 116.

¹¹ A small common in this parish went by the name of Figg's-marsh, now usually called Pig's-marsh.

was

was seized of a house and lands at Mitcham, which he held by the service of receiving the King's distrains for the hundred of Wallington". Agnes, wife of Geoffry Prior, who died 7 Henry IV. held a house and lands by the same service¹². In the year 1240 an assize of common of pasture was taken, in which the priors of Merton and Southwark and other freeholders of the parish of Mitcham were plaintiffs, and William Huscarl, Agnes Huscarl, and others, of Beddington and Wallington, defendants; in which the plaintiffs gained their cause and recovered 40 s. damages¹³.

There are now three distinct manors in this parish; the manor of Mitcham or Canon; the manor of Bigging and Tamworth; and the manor of Ravensbury.

Manor of
Mitcham or
Canon.

The manor of Mitcham or Canon belonged to the Priory of St. Mary Overie, and was granted at the dissolution of that monastery to Nicholas Spackman¹⁴ and Christopher Harbottle, who alienated it to Lawrence Warren¹⁵; from him it passed to Nicholas Burton of Carshalton¹⁶. Sir Henry Burton, K. B. sold it to Sir Nicholas Carew in the year 1619¹⁷. His son Sir Francis Carew, K. B. gave it to Thomas Temple, Esq. as a portion with his daughter Rebecca. Mr. Temple alienated it to the Hammond family; in 1656 Thomas Hammond, Esq. sold it to Robert Cranmer, Merchant of London¹⁸, and it is now the property of his descendant James Cranmer, Esq. The fallacy of the tradition, that this was the private estate of Archbishop Cranmer, will appear from the foregoing account of its descent. In 1291 this manor was valued at 20 s. per annum¹⁹.

Manor of
Bigging and
Tamworth.

The manor of Bigging and Tamworth belonged to Merton Abbey, and was granted by Henry VIII. after the suppression of that mo-

¹¹ Esch. 23 Edw. III. pt. 2. N^o 15.

¹² Esch. 6 Henry IV. N^o 45.

¹³ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. vii. fol. 127. a.

¹⁴ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 23. Sep. 28.

¹⁵ Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 2. July 1.

¹⁶ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus.

N^o 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

¹⁷ The account of this and the subsequent alienations was obligingly communicated by the present proprietor.

¹⁸ From the information of James Cranmer, Esq.

¹⁹ See note, p. 10.

naftery

naftery to Robert Wilford, merchant taylor, for the fum of 486l. 14s.²⁰ In 1569 it appears to have been the property of John Lord Mordaunt, in right of his wife²¹. In 1582 Henry Whitney, Esq. held a court as lord of this manor, though it appears that he purchased a moiety thereof the ensuing year of Robert Aprece, Esq. The Whitneys alienated the manor in 1603 to Sir John Carrill. Three years afterwards it belonged to John Lord Hunfdon, whose son fold it in 1614 to Sir Nicholas Carew, alias Throckmorton. It was alienated about the year 1655 to Edward Thurland, Esq. and continued in the same family till 1744, when it was purchased of the devisees of another Edward Thurland by John Manship, Esq. father of the present proprietor. In 1291 it was valued at 25 s. per annum.

The earliest proprietor of the manor of Ravensbury that I find on record is William de Mara, or De la Mar, who was lord thereof 1250²². John De la Mar, and Petronilla his wife, had a grant of free warren in the parish of Mitcham in the reign of Edward I.²³ The manor of Ravensbury was the property of John De la Pole Earl of Lincoln, temp. Hen. VII. and was granted after his attainder to Simon Digby²⁴. It afterwards belonged to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, who fold it to Sir Nicholas Carew, 22 Henry VIII. for 800l.²⁵ Upon the attainder of Sir Nicholas it was seized by the crown, and was granted upon lease²⁶, but was afterwards restored to Sir Francis Carew by Queen Mary²⁷, and has descended in the same manner as the Beddington estates.

Manor of
Ravensbury.

²⁰ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 27. May 19.

²¹ Extracts from the Court Rolls of the Manor, communicated by Mr. R. Barnes, the steward. The whole of the following account is derived from the same source.

²² Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. vii. f. 111, 112.

²³ Cart. 11 Edw. I. N^o 24.

²⁴ Pat. 3 Hen. VII. pt. 2. Mar. 25.

²⁵ Cotton Cart. Antiq. Brit. Mus. xii. 24.

²⁶ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 3. Dec. 7.

²⁷ Orig. 1. Mar. p. 3. Rot. 38. Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Sir Walter
Raleigh.

Sir Walter Raleigh had a house and estate at Mitcham in right of his wife, who was a daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, and had been maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth. The estate was sold with her consent for 2500 l. when he was preparing for his expedition to Guiana²⁸. A house, in the occupation of Mr. Dempster, who keeps an academy there, is still called Raleigh House.

Sir Julius
Cæsar.

Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, had also a house here, of which he became possessed by an intermarriage with Mrs. Dent, the widow of a merchant whose property it was. In 1598 he was honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth, of which the following account is given in his own words²⁹.

Visit of
Queen Eliza-
beth.

“ Tuesday Sept. 12. the Queen visited my house at Micham,
“ and supped and lodged there, and dined there the next day. I
“ presented her with a gown of cloth of silver richly embroidered; a
“ black net-work mantle with pure gold; a taffeta hat, white, with
“ several flowers, and a jewel of gold set therein with rubies and
“ diamonds. Her Majesty removed from my house after dinner
“ the 13th of September to Nonsuch, with exceeding good content-
“ ment, which entertainment of her Majesty, with the former dis-
“ appointment³⁰, amounted to 700 l. sterling, besides mine own
“ provisions and what was sent unto me by my friends.”

Dr. Donne.

The celebrated Dr. Donne resided for some time at Mitcham³¹. Sir George More of Lofely, whose daughter he had privately married, was so much exasperated, that he not only refused to forgive, but employed his utmost endeavours to ruin him; and actually procured his removal from the family of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, to whom he was secretary. At this juncture Sir Francis Wolley took compassion on him, and received him and his family into his

²⁸ Biograph. Brit.

²⁹ MS. of Sir Julius Cæsar's, Brit. Mus. N^o 4160. Ayscough's Cat.

³⁰ In a letter from Rowland White to Sir Robert Sidney, dated Sept. 30, 1596, the

Queen's intention to visit Mitcham is mentioned, at which time probably the disappointment here alluded to happened. Sidney State Papers, vol. ii. p. 5.

³¹ Biograph. Brit. and England's Worthies. house,

house, where they continued as long as Sir Francis lived. At his death, being left destitute of an asylum, Donne took a small house at Mitcham, "a place, as his biographers observe, noted for good air and choice company." Being very learned in the civil law, he was occasionally consulted by persons of the first rank, who paid him liberally for his advice; but this yielded only a precarious support, and he was sometimes reduced to great distress, as may be seen by the following extract from a letter to a friend dated from this place.

"The reason why I did not send an answer to your last week's letter was, because it found me under too great a sadness; and at present it is thus with me. There is not one person well but myself of my family: I have already lost half a child, and with that mischance of her's, my wife has fallen into such a disposition as would afflict her too extremely, but that the sickness of all her other children stupifies her, one of which in good faith I have not much hopes of, and these meet with a fortune so ill provided for physic and such relief, that if God should ease us with burials, I know not how to perform even that; but I flatter myself with this hope—that I am dying too—for I cannot waste faster than by such griefs.—From my hospital at Mitcham,

"John Donne".

Mr. Donne continued at Mitcham about two years, during which time he became so attached to his situation that he would have staid there for life had it not been for the importunity of his friends, and the generosity of Sir Robert Drury, who lent him a house in Drury Lane. Sir George More at last relented, and gave him an annuity; and Donne, who had distinguished himself by some theological writings, at the earnest desire of King James entered into holy orders, and was afterwards made Dean of St. Paul's.

³² This Letter is printed in the Biograph. Brit. and in Donne's Letters to eminent Persons.

Moses Men-
dez.

Moses Mendez, the rich poet, who died in 1758, was an inhabitant of this place. He was created M. A. at Oxford in 1750, and was author of some dramatic pieces, a poem called Henry and Blanche, and various other performances, some of which are to be found in Doddsley's Collection.

The church.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is built principally of flints, and consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; at the east end of the south aisle is a square embattled tower with a turret. The nave is separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars, and pointed arches. The wall of the north aisle has been rebuilt. The church received considerable damage by lightning in the year 1637, at which time thirteen churches in this county are said to have experienced the same fate³³. A similar accident happened at Mitcham a few years since, when the lightning entered through the south wall of the tower, but without doing much injury.

Monuments.

In the chancel are the monuments of Thomas Pynner, Esq. chief clerk comptroller to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1583; Theophilus Brereton, Esq. who died in 1638; Sir Ambrose Crowley, alderman of London, (celebrated in the Tatler³⁴ under the name of Sir Humphry Greenhat,) who died in 1713; and Joseph Cranmer, Esq. who died in 1722. There are also two achievements, with inscriptions to the memory of John Eldred, Esq. who died in 1649, and Mary wife of Robert Cranmer, Esq. who died in 1665. Within the rails of the altar is the tomb of Lieut. Gen. Daniel Harvey, governor of Guernsey, who died in 1732; in the chancel also are those of Elizabeth wife of William Myers, Esq. who died in 1765; and George Smith, Gent. who died in 1714.

Against the wall at the east corner of the nave is the monument of William Myers, Esq. who died in 1742; against a north pillar that of Bridget wife of Gabriel Glover, Esq. who died in 1709.

³³ Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, vol. ii. p. 143.

³⁴ N° 73.

In the nave was formerly a brass plate to the memory of John Roche, an officer in the household of Catherine Queen of England, who died in 1430; the inscription is preserved in Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey.

In the east window of the north aisle are some remains of painted glass, representing angels playing on musical instruments. Under the window is an altar tomb, from which all the brass plates have been torn except the inscription, which is to the memory of Richard Illyngworth, who died in 1487; near this tomb is a brass plate upon a flat stone, to the memory of Ralph Illyngworth, Esq. who died in 1572. Against the north wall are the monuments of Henry Allcraft, Esq. who died in 1779; the Reverend John Evanston, vicar of Mitcham for the space of 44 years, who died in 1778; and Benjamin Tate, Esq. who died in 1790. In the same aisle are flat stones in memory of Joseph Taylor, merchant, who died in 1732; John Robinson, merchant, who died in 1750; and Denzil Onslow, Esq. who died in 1765.

At the west end of the north aisle stands the font, which is ornamented with Gothic tracery, and resembles that at Mortlake which was erected in the reign of Henry VI.

At the east end of the south aisle is a tablet to the memory of John Cloberry Gascoigne, who died in 1776.

In the church-yard is the tomb of Anne Hallam, an actress, with the following inscription:

Tomb of
Anne Hal-
lam.

" Charissimæ suæ uxori

" Annæ Hallam, Histrioni,

" Ultimum hoc amoris munus

" Mæstiffimus dedit

" Gulielmus Hallam.

" Intravit } Anno { 1696 } Æt. 44."
" Exit } { 1740 }

Mrs.

Mrs. Hallam belonged to Covent-Garden Theatre, where she acquired considerable celebrity by her performance of Lady Macbeth. She was much admired also in the character of Lady Touchwood.

In the church-yard are the tombs likewise of John Bligh, M. D. who died in 1678; Frances Austin of Peterborough, who died in 1734; Charles Dubois, Esq. who died in 1740; Waldo Dubois, Esq. and Ebenezer Dubois, Esq. who died in 1746; Peter Waldo, Esq. who died in 1762; William Tate, Esq. who died in 1781; and John Twyne, Esq. who died in 1783.

Rectory and
vicarage.

The church of Mitcham is in the diocese of Winchester and the deanery of Ewell. The benefice is a vicarage. The rectory belonged to the monastery of St. Mary Overie, and has undergone the same alienations as the manor of Canon, being now impropriated to James Cranmer, Esq. who is patron of the vicarage. The rectory was taxed in 1291 at 20 marks³³. The profits of the vicarage have been lately much improved by the increase of the physic gardens, the tithes of which form a principal part of its revenues. It was taxed in 1291 at 8 marks. In the king's books it is reckoned amongst the discharged livings, and is said to be 35 l. clear yearly value.

Anthony
Sadler.

Anthony Sadler, who was instituted to the vicarage in 1661, published several sermons; a pamphlet against the commissioners who sat at Whitehall for the approbation of ministers; "A Divine Masque," dedicated to General Monk; and a pamphlet entitled "Strange News indeed from Micham in Surrey of the treacherous and barbarous Proceedings of Robert Cranmer, Merchant of London, against A. Sadler, Vicar of Micham, London, 1664." In this pamphlet Mr. Cranmer is accused of many cruel and unjust persecutions of the vicar, particularly of throwing him into prison, and inducing him, under false pretences, to subscribe a bond for 500 l. which threatened himself and family with ruin. An answer

³³ See note, p. 10.

appeared

appeared soon afterwards entitled, "The Sadler sadded," being a vindication of Mr. Cranmer's conduct, who it seems presented Sadler to the vicarage, then worth only 40*l.* per annum. The vicar was not long settled there before he instituted a suit against his patron for dilapidations and sacrilege, and by his behaviour rendered himself odious to all his parishioners; at length terms of reconciliation were agreed upon; one of which was, that Mr. Sadler should resign the vicarage at a certain time, and he entered into a bond of 500*l.* for that purpose. It appears that upon his refusing to quit the vicarage, he was threatened with the penalty of the bond. He kept possession however till his death, which happened four years afterwards, in the year 1669. Anthony Wood says, that he left behind him, "the character of a man of a rambling head, and "a turbulent spirit".

The present vicar is the Reverend Streynsham Derbyshire Myers.

The parish register commences in the year 1650.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Parish register.
1680—1689	—	29	—	—	Comparative state of population.
1705—1714	—	—	—	37	
1780—1789	—	97	—	94	

The entries of burials, during the latter part of the last century, and till the year 1705, are imperfect.

The present number of houses in Mitcham is about 540.

The number of burials in 1665 were 21; in 1666, 24; not exceeding the average of that period. It appears nevertheless that the village was not free from the plague, a man and his four sons, "who died of the sickness," having been buried in one night.

The two following are the only entries in the register which are any way singular:

"Anne the daughter of George Washford, who had 24 fingers and toes, baptized Oct. 19, 1690."

³⁶ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 675.

"Widow

"Widow Durant, aged 103 years, buried Sep. 23, 1711."

Benefactions.

Mr. Henry Smith, who is erroneously said by Aubrey to have omitted this parish in his numerous benefactions to the county of Surrey, left 4l. per annum to poor housekeepers. Thomas Plummer³⁷, Esq. left 5l. per annum to buy bread for the poor; Mrs. Rosamond Oxtoby, who died in 1792, left 2l. 12s. per ann. for the same purpose. Mrs. Fisher, in the year 1709, left 200l. to purchase lands, the annual rent of which should be distributed amongst poor housekeepers: this charity produces about 14l. per annum.

Sunday-school.

The inhabitants of Mitcham support a Sunday-school by voluntary contributions, upon an extensive plan. A school-house was built for that purpose in the year 1788.

Mitcham Grove.

Mitcham Grove, a pleasant villa on the north side of the road to Sutton, was a few years since the property and residence of Lord Loughborough, by whom it was sold to Henry Hoare, Esq. the present proprietor.

Manufactories.

In this parish are some snuff-mills, and Mr. Rucker's and Mr. Fenning's manufactories for printing calicoes.

Workhouse.

A large workhouse was built in the year 1782 on the side of Mitcham Common, at the expence of 1,200l. The average number of the poor who are placed there is about seventy.

³⁷ He is called Plomer in the record quoted p. 351. by which it appears that he died in 1639.

M O R D O N.

THE name of this place has been invariably written Mordune, Name.
Mordone, or Mordon, alluding to its situation; *mor* and *dune*
both signifying a hill.

Mordon is ten miles from Westminster-bridge, in the road to Situation,
Epsom. The parish is bounded by Mitcham on the east; Carshal- boundaries,
ton and Sutton on the south; Cheam and Maldon on the west; and &c.
Merton on the north. The land is, for the most part, arable; the
soil, a stiff clay. The parish is assessed the sum of 184 l. 11 s. 8 d.
to the land-tax, which in 1791 was at the rate of 2 s. 1 d. in the
pound.

The manor belonged to Westminster Abbey before the Conquest, Manor.
being confirmed by Edward the Confessor's charter¹. Upon the
suppression of that monastery, it was granted to Lionel Ducket, and
Edward Whitchurch², and was soon afterwards, by the latter, aliena-
ted to Richard Garth, Esq.³ whose family have enjoyed it ever
since. It is now the property of Owen Putland Meyrick, Esq. of
Bodorgan in the Isle of Anglesea, in right of his wife Clara, daughter
and heir of Richard Garth, Esq. who died in 1787. In Edward
the Confessor's time, this manor was valued at 6 l.; at the Conquest
it was rated at 10 l. In 1291 the Abbot of Westminster's pro-
perty here was taxed at 4 l. 3 s. 4 d. only⁴.

Isabella de Caron had considerable property in Mordon in the
reign of King John, for which she had a charter of free warren⁵.

¹ Dugdale's Monast. Ang. vol. i. p. 61.

² Pat. 7 Edw. VI. pt. 11. June 30.

³ Pat. 1 Mar. pt. 13. March 1.

⁴ See note, p. 10.

⁵ Cart. & Lib. Rot. 5 Joh. m. 4.

The prior and convent of Merton had also an estate here, called the Spital Farm, which was granted by Hen. VIII. to William Forman⁶, and afterwards became the property of the Garths⁷.

The church.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, is built of brick, and consists of a nave and chancel, which are of the same height, and separated only by a raised step in the floor. At the west end is a low tower. The present structure was erected about the year 1636. The windows, which are of stone, and of Gothic architecture, appear to have belonged to the old church. The font nearly resembles that at Mitcham, but the workmanship is not so rich. In the east window are the ten commandments, painted on glass, with the figures of Moses and Aaron, and some mutilated pieces of Scripture History.

Monuments.

On the north wall of the chancel, are the monuments of Anne, wife of George Garth, Esq. and daughter of Sir John Carlton, Bart. who died in 1655; and of Richard Garth, Esq. who died in 1787. On the south wall are those of Peter Leheup, Esq. of Ashwell in Hertfordshire, who died in 1774; and of Elizabeth, wife of William Gardiner, Esq. and daughter of George Garth, Esq. who died in 1719. She was a considerable benefactress to the parish. Within the rails are tombs of Robert Garth, Esq. who died in 1613; George Garth, Esq. who died in 1639; George Garth, Esq. who died in 1676; and Richard Garth, Esq. who died in 1727. In the chancel are the tombs of Thomas Hicks, merchant, who died in 1634; Robert Greenwell, who died in 1637; William Booth, rector of this parish, who died in 1670; Edward Booth, who succeeded his father as rector, and died in 1682; and William Burrell, rector, who died in 1704. On the north wall of the church is the monument of Peter Leheup, Esq. who died in 1777; on the south wall, near one of the windows, that of John

⁶ Grants by Hen. VIII. Augmentation-office.

⁷ Cole's Escheats, Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No 411. p. 125.

Roland,

Roland, Gent. who died in 1702. In the aisle are the tombs of Zachary Highlord, Esq. who died in 1653, and George Style, Esq. who died in 1721.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Pèter Mauvillain, Esq. who died in 1739, Stephen Mauvillain, who died in 1740, and Peter Mauvillain, Esq. who died in 1755; Thomas Robson, rector, who died in 1778; and Sophia, wife of Thomas Conway, Esq. who died in 1785. Church-yard.

The rectory of Mordon, which was appropriated to Westminster Abbey, was granted, with the manor, after the suppression of that monastery⁸. It was taxed at 18 marks in 1291⁹. The vicarage was endowed, in 1338, with a house and garden, thirteen acres of arable land, and an acre of meadow¹⁰. In 1631, Richard Garth, Esq. disappropriated the church of Mordon, and converted the vicarage into a rectory, by endowing it with the great tithes, and 14 acres of glebe¹¹. Rectory.

The first rector was William Booth, instituted in 1634. The present incumbent is Thomas Piers, D. D.

The parish register commences in 1634.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Parish register.
1680—1689	—	5	—	4	Comparative state of population.
1780—1789	—	11	—	11	

The present number of houses is 65.

In 1665 there were only two burials.

Mr. Henry Smith left 1 l. per annum to this parish. Mrs. Elizabeth Gardiner left 300 l. for the purpose of founding a school, which was established, according to the tenor of her will, in the year 1721. Mrs. Elizabeth Garth gave the ground on which the school-house is built. Benefactions.

⁸ Terrier of Lands in Surrey.

f. 71. b.

⁹ See note, p. 10.

¹¹ Pat. 6 Car. I. pt. 3. July 3. & Regist.

¹⁰ Regist. Winton. Joh. de Stratford, pt. 2. Winton. Curle, f. 10. a.

M O R T L A K E.

Etymology.

THE name of this place has been generally supposed to be derived from mortuus lacus, or the dead lake. In Doomſday Book it is called Mortlage, which in the Saxon language ſignifies a compulſive law, a derivation which ſeems to throw little light upon its etymology.

Situation and boundaries.

Mortlake lies in the weſtern diviſion of Brixton hundred, and is ſituated on the banks of the Thames, nearly ſeven miles from Hyde-park-corner. The pariſh is bounded by Barnes and Putney on the eaſt; Richmond and Kingſton on the ſouth; by Kew on the weſt; and on the north by the river. In an ancient record of the manor of Wimbledon¹, mention is made of “ a huge ſtone placed oppoſite “ the town of Mortlake, to which as their boundaries they claim.”

Extent.

In a very ancient terrier² this pariſh is ſaid to contain 61 yard-lands, each conſiſting of 15 acres by the cuſtom of the manor, and making in the whole 915 acres. In this terrier I imagine only the copyhold lands were included. By a ſurvey taken A^o 1612³, it appears that the pariſh, including the commons and freehold lands, contained 2,000 acres. In 1632, when a ſum of money was raiſed for the king’s houſehold, about 1,400 acres were aſſeſſed, which nearly correſponds with the preſent calculation, including about 650 acres now incloſed in Richmond-park; where the boundaries of Mortlake pariſh extend almoſt to the great lodge.

Richmond-park.

Stone-lodge.

The Stone-lodge upon the hill, which is in this pariſh, was built after a deſign of Henry Earl of Pembroke, and was intended by

¹ Communicated by the ſteward of the manor.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

George I. as a place of refreshment after the fatigues of the chace. It was left in an unfinished state at his death, and remained so till the Princess Amelia became ranger of the park.

The disproportionate account of the extent of Mortlake parish in the survey of 1612, probably arose from allowing too great a share of the commons, which before the making of Richmond-park were very extensive, and perhaps had never been measured. At present the uninclosed waste ground does not exceed 100 acres; the remainder of the land is principally arable, including somewhat more than 250 acres of garden-ground. Great quantities of asparagus are raised here, there being not fewer than 60 acres planted with that vegetable. At the extremity of the parish towards Richmond, his Majesty has a farm of about 80 acres in his own occupation, which is in excellent cultivation. The barns and granaries were built, and the farm-yard made with all suitable conveniences, about five years since. The soil at Mortlake consists for the most part of sand and gravel; in the meadows near the water-side there is some deep clay. The parish is assessed the sum of 565 l. 10 s. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 2 s. 6 d. in the pound.

The manor being now included in that of Wimbledon, will be described more particularly in the account of that parish. In the Conqueror's Survey, and for some centuries after, it was called the Manor of Mortlake, the manerial residence being at that place. Wimbledon is not mentioned in Doomfday Book; in subsequent records it is described as a grange or farm belonging to Mortlake*. It will hereafter be shewn that as a parish it was the more ancient of the two.

During the whole time that this manor belonged to the see of Canterbury, the manor-house was at Mortlake, being occasionally the residence of the archbishops, most of whom have dated some of their public acts from that place. Archbishop Anselm celebrated the feast

* Regist. Lamb. Reynolds, f. 79. b.

of Whitsuntide there in the year 1099⁵. Archbishop Corboyle was confined to his house at Mortlake by sickness A. D. 1136⁶. Archbishop Peckham died there A. D. 1292⁷; and Archbishop Reynolds in 1327⁸. Archbishop Mepham having fallen under the displeasure of the Pope was excommunicated by him, and retiring to Mortlake spent many days there in solitude⁹. Nicholas Bubwith was consecrated in the chapel of the manor-house at Mortlake by Archbishop Arundel and the Bishops of Winchester and Worcester, A. D. 1406¹⁰. Archbishop Warham appears to have been the last prelate who resided there¹¹. His successor Archbishop Cranmer alienated the manor of Mortlake to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands. The house was probably pulled down soon afterwards, and the manorial residence removed to Wimbledon. The site of Mortlake-house was alienated by Sir Thomas Cecil to Robert Walter 36 Eliz.¹² Not a trace of it now remains except the foundation of a wall, which forms the boundary (towards the river) of a garden in the occupation of Mrs. Penley.

In Holinshed's Chronicle there is an account of a monstrous fish which came up the Thames and was taken opposite the king's manor-house at Mortlake A. D. 1240. The temporalities of the see of Canterbury were then in the king's hands, who kept it vacant three years after the death of St. Edmund¹³.

Leland, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII. speaking of Mortlake-house in his *Cygnea Cantio*¹⁴, says,

"Dehinc et mortuus est lacus, superba

"Villai effigies, domusque nota."

⁵ Eadmer, p. 33.

⁶ Decem scriptores, col. 1664.

⁷ Godwin de Præsulibus.

⁸ Anglia Sacra, vol. i. p. 117 & 368.

⁹ Ibid. p. 370.

¹⁰ Regist. Lamb. Arundel, pt. i. f. 33. b.

¹¹ One act only of Archbishop Warham's is

dated from Mortlake; Regist. Lamb. Warham, f. 334. a.

¹² Pat. 36 Eliz. pt. iv. June 6.

¹³ Holinshed's Chronicle.

¹⁴ Printed in the 9th vol. of his Itinerary, published by Hearne.

In the commentary upon this passage, it is called "Villa eximie
"splendida."

The manor of East-sheen and West-hall was enfranchised in the reign of Henry VII.¹⁵, at which time it was the property of the Welbecks; it had been previously the estate of the Dyneleys¹⁶. In 1577 the manor was alienated to William Bracebridge; in 1596, to Thomas Whitfield¹⁷, and in 1618 to John Juxon, from whom it descended through the Kay family to Edward Taylor, Esq. whose widow Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor and her daughters are now joint proprietors.

Manor of
East-sheen
and West-
hall.

Mortlake church was first built about the year 1348, as appears from a record in the Tower, being a licence to the Archbishop of Canterbury to give a piece of ground in Berecroft nine perches square to Adomar, parson of Wimbledon, and his successors, to find a chaplain who should perform divine service in a chapel about to be erected on that spot for the ease of the bodies and the health of the souls of the inhabitants of Mortlake and East-sheen, who were far distant from the parish church of Wimbledon". I have been thus explicit in stating the substance of the record, to prove that the church at Mortlake mentioned in Doomſday Book must have been that of Wimbledon, then within the manor of Mortlake. The only part now remaining which seems to be of the original structure is the outward door of the belfry. A stone with the following inscription, "Johes Joce cujus aie p̄cietur dē," is fixed in the wall at the west end, and probably belonged to the old church, to the building of which John Joce might have been a contributor. In 1543 the church was rebuilt; the date is upon the tower, and the east wall of the chancel; over it is "Vivat R. H. 8." The walls are built of flint and stone checkered. A few of the windows with the

The church.

¹⁵ Court Rolls of the manor of Wimbledon, manor were obligingly communicated by Mrs.

¹⁶ Cl. 19 R. II. m. 11. & Cl. 21 Hen. VI. Taylor.

m. 19. 21. & 23.

¹⁷ Pat. 22 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 42.

¹⁸ The following particulars relating to this

flat

flat arches which were in use in the reign of Henry VIII. are still remaining. The tower, which is at the west end, is square and embattled. In 1725 the south aisle was rebuilt, considerably enlarged, and a gallery erected by the voluntary subscription of the inhabitants. The font, which is ornamented with rich Gothic tracery, was given by Archbishop Bouchier, (temp. Hen. VI.) as appears by his arms ¹⁹ upon it.

On the north side of the church is a brick building of two stories, the lower room of which is now used as a vestry. On the north wall of this room is a tablet to the memory of Elizabeth wife of John Upton, Esq. who died in 1771. Near the door is the tomb of the Reverend William Arnold, who died in 1736.

Tombs in
the church.

In the chancel are the monuments of Nicholas Godschall, Esq. who died in 1750; William Hawkins, Esq. who died in 1677; Jonathan Clark, Gent. who died in 1670; the Reverend Richard Biffield, who died in 1664; and the honourable Francis Coventry, son of Thomas Lord Coventry, who died in 1699. On flat stones are inscriptions to the memory of Nathaniel son of the Reverend Daniel Bull, vicar of Stoke Newington, who died in 1741; Elizabeth Starkie, spinster, who died in 1780; Lady Barclay, who died in 1791; and Frances Maria Coderc, wife of William Browne, Esq. of East-sheen, who died in the same year.

In the north aisle is the monument of Harry Spencer, Esq. who died in 1769; and on the floor a brass plate to the memory of Henry Myles, servant to Prince Henry and Prince Charles, who died in 1618.

Over the west gallery is the monument of Robert Devenish, Esq. Norroy King at Arms, who died in 1704. Under the same gallery are the tombs of William Simonds, Gent. who died in 1623; Henry Willis, Gent. of the Middle Temple, who died in 1712; and Arthur Mayor, Esq. who died in 1783.

¹⁹ A cross engrailed between four water-bougets.

Aubrey mentions the tombs of Anthony Holt, Esq. clerk comptroller to Queen Elizabeth, and of John Jones, M. D. who died in 1692. They are now either destroyed or covered with pews. The former had a brass plate with the figure of a man habited in a gown.

In 1383 Archbishop Courtney gave the inhabitants of Mortlake a Church-yard. piece of ground adjoining to the chapel there for the burial of the dead²⁰. The church-yard was enlarged in the year 1725, towards which Alderman Barber contributed 50 l.

In the church-yard are the tombs of the celebrated John Partridge Tombs. and Alderman Barber, with inscriptions, which will be given hereafter; an obelisk to the memory of Edward Athawes²¹, an eminent merchant, who died in 1767, and the tombs of the following persons:—Maria Catherina, relict of William Marquis of Blandford, and of Sir William Wyndham, Bart. who died in 1779; Robert, son of Sir Thomas Liddel, Bart. who died in 1718; Ann daughter of Isaac Lyte, Esq. who died in 1719; Henry Crofts, chaplain to Henry Viscount Palmerston, who died in 1721; Richard Castleman, Esq. who died in 1746; Robert Jeffes, Esq. who died in 1752; Aaron Lambe, Esq. who died in 1777; Joseph Symonds, Esq. who died in 1779; Elizabeth, wife of John Davies, surgeon, who died in 1781; Richard Garbrand, Esq. (no date); Eleanora Hay, spinster, who died in 1783; Mr. William Sanders, who died in 1784; Zachary Taylor, Esq. who died in 1786; Edward Taylor, Esq. who died in 1787, and Edward Taylor, junior, who died in 1788; Mary, third wife of Richard Myddleton, Esq. of Chirk-castle, who died in 1788; and Mary, daughter of John Ewer, Esq. who died in 1790.

The church of Mortlake is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The benefice is a perpetual curacy with a Curacy.

²⁰ Regist. Lamb. Courtney, f. 51. b.

²¹ There is a mezzotinto engraving of Mr. Athawes by Smith, from a painting by Pine.

reserved salary of 40 l. per annum, paid out of the great tithes by the lessee under the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The nomination of the curate is vested in the Dean and Chapter. The commissioners who were appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1658, endowed the curacy with the great tithes and made it a rectory²²: this arrangement ceased at the Restoration.

Mr. Parkes, curate of Mortlake, was one of the ministers appointed by Cromwell to assist the committee for displacing ignorant and insufficient ministers and schoolmasters²³.

The present curate is the Reverend Thomas Cornthwaite.

Parish register.

The parish register begins in the year 1599. About the latter end of the last century the baptisms of Dissenters children are entered upon a separate leaf, pursuant to an act of parliament which passed in 1695.

Comparative state of popu- lation.	Average of Births.			Average of Burials.		
		—		—		
	1680—1689	—	31	—	—	40
	1730—1739	—	40	—	—	58
	1780—1789	—	45	—	—	52
	1780—1784	—	37	—	—	52
	1784—1789	—	51	—	—	51
	1790—	—	47	—	—	56
	1791—	—	45	—	—	58

The early part of the register is too imperfect to form a satisfactory average. The population during the last century is evidently increasing, though not so rapidly as in some other parishes. The present number of houses is 301²⁴, of which 25 are lately built, or now building. The inhabitants being accurately numbered in the present month (June 1792) by the resident minister, the Rev. Samuel Peach, were found to amount to 1766, of whom 339 were lodgers.

²² Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Interregnum.
Library.

²³ Scobell's Acts of Parliament during the house.
²⁴ Including the alms-houses and the work-

In 1603 and 1625 the plague does not appear to have been fatal; but in 1665 its ravages were very great. In that year there are entries of 197 burials, which are about 170 more than the average of that period. In the months of September and October only there were 122 burials, sometimes seven in one day. Plague years.

The following extracts from the register relate to remarkable persons: Extracts from the register.

"Everard Digby, son of Sir Kilham Digby, Knt. was buried Jan. 16, 1629." The circumstance of an infant son of the celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby being buried at Mortlake might lead to a presumption that Sir Kenelm was then a resident at that place, but of this I have no other proof. Sir Kenelm Digby.

"Richard Bifield, minister, was buried the 30th of Decr 1664." He was rector of Long-Ditton, had been one of the assembly of divines, and published several sermons and religious tracts". Richard Bifield.

"Sir John Temple, Knight, was buried March 16, 1704." He was son of Sir John Temple, who wrote the History of the Wars in Ireland, and was master of the rolls in that kingdom, which office he himself held, having been successively solicitor and attorney-general, and being esteemed one of the best lawyers in Ireland²⁵. He purchased a house at East-Sheen of Sir James Rushout Cullen, which is now the property of his great grandson, Henry Viscount Palmerston. This house was built in the year 1611; the garden-front was added by the late Lord Palmerston. The rooms are spacious and lofty. The drawing-room is hung with tapestry representing the four seasons. In the dining parlour are the portraits of Sir John Temple the younger; his brother, Sir William Temple, the celebrated statesman; and others of the family. Sir John Temple.

"John Partridge was buried June 30, 1715." This was the famous astrologer so frequently mentioned in the Tatler²⁷. He was a John Partridge.

²⁵ A. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 340.

²⁷ N^o 1, 5, &c.

²⁶ Collins's Sidney Papers, vol. ii. p. 578.

native of East-Sheen. I find a John Partridge, who probably was his father, joined with Major Thomas Juxon as collector of the assessments in 1653²⁹. Young Partridge is said to have been bound apprentice to a shoemaker after having been a short time at school, where he only learned to read and write³⁰. Being fond of books, notwithstanding the disadvantage of his situation, he taught himself Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He next applied to the study of physic, but carried on the trade of shoemaking at the same time in Covent-garden³¹. He procured the degree of doctor of physic at Leyden, and was appointed sworn physician to Charles II.³² It appears by his epitaph that he also held this office under King William and Queen Mary. He published an almanac which went by his name, and various astrological treatises; and dying June 24, 1715, was buried in the church-yard at Mortlake; where is the following inscription to his memory on a flat stone:

“Johannes Partridge astrologus et medicinæ doctor, natus est
“apud East-Sheen in comitatu Surrey 8^o die Januarii anno 1644,
“et mortuus est Londini 24^o die Junii anno 1715. Medicinam
“fecit duobus Regibus unique Reginae; Carolo scilicet Secundo,
“Willielmo Tertio, Reginaeque Mariæ. Creatus medicinæ doctor
“Lugduni Batavorum.”

John Barber.

“John Barber, Esq. Alderman of London, was buried Jan. 9,
“1741.” The alderman, who was son of a barber in the city of London³³, was bred a printer, in which business, by a successful train of circumstances which brought him acquainted with Lord Bolingbroke, Swift, Pope, and others of the most eminent writers of the age, he acquired considerable opulence³⁴. A remarkable story is told of his dexterity in his profession:—Being threatened with a prosecution by the House of Lords for an offensive paragraph in a pam-

²⁹ Parish Accounts.

³⁰ Granger's Biographical History of England, vol. ii. p. 380. 4to.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Granger's Biographical History of England, vol. ii. p. 380. quarto.

³³ Life of Alderman Barber, 8vo. 1741. Appendix.

³⁴ Ibid. p. 2, 3.

phlet which he had printed, and being warned of his danger by Lord Bolingbroke a few hours before the state messengers came to seize the books, he called in all the copies from the publishers, cancelled the leaf which contained the obnoxious passage throughout the whole impression with wonderful expedition, and returned them to the bookseller with a new paragraph supplied by Lord Bolingbroke, so that when the pamphlet was produced before the House, and the passage referred to, it was found perfectly unexceptionable³⁵. Mr. Barber acquired great wealth by the South-Sea scheme, which he had prudence enough to secure in time, and purchased an estate at East-Sheen with a part of his gain³⁶. In principles he was a Jacobite, and on his travels in Italy, whither he went for the recovery of his health, was introduced to the Pretender, which exposed him to some danger on his return to England; for immediately on his arrival he was taken into custody by a king's messenger, but was released without punishment³⁷. After his success in the South-Sea adventure he was chosen Alderman of Castle Baynard ward, and in the year 1733 was Lord Mayor of London. During his mayoralty it happened that the scheme of a general excise was brought forward, by his active opposition to which he acquired for a time a considerable degree of popularity, though he is accused of procuring clandestinely from Mr. Bosworth the city chamberlain, the documents which enabled him to make so conspicuous a figure upon that occasion³⁸. Among the alderman's public actions it should be mentioned, that he put up a monument to Butler in Westminster-abbey, upon which occasion Pope is said to have written the following severe lines, which he proposed should be placed on the vacant scroll under Shakespear's bust³⁹:

"Thus Britain loved me, and preserved my fame

"Pure from a Barber's or a Benson's name."

³⁵ Life of Alderman Barber, p. 6.

³⁶ Now the property of Philip Francis, Esq.
M. P.

³⁷ Life of Alderman Barber, p. 25.

³⁸ Ibid. p. 30—35.

³⁹ Ibid. p. 48.

Alderman

Alderman Barber by his will, dated Dec. 28, 1740, desired that his body might be buried at Mortlake, as near as possible to the ground which he had given to enlarge the church-yard; he bequeathed 300l. to Lord Bolingbroke, 200l. to Dr. Swift, and 100l. to Mr. Pope. He died a few days afterwards, and was buried pursuant to his request⁴⁰.

On his tomb is the following inscription:

“ Under this stone are laid the remains of John Barber, Esq.
 “ Alderman of London, a constant benefactor to the poor, true to
 “ his principles in church and state. He preserved his integrity
 “ and discharged the duty of an upright magistrate in the most cor-
 “ rupt times. Zealous for the rights of his fellow-citizens, he op-
 “ posed all attempts against them; and being Lord Mayor in the
 “ year 1733, was greatly instrumental in defeating a scheme of a
 “ general excise, which (had it succeeded) would have put an end
 “ to the liberties of his country. He departed this life January 2,
 “ 1740-41; aged 65.”

Sir John
Barnard.

“ Sir John Barnard, Knt. buried Sept. 4th, 1764.” This worthy man, who is mentioned by Pope in the same line with the Man of Rofs⁴¹, was born at Reading, bred a Quaker, and educated at a school for children of that persuasion in Wandsworth⁴². At 19 years of age he was baptized by Bishop Compton at Fulham. He first distinguished himself as an active citizen by his endeavours to procure redress against a bill which affected the wine trade. His success upon this occasion induced the city of London to elect him one of its representatives in parliament, in which situation he continued till his death. How well he conducted himself in that character, and how faithfully he promoted the interest of his fellow-citizens, will be remembered as long as his statue shall adorn the Royal-Exchange.

⁴⁰ Introduction to Barber's Life, p. 31.

⁴¹ Epilogue to the Satires.

⁴² Biograph. Brit. edit. 1789.

The worthy alderman experienced nevertheless in his life-time the uncertainty of popular applause ; there was a time when he was insulted and reviled whenever he appeared in public ; but he lived to see the tide of popularity turn again in his favour⁴³. Sir John Barnard was at the head of the merchants who stood forwards for the support of public credit in 1745. It is mentioned as an instance of his modesty that he could never be induced to enter the Royal Exchange after his statue was placed there⁴⁴. He died at Clapham in 1764, and was buried in the chancel of Mortlake church. Sir John Barnard published a pamphlet on the proposal for reducing the interest on the national debt.

The two following instances of longevity occur in the register :

Instances of longevity.

" Margaret Bourne widow, being as it was thought above one hundred years old at her death, was buried April 21, 1673."

" William Bakerage, aged 103, buried Oct. 20, 1741."

The parish accounts, which are kept in the room over the vestry, begin in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The following entries in the year 1646 are very characteristic of the times :

Extracts from the parish accounts.

	£.	s.	d.
" Paid for a covenant, and a frame to set it in -	0	3	0
" Paid two men for taking down the faunt -	0	14	0
" Layd out when they carryed the common prayer books to Margaret's-hill in Southwark, and			
" then to Kingston - - -	0	14	0
" Paid to a poor man that had been plundered -	0	0	4
" — to a poor minister - - -	0	1	0
" Paid for blotting out the cherubims in the church	0	2	6
" — for a frame, and a whip that hangs in the			
" church for drunkards - - -	0	1	0

By the assessments made during the protectorate it appears that Lord Pack, Lord Tichbourn, and Sir John Ireton, some of Crom-

Lord Pack, Lord Tichbourn, and Sir John Ireton.

⁴³ Biograph. Brit. edit. 1789.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

well's city friends, had houses at that time at Mortlake. Pack, who was commissioner of the customs and treasurer at war, brought in the bill to petition Cromwell to be king, and was by him promoted to the other house as it was called ⁴⁵. Tichbourn, who resided some years before at Mitcham, was also commissioner of the customs, and an alderman of London. He was one of King Charles's judges, and was made a peer by Cromwell ⁴⁶. Sir John Ireton was an alderman of London. In the assessment of 1660 the two latter are styled Alderman Tichbourn and Alderman Ireton. The former was tried among the regicides and convicted.

Tradition of
Cromwell at
Mortlake.

An ancient house at Mortlake, now on lease to the Miss Aynscombs, is said to have been the residence of Cromwell. It is not very likely that he was an inhabitant there, but highly probable that he might have been a visitor, as so many of his friends lived in the neighbourhood, one of whom perhaps occupied this house. It may be observed here, that there is scarce a village near London in which there is not one house at least appropriated by tradition to Cromwell, though there is no person to whom they might be appropriated with less probability. During the whole of the civil wars Cromwell was with the army; when he was protector, he divided his time between Whitehall and Hampton-Court.

Edward Col-
ston.

Miss Aynscomb's house was, during the present century, the residence of a more amiable though a less celebrated man, the benevolent Edward Colston, the great benefactor to the city of Bristol and various other places, who in his life-time expended more than 70,000*l.* upon charitable institutions. He died there A. D. 1721 ⁴⁷.

Dr. Dee.

Among eminent persons who have resided at Mortlake, the celebrated Dr. Dee must by no means be forgotten. His character has been so variously represented, and his history is not only so extremely curious but so much connected with this place, that I trust

⁴⁵ Mysteries of the good old Cause, p. 44.

⁴⁶ Biographia Britannica.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

I shall be excused if I enter more into its detail than is consistent with the general plan of this work.

Dr. Dee was the son of Rowland Dee, Gentleman Sewer to Henry VIII. and grandson of Bedo Dee, Standard-Bearer to Lord de Ferrars at the battle of Tournay; if any credit is to be given to his pedigree in the British Museum⁴⁸, drawn up by himself, he was descended in a direct line from Tudor the Great. His father was imprisoned in the Tower in the year 1553. His mother Johanna Dee, lived at Mortlake as early as the year 1568. The greater part of the following account, except where other authorities are quoted, is taken from the MS. narrative of his life⁴⁹, which he read to the commissioners at his house at Mortlake.

John Dee was born in London A. D. 1527. At the age of 15 he went to the university of Cambridge, where he applied himself to his studies with such diligence that he allowed only four hours for sleep and two for his meals and recreation. In 1547 he went abroad to converse with learned men, particularly mathematicians; and on his return the ensuing year was elected fellow of Trinity College, and made under-reader of the Greek language. He went to the Continent again soon afterwards; and being then only 23 years of age, read public lectures at Paris upon the Elements of Euclid to crowded audiences, and was visited by persons of the highest rank, who were anxious to become his pupils. In 1553 Edward VI. took him under his patronage, allowed him a pension, and gave him the rectories of Upton-upon-Severn in Worcestershire, and Long Lednam in Lincolnshire. About this time he was offered a handsome salary for reading lectures upon natural philosophy at Oxford. In Queen Mary's reign he was out of favour; and being suf-

⁴⁸ Cotton Cart. Antiq. xiv. 1. In this drawing of him in a fur gown, pedigree he calls himself Johannes Dee, Philosophus, and makes himself cousin to the Queen; at the bottom is a small whole length

⁴⁹ One copy of this narrative is among Dr. Dee's MSS. in the British Museum, and another in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

pected of treasonable designs, was committed to the custody of Bishop Bonner, but escaped better than his fellow-prisoner Green, who suffered at the stake. Queen Elizabeth, upon her accession to the throne, immediately took Dee under her patronage, and among other marks of her favour appointed him, though a layman, to the deanery of Gloucester; of which however he never got possession. In 1575 the Queen, with several of the nobility, came to his house at Mortlake, with an intention of seeing his library, but hearing that his wife was lately dead, they did not enter the house. Dee attended her Majesty at the door, and explained to her the properties of a glass which had occasioned much conversation, and given rise to a report that he was a magician. In 1578 he married Jane, daughter of Bartholomew Fromond, Esq. of East-Cheam. In 1581 he first began his incantations in concert with one Edward Kelly. Albert Laski, a Polish nobleman of high rank, (and I have no doubt of large fortune, or he would not have answered their purpose,) was admitted into a kind of partnership with them. They pretended to carry on their conversations with spirits by means of a show-stone, which Dee affirmed was given him by an angel. Kelly was the seer, who, when they had finished their invocations, was to report what spirits he saw and what they said; whilst Dee, who sat at a table, noted all in a book. A folio volume of these notes was published by Casaubon, and many more remain in MS. in the British Museum. They contain the most unintelligible jargon. The consecrated cakes of wax used in these ceremonies, marked with hieroglyphics and mathematical figures, are also in the Museum. The show-stone, which is a round piece of volcanic glass finely polished, is in the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry-Hill. This farce was carried on for some time, till at length the whole party having involved themselves in debt, they were obliged suddenly to quit England. They left Mortlake Sept. 21, 1583; the mob, who had
always

always been prejudiced against him as a magician, immediately upon his departure broke into his house, and destroyed a great part of his furniture and books. Meanwhile Dee and his friends hastened to Poland, where they flattered themselves that they should meet with great encouragement through the interest of Laski; but were grievously disappointed in their expectations, and reduced to great distress. They then bent their course to Germany, but the Emperor banished them his dominions. At length in the year 1589 the Queen ordered him to return, being then in Bohemia⁵⁰. On his arrival in England he waited upon her Majesty at Richmond, and was very graciously received. She assured him that he might rely upon her protection in the prosecution of his studies. Having been in England three years without reaping any advantage from the promise which had been made him, he was induced to present a petition to the Queen, praying that she would appoint commissioners to inquire into the losses and injuries which he had sustained, the services he had done her Majesty, and the various disappointments which he had encountered. In consequence of this application Sir Thomas Gorge, Knt. and Mr. Secretary Wolley were actually appointed commissioners to hear his grievances, and sat as such at his house at Mortlake, Nov. 22, 1592, to whom, sitting in his library, he related his case at large. In the meantime two tables were placed near him;

⁵⁰ The following prayer (taken from Dee's MSS. in the British Museum), which is in itself a curiosity, will give some idea of the distress to which they were reduced whilst in Bohemia. It is dated at Prague 1585:

" We desire, God, of his greate and infinite mercies, to grant us the helpe of his heavenly mynisters, that we may by them be directed how or by whom to be ayded and released in this necessitie for meat and drinke for us and for our family, wherewith we stand at this instant much oppressed; and the rather because it might be hurtful to us, and the credit of the actions wherein we are

" linked and vowed unto his heavenly Majesty (by the mynistry and comfort of his holy aungels) to lay such thinges as are the ornament of our howse and the coveringe of our bodies in pawne, either unto such as are rebels agaynst his Divine Majesty, the Jewes, or the people of this cytteye, which are malicious and full of wicked flander.— I Jane Dee, humbly request this thing of God, acknowledging myselfe his fervant and hand-mayden, to whom I commit my body and soule. Edward Kelly wrote this for Jane Dee." N^o 5007 Ayscough's Cat.

on one of them were the proper vouchers for the facts he asserted, to which he constantly referred; on the other, all the printed books and MSS. which he had written. Among the services which he had rendered to the Queen he reckons some consultations with her Majesty's physicians at home, and a journey of 1,500 miles, which he undertook in the winter season, to hold a conference with the most learned philosophers on the Continent upon the means of restoring and preserving her health. In enumerating his losses he estimates the damage sustained in his library⁵¹ at 390 l. His whole collection, which consisted of 4000 books, of which a great part were MSS. he valued at 2000 l. Among the latter he mentions a large collection of deeds and charters relating principally to estates in Ireland which he got out of a ruined church. He says, they had been examined by heralds, clerks of the office of records in the Tower, and other antiquaries, who had spent whole days at his house in looking them over; and had taken away to their liking. His chemical apparatus, which cost him 200 l. was entirely destroyed by the mob, when he left Mortlake in 1583; at the same time they beat in pieces a fine quadrant of Chancellor's which cost him 20 l. and took away a magnet for which he gave 33 l. Among the many promises of preferment which had been made him to so little effect, he particularly specifies Dr. Aubrey's benefices in the diocese of St. David's, and the mastership of St. Cross. He concludes with desiring speedy relief, and gives his reasons for preferring the mastership of St. Cross to any other appointment, it being a retired situation well adapted for his studies, with a good house annexed; whereas his present situation at Mortlake was too public, and his house too small to entertain the foreign literati who resorted to him. Upon the report of the commissioners, "the Queen willed the Lady How-

⁵¹ A catalogue of Dr. Dee's library, under the name of *Bibliotheca Mortlakienfis*, is to be found in the British Museum, in the Harleian Catalogue. There is another copy in the Bodleian Library.

“ard to write some words of comfort to his wife, and send some “friendly tokens besides;” she commanded Sir Thomas Gorge to take him 100 marks, and said, “that St. Cross he should “have,” and that the incumbent Dr. Bennet might be removed to some bishopric; and assigned him a pension of 200 l. per annum out of the bishopric of Oxford till it should become vacant. All these promises, like the former, came to nothing; the mastership of St. Cross he never got. The next year indeed he was presented to the chancellorship of St. Paul’s, but this was by no means adequate to his expectations; and he continued to memorialise her majesty till at length he procured the wardenship of Manchester in 1595³². Here he continued seven years, leading a very unquiet life, and continually engaged in disputes with the fellows. He returned to Mortlake in 1604. King James at first patronized, but was afterwards prejudiced against him and his studies; upon which Dee presented a petition to his Majesty, and another in verse to the House of Commons, praying that he might be brought to trial, having been accused of calling up evil spirits³³. Dr. Dee died at Mortlake in the year 1608, having been so poor in the latter part of his life as to be obliged to sell his library piece-meal for subsistence³⁴. He was buried in the chancel of Mortlake church, where Aubrey says, an old marble stone was shown as belonging to his tomb³⁵.

The house where Dr. Dee lived is now the property of Richard Dee’s house. Godman Temple, Esq. as appears by a survey of Mortlake³⁶, taken A. D. 1617, where it is called an ancient house. It was most probably built in the reign of Henry VII. An old room ornamented with red and white roses existed a few years ago.

³² Biographia Britannica.

³³ Lives of Eminent Cambridge Men, Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 7177.

³⁴ Lilly’s History of his Life and Times, p. 148.

³⁵ Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 82.

³⁶ In this survey Mr. Temple’s house is described as belonging to the heirs of Bartholomew Brickwood; in the parish accounts about the same date, the house, which is assessed as Bartholomew Brickwood’s, is said lately to have belonged to Mr. Dee.

It

It is the opinion of some writers, that Dee was employed by Queen Elizabeth as a Spy⁵⁷, and some have gone so far as to suppose that all the notes of his pretended conversations with spirits were, in fact, political intelligence, couched in cyphers. As they contained a kind of jargon meaning nothing in itself, they might undoubtedly be used occasionally for such purposes. Dee himself avers in his narrative, that he was taken into the Queen's service on her accession to the throne, when she promised, that where her brother had given him a crown, she would give him a noble. The instances of her Majesty's attention to him were striking and numerous, and certainly prove either that she was indebted to him for real, or that he duped her by magnifying the importance of imaginary services. When he was sick, the Queen ordered her own physicians to attend him, "sent him divers rarities to eat, and the honourable " Lady Sidney to attend on him, and comfort him with divers " speeches from her Majesty pithy and gracious!" The Queen frequently visited him at his house at Mortlake; one day she came on horseback, and "exhorted him to take his mother's death " patiently." Another time, as he describes it himself, "she came " from Richmond in her coach, the higher way of Mortlake field, " and when she came right against the church, she turned down " (says he) towards my house, and when she was against my gar- " den in the field, her Majesty staid there a good while, and then " came into the field at the great gate of the field, where her Ma- " jesty espied me at my door making reverent and dutiful obey- " sances to her; and with her hand her Majesty beckoned me to " come unto her, and I came to her coach-side; her Majesty then " very speedily pulled off her glove, and gave me her hand to kiss; " and to be short, her Majesty willed me to resort oftener to her

Queen Eliza-
beth's visits
to Dr. Dee.

⁵⁷ Lilly, who lived soon after Dee, avers p. 146.
positively that he was Queen Elizabeth's In-
telligencer. History of his Life and Times, Mus.

⁵⁸ Narrative of his Life, as above, Brit.

" court,

"court, and by some of her privy chamber, to give her to weete
"when I am there".

Dee was undoubtedly a man of very great research and singular learning, as is evident by his various writings both printed and MSS. in almost every science. He wrote upon the reformation of the Gregorian calendar; on the mode of propagating the Gospel on the other side of the Atlantic; on geography; natural philosophy, particularly optics; mathematics; metaphysics; astronomy; astrology; and the occult sciences. He wrote an account also of his voyage to St. Helena, and a treatise on the Queen's right to certain foreign countries; and projected a scheme for the preservation of ancient MSS. by establishing a general repository, a plan which is in a great measure realised by that noble national collection at the British Museum. Whether with all his learning he was himself the dupe of an enthusiastic imagination, or whether he availed himself of his knowledge to dupe others in an age when all ranks were given to credulity, may perhaps admit of a question. I own I am rather inclined to the latter opinion. As a proof of the superstition and credulity of the age, it will not be amiss to mention that Dee was employed to determine according to the opinion of the ancient astrologers, what day would be most fortunate for Queen Elizabeth's coronation⁵⁹. Some time afterwards he was sent for by the lords of the council to counteract the ill effects which it was apprehended would befall the Queen from a waxen image of her Majesty stuck full of pins, which was picked up in Lincoln's-inn-fields⁶⁰. This we are told he performed "in a godly and artificial manner," in the presence of the Earl of Leicester, and Mr. Secretary Wilfon. Dr. Dee was much connected with the Earl, and has been accused of being an instrument in his nefarious designs⁶¹. He was much

Character of
Dee.

⁵⁹ MS. of Dr. Dee's in the Bodleian Library, among Smith's MSS.

⁶⁰ MS. Narrative of his Life.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² England's Worthies, p. 229.

patronized

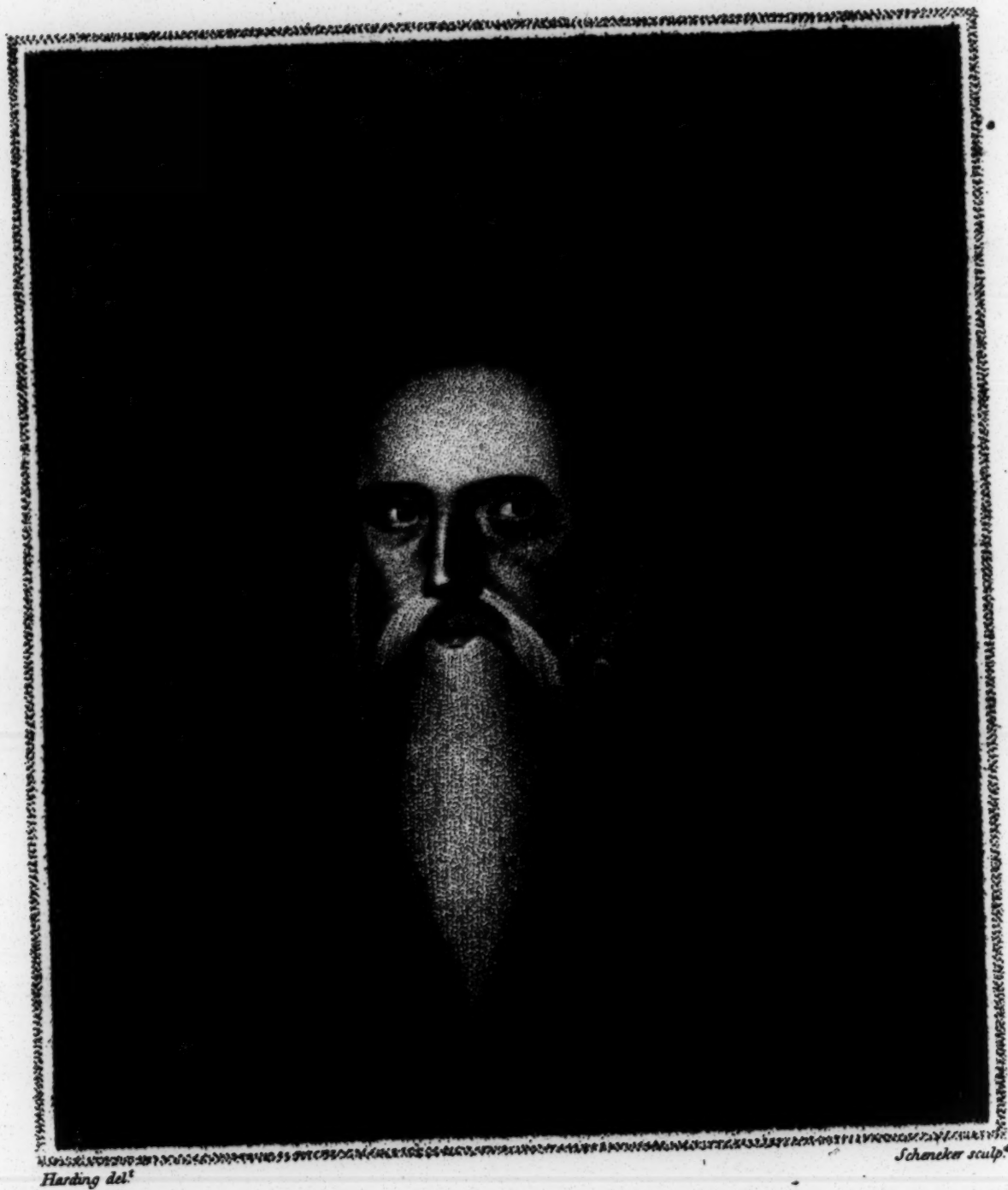
patronized and encouraged by Henry Earl of Northumberland⁶³, the Earl of Oxford, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Henry Sidney, and other great men belonging to the court. So great was his reputation abroad, that he was offered great salaries by various foreign princes if he would settle in their courts. The Emperor of Russia in particular sent him a rich present, with an offer of conveying him and all his family to Peterburgh, and promising to settle an annuity of 2000 l. per annum upon him, and to grant him the rank of a privy counsellor. These offers, it must be observed, were made before his last unsuccessful journey to the Continent.

Notwithstanding the Queen's patronage, and the various and rich presents which he was constantly in the habit of receiving, his unbounded extravagance kept him always poor. His journey from Bohemia in 1589, which cost him⁶⁴ near 800 l., will afford some idea of his ostentation. He was attended by a guard of horse, and travelled with three coaches besides baggage-waggons. The coaches, with harness for 12 horses, he bought new upon the occasion. When he arrived in England, he appears not to have been worth a penny, and to have subsisted for the next three years upon the precarious bounty of his friends. During this period he received 500 l. in money, besides vessels of wine, whole sheep, pigs, wheat, sugar, and other commodities; he sold his wife's jewels, his own rarities, and whatever could be spared out of his house; at the end of the three years he was 333 l. in debt. With these expenditures, which according to the present value of money we must estimate at more than 1000 l. per annum, he tells us, that "with great parsimony" used, he preserved himself and his family from hunger, starving, "and nakedness⁶⁵." Dr. Dee carried on his conversation with spirits till the year before his death, at which time he seems to have applied his pretended art to the discovery of hidden treasure and stolen

⁶³ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. col. 492.
1st edit.

⁶⁴ MS. Narrative of his Life, as above.

⁶⁵ Ibid.



D^R. JOHN DEE.

Published as the Act directs, August 1st 1792, by T. Cadell, Strand.

goods⁶⁶; probably of procuring some present subsistence from those who were silly enough to employ him. A portrait of Dr. Dee, taken at the age of 67, as appears by an inscription upon the canvas, is in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where many of his MSS. are deposited. The annexed plate is copied from the picture just mentioned. Dr. Dee bore for his arms, Gules, a lion rampant Or, within a border indented of the second. The following crest was granted him in 1576. A lion sejant gardant, Or, holding in his dexter gamb a cross formée fitchée Azure; on the cross, a label with this motto, "Hic labor;" and his sinister gamb on a pyramid Argent, on it a label with this motto, "Hoc opus." Francis Dee, Bishop of Peterborough, was cousin of Dr. Dee, being descended from his grandfather Bedo, called in the Visitation of the County of Salop, the great Bedo Dee.

Arthur Dee was born at Mortlake in 1579, on the same day that his grand-father Bartholomew Fromound died, which his father considered as an ill omen. Anthony Wood, with his usual credulity, says, that when a child he frequently played at quoits with gold plates which his father made at Prague by transmutation. At eight years of age he was employed by his father as his *stryer*. He was educated at the university of Oxford, and being bred up to physic, practised in London; where he was prosecuted by the College of Physicians for putting a board over his door with a list of medicines. King James recommended him to the Emperor of Russia, who made him his physician. He resided in that country fourteen years; and on his return was appointed physician to Charles I. Dr. Arthur Dee published a treatise on the hermetical science, and left behind him some MSS. He died at Norwich in 1651⁶⁷.

Arthur Dee.

⁶⁶ Dee's Conversations with Spirits, published by Casaubon. The last conference is dated Mortlake, 1607.

⁶⁷ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 140—142.

Anstis.

Anstis, the Garter King at Arms, author of the Register of the Garter, and some pamphlets on the Office of Earl Marshal, resided at Mortlake, and died at his house there March 4, 1744⁶⁸.

Tapestry manufactory.

A manufactory of fine tapestry (being its first introduction into England) was established here in the year 1619 by Sir Francis Crane, who bought some premises of Mr. Juxon for that purpose⁶⁹. The King patronized the undertaking, and gave 2,000 l. towards it as an encouragement⁷⁰. Francis Cleyne, an ingenious artist, coming to England soon afterwards under the patronage of Sir Robert Anstruther, was employed as a designer, and raised the credit of the manufactures to a very high degree⁷¹. The King granted him a pension of 100 l. per annum⁷², and made him a free denizen⁷³. In the first year of King Charles, Sir Francis Crane, to whom his Majesty owed 6000 l. procured a pension of 1,000 l. per annum⁷⁴. After his death, his brother Sir Richard sold the premises to the King. During the civil war they were seized as the property of the crown. In the Survey⁷⁵ taken by order of parliament the Tapestry-house is described as containing one room 82 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, with 12 looms; another about half as long with 6 looms; and a great room called the limning-room. This manufactory occupied the site of Queen's-head Court. The old house, on the opposite side of the road, was built by Charles I. for the residence of Francis Cleyne⁷⁶. Gibson, the dwarf, who had been page to a lady at Mortlake, was a scholar of Cleyne⁷⁷. During the protectorate the Tapestry-house remained in the occupation of John

Gibson the painter.

⁶⁸ Vertue's MSS. at the Earl of Orford's, Strawberry Hill.

⁶⁹ Parliamentary Survey, Augmentation-office.

⁷⁰ Fuller's Worthies.

⁷¹ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 127, 128.

⁷² Rymer's Foedera, vol. xviii. p. 112.

⁷³ Ibid. p. 96.

⁷⁴ Lloyd's Worthies.

⁷⁵ Augmentation-office.

⁷⁶ Survey as above.

⁷⁷ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 64.— There are prints both of Gibson and Cleyne in the Anecdotes.

Holliburie,

Holiburie, who in the Survey is mentioned as the master workman. After the Restoration, Charles II. intended to revive the manufacture, and sent to Verrio to sketch the designs, but his intention was never carried into execution⁷⁸. In the Survey above-mentioned the Tapestry-house is valued at 50l. per annum; the painter's house at 9l.

About fifty years ago a manufactory of delf and earthen-ware was established here by Mr. William Sanders, which is still carried on by his son.

Manufactory
of delf.

In the year 1628 John Juxon, Esq. founded four alms-houses for poor widows. They were endowed by himself, his son, and grandson, with 17l. 2s. per annum; and were further augmented by Mrs. Elizabeth Heneage, in 1775, with an annuity of 13l. The widows now receive 2s. 6d. per week, besides clothes at stated times.

Juxon's alms-
houses.

Henry Smith, Esq. gave 3l. per annum to the poor. Thomas Scales in 1640 gave 5l. 10s. per annum to be distributed in bread; a certain portion every Sunday. Mrs. Ann Clark gave the interest of 100l. to be distributed among the poor on St. Stephen's day. Lady Thorold, the interest of 260l. to be divided between six poor men on the first of November, on condition that Mr. Coventry's vault should not be removed; otherwise the benefaction to go to the parish of Barnes. Mrs. Ann Smyth, in 1733, gave the interest of 100l. to four of the poorest housekeepers on Christmas-day. The sum of 260l. has been left by various persons for the purpose of buying coals for the poor, and 320l. to apprentice children and pay widows' rents. Louisa Durour left 50l. to the poor; and Nicholas Langley, Esq. in 1783, the same sum. The parish fund at present amounts to 1,130l. South-Sea stock, which is vested in trustees.

Various be-
nefactions.

⁷⁸ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 35.

Charity-
school.

Lady Capel, by her will dated 1719, left 11 l. per annum to establish a charity-school here, which being augmented by the collections at an annual sermon, the parish are enabled to clothe and educate twenty children.

Thomas Whitfield, Esq. lord of the manor of East-Sheen and West-hall, gave the premises of the Star and Garter towards the repairs of the church.

EAST-
SHEEN.

East-Sheen is a pleasant hamlet in this parish, situated on a rising ground considerably above the level of the river. It contains about ninety houses. Here are several handsome villas; the vicinity to Richmond-park, and the beauty of the surrounding country, making it a desirable situation.



NEWINGTON BUTTS.

THIS place is not mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey, but a church at Walworth is there noticed ; whence it seems probable, that at the re-building of that church upon a new site it was surrounded with houses, which obtained the appellation of Neweton, as it is called in all the most ancient records. It was afterwards spelt Newenton, and Newington. There is little doubt but that it received its additional name from the butts placed there for archers to shoot at. The first record, in which it is written Newington Butts, is dated 1558¹. In Henry VIII.'s time butts were set up in the fields near London by authority. There are two patents printed at large in Wood's Bowman's Glory ; the one of James I. and the other of Charles I. by which those monarchs ordained that the butts, which had been destroyed in consequence of the inclosures, should be restored as they were in the reign of Henry VIII.²

New-

¹ Regist. Lamb. Pole, fol. 77. b.

² Among other privileges granted to the archers by these patents, it was ordained, that if any one was killed by an arrow near the public butts, the person who shot the arrow should not be liable to punishment. It may be thought, perhaps, by the lovers of archery, not uninteresting to mention, that the practice of that art as a recreation has never been laid aside for any length of time since the long-bow was used in the field of battle. The following particulars relating to its revival at various times, are taken from a scarce pamphlet, entitled " A Remembrance of the worthy Show and Shooting by the Duke of Shoreditch and his

" Associates the worshipful Citizens of London
" on Tuesday Sept. 17, 1583 ; set forth according to the Truth thereof, to the everlasting Honour of the Game of Shooting in
" the Long-bow." (London 1682.) Henry VIII. made several matches for archers at Windsor, at one of which he named one Barlo their duke, who living at Shoreditch, thence obtained the title of Duke of Shoreditch. This sham title being kept up, one of his successors, attended by several other mock nobles, such as the Earl of Pancras, the Marquisses of Islington, Clerkenwell, Hoxton, &c. presided at the grand display, which is the chief subject of the pamphlet ; and which took place in
Hoxton

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, &c.

Newington Butts lies in the eastern division of Brixton hundred, at the distance of about a mile from London Bridge. It is bounded by the parish of Lambeth on the west; by that of St. George, Southwark, on the east and north; and by Camberwell on the south. The parish is of very small extent. The land, which is not covered with houses, consists of little more than three hundred acres, about a third part of which is occupied by market gardeners. The remainder is for the most part pasture; the soil, sand and gravel. The parish is assessed 907l. 1 s. 8 d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 1 s. 2 d. in the pound.

Manor of
Walworth.

The only manor in this parish is that of Walworth, now a hamlet to Newington, and the birth-place probably of the celebrated citizen who bore its name. King Edmund gave this manor to his jester Nithardus, who in the reign of St. Edward, being about to make a pilgrimage to Rome, obtained a licence from that monarch to give it to the church of Canterbury³. This manor in Doomsday Book, called Waleorde, is said to have been held in the time of William the Conqueror by Bainardus of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to have been appropriated to the support of the monks.

Hoxton fields. The number of archers who shot was 3,000, the whole procession consisted of 4,100 persons besides 300 pages and henchmen, who all marched through the city with various pageants and devices. The dress of the archers is described as being very splendid: some wore black velvet jerkins with satin doublets; but most of them were dressed in satin and taffeta, with taffeta hats; 942 were ornamented with chains of gold, the rest had large green scarves, or ribbons of various colours, but for the most part green. They shot at the distance of seven score and eight yards, and afterwards partook of a grand entertainment at the Bishop of London's house, which he lent them for that purpose. About the same time there was a grand display of archery in St. Martin's-fields,

at the setting up of her Majesty's *Stake*. Charles I. granted a licence to Benjamin Awsten, to set up butts for archers to shoot at, and to take a penny for eight shots of every archer that was willing to pay for the same, for the space of fourteen years. (Pat. 11 Car. I. pt. 11. July 11.) In 1661 there was "a glorious show," as it is called in the pamphlet abovementioned, by 400 archers in Hyde Park, before his Majesty; another in Moorfields in 1676, and at Hampton-court in 1681; when the archers shot at the distance of eight score yards, for a prize of plate valued at 30l. The more modern history of archery is well known.

³ Cartulary of the see of Canterbury in the Bodleian Library, p. 36, 37. King Ethelred's Confirmation of the Grant, A^o 1006, p. 32.

It

It had been valued at 30s. and at 20s. but was then worth 3l. and in 1291 was taxed at 10l. It now belongs to the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

In the reign of Henry III. the Queen's goldsmith held an acre of land in Newington by the service of rendering a gallon of honey to the King⁴.

It seems probable, as was before observed, that the church belonging to this parish has been removed from Walworth to its present site since the Conquest. Newington church appears to have been originally a very small structure; Sir Hugh Brawne added a north aisle about the year 1600. In the year 1704, several hundred pounds were expended in repairing and ornamenting the church, unfortunately to very little purpose, for in the month of July 1720, the congregation having been very much alarmed by a sudden crack in the wall during the time of divine service, it was found necessary upon a survey, that the whole building, except the tower, should be taken down. The dimensions of the old church being only 43 feet from east to west, and 54 from north and south, it was determined to increase the new structure to 62 and 58. The tower, a low square building of flint and stone, was left standing. The expences of the re-building were estimated at 926l. for which sum a brief was obtained. The new church was opened on the 26th of March 1721. Being found inadequate to the increased number of inhabitants, an act of parliament was obtained during the last session for rebuilding it upon a larger scale. The workmen began to take down the old tower on the 19th of June, and the architect is under a contract to complete the new church by Midsummer 1793. The estimate of the expence amounts to 2,500l. The length of the intended structure is to be 87 feet, the breadth 58 as before. It is to be built of brick, in the modern style, without

The church.

⁴ N^o 313, Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. f. 20.

detached aisles, and to have spacious galleries for the accommodation of a numerous congregation. At the west end is to be a turret and cupola.

Tombs and
monuments.

Having examined the church a few days before the workmen began to take it down, I shall speak of the tombs and monuments as they were then situated.

Adam Hayes.

In the chancel were the monuments of James Reading, Esq. who died in 1694, and of Mr. Richard Day, who died in 1784; and flat stones to the memory of William Taswell, who died in 1731, and Nathaniel Hough, D.D. who died in 1737, both rectors of this parish; of James Taswell, who died in 1710; James Tracy, Esq. who died in 1773; and Adam Hayes, Esq. one of Lord Anson's companions in his voyage round the world, who died in 1785.

In the north aisle was the monument of Sir Hugh Brawne, Knt. who died in 1614, and the tomb of Mrs. Sarah Crawford, who died in 1766, and Mrs. Martha Crawford, who died in 1786.

George
Powell.

Against the pillars of the nave were the monuments of Thomas Inwen, Esq. who died in 1743, and Mr. Richard Boulton, who died in 1750. On the floor, flat stones to the memory of Margaret wife of William Allen, Esq. of Antigua; and Mr. George Powell, who died in 1704. The Editor of Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey says, that the latter was called King of the Gipsies, and that he died in very flourishing circumstances.

Capt. Wag-
horn.

In the south aisle was a tablet to the memory of Capt. Waghorn, a naval officer, who escaped from the Royal George at the time of the fatal catastrophe which happened to that ship. He died in 1787.

Serjeant
Davy.

At the west end was the tomb of William Davy, Esq. serjeant at law, whose professional abilities are well remembered; he died in 1786. Under the belfry was the tomb of Mr. William Dale, surgeon, who died in 1718.

The

The church-yard was enlarged by act of parliament 29 Geo. II. The most conspicuous monument there is that of William Allen, who was killed by the soldiers in St. George's Fields in the year 1768. The inscription asserts that he was "inhumanly murdered on the 10th of May by Scottish detachments from the army." There are also some verses and texts of scripture, which seem to be applied with a very unjustifiable spirit of rancour, as an excuse for which it must be admitted that the monument was erected during the height of party rage, and in the first transports of resentment by parents who had lost an only son. The account of the riots which took place in St. George's Fields in 1768, and the circumstances of this transaction are detailed in many of the publications of that time. It appears that Allen was illegally killed, whether he was concerned in the riots or not, as he was shot apart from the mob at a time when he might, if necessary, have been apprehended and brought to justice. The acquittal of the soldier who was tried for his murder, made a great clamour at the time, though it appears that the weight of evidence preponderated much in his favour, and proved to the satisfaction of the jury that he was not the person who fired the gun.

Church-
yard.
Monument
of William
Allen.

The church-yard contains also, among others, the tombs of the following persons:—Mrs. Emblem Richardson, governess of a boarding-school, who died in 1743; William White, Gent. of the Inner Temple, who died in 1769; Capt. John Diddear, who died in 1773; Benjamin, son of Timothy Bennet, M. D. who died in 1773; Barnabas Mayor, fellow and one of the directors of the society of artists of Great Britain, who died in 1774; James Abernithy, Esq. who died in 1781; the Reverend James Hassel, rector of North Rungton, Norfolk, who died in 1781; Leverfidge Brandon, who died in 1785; Mary, relict of Captain Peter Guerin, who died

Various
tombs.

in 1785; Sibella, wife of Benjamin Batley, Esq. who died in 1787; Elizabeth, wife of Captain Magnus Henderson, who died in 1790; Clarissa, wife of Captain Robert Rayne, in the military service of the East-India Company, who died in 1791; and John Robson, Esq. who died the same year.

Rectory.

The church of Newington Butts, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The advowson of the rectory belonged to that see till the time of Archbishop Cranmer, who gave it to Henry VIII.⁴ It was granted by him⁵, and confirmed by Edward VI.⁶ to Nicholas, Bishop of Worcester and his successors, to whom it still belongs. In King John's reign the rectory was valued at eight marks⁷; in 1291 at twenty-two marks⁸. It was presented to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that the rectory of Newington Butts was worth about 111 l. per annum, and that Mr. Thomas Wadsworth the rector, who officiated there and received the profits, was placed there by the Lord Protector⁹. In the King's books the rectory is valued at 16 l. per annum.

The parsonage-house, which is built of wood, appears to be very ancient; it is surrounded by a moat, which has four bridges.

Rectors.
Tobias
Crispe.

Tobias Crispe, presented by the lessees under the Bishop of Worcester in 1627, enjoyed this living only a few months; being removed on account of a simoniacal contract¹⁰. He was author of some volumes of sermons, to one of which his portrait is prefixed.

⁴ Regist. Lamb. Sancroft, f. 391. b. 392. a.

⁵ Grants by Henry VIII. Augmentation-office.

⁶ Grants by Edw. VI. Ibid.

⁷ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No 313, f. 20. f. 183.

⁸ See note, p. 10.

⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Library.

¹⁰ Reg. Abbot, pt. 2. f. 358. b. & pt. 3.

Thomas

Thomas Wadsworth above-mentioned wrote several tracts, which were collected after his death, and published with his portrait, under the title of Wadsworth's Remains. Thomas Wadsworth.

Nicholas Lloyd, instituted in 1673¹¹, was author of a historical, geographical, and poetical dictionary. He died in 1680, leaving behind him several unpublished MSS. consisting principally of commentaries and translations¹². Nicholas Lloyd.

Edward Stillingfleet, presented to this rectory by his father the Bishop of Worcester in 1698, kept it only a few months, having made an exchange with Dr. Tafwell for some preferment in Norfolk. Mr. Stillingfleet was bred to the study of physic, and was professor of that science in Gresham College¹³. Edward Stillingfleet.

William Tafwell, who succeeded Mr. Stillingfleet, has inserted in the parish register much useful information concerning the glebe land, tithes, and other emoluments of the church, and some notes relating to his predecessors and the state of the parish. He is supposed to have been the author of an anonymous pamphlet, written to contradict the exaggerated account of a cure performed at Newington, by Roger Grant, an oculist, on a boy born blind. In Grant's narrative Dr. Tafwell is falsely said to have been present at the operation, and his name was without his authority or knowledge subjoined to a certificate of the case. William Tafwell.

The present rector of Newington is the Right Reverend Samuel Horsley, Bishop of St. David's, well known for his many learned writings in defence of the doctrines of the Church of England.

¹¹ Reg. Sheldon, f. 315. a.

¹² Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, vol. v. p. 139-142. ¹³ Ward's Lives of the Professors of Gresham College, vol. ii. p. 282.

Parish register.

The parish register begins in 1561, but is very imperfect till about the year 1670, from which time it appears to have been accurately kept.

Comparative state of popu- lation.		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
		—	—	—	—
	1680—1689	—	158	—	221
	1780—1789	—	204	—	332

The increase of population does not appear so great, by the above comparative average, as it has really been; a circumstance which is to be attributed to the number of dissenters in this parish. Doctor Tafwell calculated the houses at only 660 in the beginning of the century; they are now about 1800 in number. The presbyterian dissenters have a meeting-house here, but no burial ground.

Plague.

In 1625, four hundred and five persons died of the plague here in the months of July and August.

At the beginning of one of the register books is the following licence to eat flesh, which is of a more limited nature than any which I have observed elsewhere :

Licence to eat flesh.

“ I James Fludd, Doctor in Divinity, and Parson of the church
“ of St. Marie Newington in Surrey, do give license unto Mrs.
“ Ann Jones of Newington, the wyfe of Evan Jones, Gentleman,
“ being notoriously sicke, to eate flesh this time of Lent, during the
“ time of sickness onely, according to lawe in that case provided;
“ videlicet, in the 5th of Eliz. chap. 5. and 1 Jacob. chap. 29. pro-
“ vided alwaies that duringe the time of her sicknesse she eate no
“ beife, veale, porke, mutton, or bacon. In witness whereof we
“ have hereunto set our hands and seal. Dated the 8th of March
“ 1619.”

Instances of longevity.

The following instances of longevity occur in the parish register.
“ Edward Allen, aged 107 years and upwards, buried Jan. 20,
“ 1685.

“ Sarah

- “ Sarah Wood, aged 101, } buried April 5th, 1701.
 “ Mary Ralf, aged 100, }
 “ Christopher Coward, aged 102, buried Dec. 16, 1703.
 “ Widow Jeweller, aged 106, buried Aug. 30, 1706.”

Mr. Simmons, in the year 1611, left to the poor of this parish, Benefactions.
 a farm at West Tilbury, which now produces 18l. 16s. 8d. per annum. Mr. Humphrey Williams gave some houses in Kent-street, for the maintenance of four poor widows; they now produce 22l. 10s. per annum. Mr. Henry Smith gave 10l. per annum to the poor; the estate out of which this benefaction is paid, having been lately advantageously exchanged with the Duke of Dorset, it is expected to be considerably augmented. Mr. Robert Hidson, in 1675, left 1l. per annum to two blind widows. Mrs. Atkinson left the interest of 1,600l. South-Sea stock, which amounts to 48l. 3s. 6d. to be divided between six old maids. Four pounds per annum have been left to the poor by Mr. Marshal, Mr. Canon, and Mr. Mason. A few other legacies have been bequeathed by various persons, particularly 40l. by John Hacket, with this singular condition, that his bones should not be removed till the day of judgment; and 50l. by Thomas Barge, to clothe and educate children.

Besides these benefactions, the parish is also possessed of some estates Parish estates.
 of considerable value, particularly Walworth common, which was inclosed by act of parliament, and is worth about 300l. per annum; and the Elephant and Castle, and King and Queen inns, both of which were purchased by the parish, and produce 110l. per annum.

The Drapers' alms-houses, founded by Mr. John Walter in 1651, Drapers' Alms-houses.
 are situated in this parish, which has the privilege of appointing six of its own parishioners. They receive five shillings each monthly, and half a chaldron of coals, to which the parish officers add a weekly pension, as they see fit. The remainder are appointed by the Drapers' company. The statutes of these alms-houses are printed at large in Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey¹⁵.

¹⁵ Vol. v. p. 142—154.

Fishmongers'
alms-houses.

A part of the Fishmongers' alms-houses is also in this parish; but they have no other connection with it.

Hospital of
St. Catherine.

There was formerly an hospital of our Lady and St. Catherine, at Newington, which continued till February 1551, when their proctor, William Cleybrooke, had a licence to beg¹⁶.

Great flood.

In the year 1755, on the 30th of September, there was so great a flood at Newington, that the people could not pass from the church on foot, but were obliged to be conveyed in boats "to the pin-folds near St. George's in Southwark".

Theatre.

In the beginning of the last century there was a theatre in this parish, at which the Lord Admiral's and the Lord Chamberlain's servants performed¹⁸.

¹⁶ Tanner's Notitia Monast. p. 516.

¹⁷ Stow's Chron.

¹⁸ Malone's History of the Stage, prefixed to his edition of Shakspeare, p. 294.



P E T E R S H A M.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Kingston, at the distance of about nine miles from Hyde-park-corner. It is bounded by the river Thames, and by the parishes of Kingston and Richmond. It includes a part of Richmond-park. The land is principally pasture and meadow; and the soil for the most part sand. The parish is assessed the sum of 126l. 16s. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 4s. in the pound.

Situation.

Boundaries,
&c.

The village lies low, but the surrounding scenery is extremely beautiful.

The manor at the time of the Conquest belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter at Chertsey, from which circumstance, no doubt, the place derived its name¹. The Abbot of Chertsey having given it to Henry V.² it continued for a considerable time in the hands of the crown. It was settled among other lands upon Ann of Cleve, who surrendered it to Edward VI.³ James I. leased it to George Cole, Esq.⁴ and it has since undergone the same alienations as the manor of Ham, being now the property of Lionel Earl of Dysart.

The manor.

James II. granted a lease of a mansion here to Viscount Cornbury⁴. This house, being then the property of the Earl of Rochester, was burnt down by accident on the first of October 1721. William the first Earl of Harrington re-built it, after a design of the Earl of Burlington. On the death of the late Earl, it was sold

Peterham
Lodge.¹ Cl. 3 Hen. V. m. 21.² Records in the Augmentation-office.³ 6 Jac. I. Parliamentary Survey, Aug-

mentation-office.

⁴ Pat. 2 Jac. II. pt. 7. N^o 16.

to Lord Camelford, who in the year 1784 purchased the fee-simple of the crown, an act of parliament being procured for that purpose. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence bought it of Lord Camelford in the year 1790, and resides there during the summer season. The pleasure-grounds are spacious and beautiful, extending to Richmond Park, a small part of which has lately been added to them by a grant from his Majesty, including the Mount; where, as tradition says, Henry the VIIIth stood to see the signal for Ann Bullen's execution.

Sudbrook.

Sudbrook, an ancient hamlet^s in this parish, is now a single house, the property and residence of Lady Greenwich, as it was of her father John Duke of Argyle, the celebrated statesman.

The church.

There was a church at Petersham at the time of the Conquest. The present structure was erected in the year 1505, as appears by a note in the parish register, which adds, I presume, on the authority of tradition only, that it was built on the south-side of the abbey. I have met with no account or record of a religious house at Petersham. The church belonged to Merton Abbey, as the manor did to that of Chertsey. The present church is a brick building in the form of a cross; it consists of a nave, chancel, and two transepts; on the west-side is a low tower.

Tombs.

In the chancel is the monument of George Cole, Esq. who died in 1624. Under an arch lies his effigy habited in a black robe and a ruff. Within the rails of the communion table are the tombs of his son and grandson. On the north wall is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Gilbert, Esq. who died in 1766. In the nave is the tomb of Robert Scott, Esq. of Horsley-Hill, Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot, who died in 1770. In the south transept is the monument of Sir Thomas Jenner, Knt. successively Baron of

^s It is mentioned in a record of 1266, Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. vii.

the Exchequer and Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who died in 1707, and the tomb of Henry Green, who died in 1654. In the north transept is a monument to the memory of Jane, daughter of James Long, Esq. of Draycott, who died in 1651, and the tombs of Colonel William Duckett, who died in 1749; Nathaniel Scott, Esq. who died in 1770, and Mary, wife of Sir James Cockburn, Bart. who died in 1766.

In the church-yard are the tombs of the following persons:—
 Samuel Bugby, merchant, who died in 1710, and Bartholomew Hammond, Esq. who died in 1777; Peter, son of Claudius Fon-
 nereau, LL.D. who died in 1759; John Marke, Esq. who died
 in 1763; John Gray, Esq. who died in 1769; Nicholas Sprimont,
 Esq. who died in 1771; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Hay, Esq.
 who died in 1774; Rebecca, wife of John Bristow, Esq. who
 died in 1775; John Crockatt, Esq. who died in 1777; the Re-
 verend George Tilson, M.A. who died in 1778; and Anna Maria,
 wife of John Bulley, Esq. who died in 1790.

Various
tombs in the
church-
yard.

The church of Petersham is dedicated to St. Peter, and is in Vicarage. the diocese of Winchester and the deanery of Ewell. It was a chapel of ease to Kingston upon Thames till the year 1769, when by act of parliament it was separated from the mother-church; and being consolidated with Kew they were made one vicarage, as mentioned in the account of that parish. In the year 1266 divine service having been discontinued in the chapel of Petersham, an agreement was made between the Prior of Merton and the inhabitants of this parish, that a chaplain should officiate there every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, on the following terms:— That the Prior and Convent should allow him a certain por- tion of grain annually out of the tithes; and that the parishioners, on their part, should give him a bushel of rye for every virgate, or

ten acres of land⁶. In the year 1658 it was presented to the commissioners appointed by Cromwell to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that Petersham was a small chapel dependant on Kingston; that the tithes were worth about 5 l. per annum; and that it was without a settled curate. It was determined therefore, that Petersham should be made a separate and distinct parish; that the hamlets of Ham and Hacche should be annexed to it; and that all the tithes should be appropriated to the maintenance of the minister⁷. The present incumbent is the Reverend William Foster.

Parish register.

The parish register begins in 1570; but the early part is very imperfect.

Comparative state of popu- lation.	Average of Baptisms.			Average of Burials.	
	1682—1691	—	3	—	8
	1780—1789	—	9	—	20

The increase of population may be ascertained in some measure by the average of baptisms; that of burials is a very uncertain criterion, as in some years more than two-thirds of the latter are brought from neighbouring parishes.

The present number of houses is 53.

The following entry of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale seems worth recording:

Marriage of
the Duke and
Duchess of
Lauderdale.

“ The ryght honorable John Earl of Lauderdale⁸ was married to
“ the ryght honorable Elizabeth Countesse of Desert, by the Re-
“ verend Father in God (Walter) Lord Bishop of Worcester, in the
“ church of Petersham, on the 17th day of Februarie 1671-2,
“ publiquely in the time of reading the common-prayer; and gave
“ the carpet, pulpit-cloth, and cushion.”

⁶ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. vii. b. 147. In this record 225 acres are charged, paying 22 bushels and an half.

⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

⁸ Created a duke in 1672.

The Duchess of Lauderdale was buried in the church of Peter-
sham June 16, 1696. There is no monument to her memory.

The following instance of longevity occurs in the register :

Instance of
longevity.

Mr. Hugh Sims, aged 100, was buried Dec. 10, 1789.

Mr. Henry Smith left the sum of 4l. per annum to the poor Benefaction.
of this parish.

P U T N E Y.

Name.

THE name of this place is of very uncertain etymology. In Doomsday book it is called Putelei; in all subsequent records, till the 16th century, it is spelt Puttenheth, or Pottenheth; since which period it has obtained the name of Putney. Stebenheth has in the same manner been contracted to Stepney.

Leland, speaking of this village in his *Cyanea Cantio*¹, distinguishes it with the appellation of "Puttenega amænum."

Situation,
boundaries,
and extent.

Putney lies in the western division of Brixton hundred, and is situated on the banks of the Thames, at the distance of four miles from Hyde-park-corner. It is bounded on the north by the river; on the west by the parishes of Barnes and Mortlake; on the south by that of Kingston; and on the east by those of Wimbledon and Wandsworth. In a very ancient terrier, this parish is said to contain 94 yard-lands, or 1,410 acres²; a survey taken 13 Hen. VII. describes it as consisting of 1,239³ acres; another of a later date (1612⁴) increases the number of acres to 1,630. The waste land is very extensive, consisting of a small common adjoining to that of Barnes, the whole of Putney heath, and the greater part of Wimbledon common, in which the parishes are marked out by posts placed from north to south. The cultivated land is principally arable, including about 120 acres, occupied by the market gardeners, and thirty employed as nursery grounds by Mr. Howey. Two

¹ Prefixed to the 9th vol. of his *Itinerary*.² Records of the manor of Wimbledon.³ Records of the manor of Wimbledon.⁴ Ibid.

hundred

hundred and thirty acres of Richmond-park are in this parish, two hundred of which are cultivated. The soil of this place consists chiefly of sand and gravel; there is some clay. The parish of Putney, exclusive of the hamlet of Roehampton, is assessed at the sum of 549 l. 12 s. 7 d. to the land tax, which this year, (1792,) is at the rate of 1 s. 3 d. in the pound.

Putney has had the honour of producing two eminent statesmen, Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, and Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, both of whom, born of humble parentage, rose, by their own merit and abilities, to the highest stations in church and state.

West was the son of a baker. In 1477 he was chosen scholar of King's College, Cambridge, where his conduct was such as gave ^{Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely.} little hopes of his future eminence, and justified Fuller's expression, who calls him "a Rakehell in grain". Among others of his vicious pranks, he set fire to the Provost's lodgings, for which he was expelled the university. But in him, says Fuller, was verified the old proverb, naughty boys make good men: he seasonably re-trenched his wildness, turned hard student, was again admitted at the university, and became an eminent scholar and a most able statesman. His first preferment was the vicarage of Kingston-upon-Thames. He afterwards became a favourite of Henry VIII. who, after bestowing upon him other preferments, made him Bishop of Ely, and employed him in various embassies. Queen Catherine chose him as one of her advocates, in conjunction with Bishop Fisher. His style of living was so magnificent, that he is said to have kept in his house a hundred servants, to fifty of whom he gave four marks wages, to the others forty shillings, allowing every one of them four yards of cloth for his winter livery, and three yards and a half for his summer livery⁵. Bishop West died April 6, 1533, and lies buried in Ely cathedral.

⁵ Fuller's Worthies, Surrey.

⁶ Godwin de præsulibus.

Cromwell,

Thomas
Cromwell,
Earl of Essex.

Cromwell, Earl of Essex, was the son of a blacksmith. The place of his birth is yet pointed out by a tradition, which is, in some measure, confirmed by the survey of Wimbledon manor taken in 1617; for it describes upon that spot "an ancient cottage, called the smith's shop, lying west of the highway leading from Putney to the Upper-gate, and on the south side of the highway from Richmond to Wandsworth, being the sign of the anchor." It is worthy of remark, that among the numerous possessions which this eminent statesman acquired during his prosperity, may be reckoned the manor of the place where he was born⁷. The striking features of his history, his introduction at court by Wolsey, his sudden rise, the active part which he took in the Reformation, and his subsequent disgrace and fall, are well known. His master Wolsey, to whose power he succeeded, was going up Putney-hill on his road to Esher, when he was overtaken by Norris, who there presented him with a ring, as a token of the continuance of his Majesty's favour⁸.

Visits of
Queen Elizabeth.

I find that Queen Elizabeth visited this place in the years 1584⁹ and 1599¹⁰, but no mention is made of the persons who were thus honoured.

Transactions
at Putney during
the civil war.

Putney became the scene of some very interesting transactions during the civil war in the last century. When the royal army marched to Kingston, after the battle of Brentford, the Earl of Essex having determined to follow him into Surrey, a bridge of boats was constructed for that purpose between Fulham and Putney, and forts were ordered to be erected on each side the river¹¹.

⁷ The Earl of Essex had a grant of the manor of Wimbledon, in which Putney is included.

⁸ Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 546.

⁹ Parish accounts at Lambeth.

¹⁰ Sidney Papers, vol. ii. p. 149. Letter from Rowland White to Sir Robert Sidney.

Queen Elizabeth's arms, with the date of 1596, are on the ceiling of an ancient house at Putney, now the residence of Peter Stapel, Esq.

¹¹ Perfect Diurnal, Nov. 15; 1642, and England's Memorable Accidents, the same date.

In the year 1647, when the kingdom was divided into three parties equally jealous of each other, Cromwell resolving to watch the measures of the parliament, and at the same time to keep an eye over the King, who was then at Hampton Court, fixed the head quarters of the army at Putney¹², to which place they removed from Kingston on the 27th of August¹³. The quarters of the general officers are thus set down in a newspaper of that time, printed by authority of parliament¹⁴:

The army
quartered
there.

- " The General (Fairfax) at Mr. Wymondfold's, the high sheriff¹⁵.
- " The Lieutenant General (Cromwell) at Mr. Bonhunt's¹⁶.
- " The Commissary General (Ireton) at Mr. Campion's¹⁷.
- " The Lieutenant General of the Ordnance and the Treasurer, at Mr. Curley's.
- " Colonel Fleetwood, at Mr. Martin's.
- " Colonel Rich, at Mr. Porter's.
- " The Scoutmaster General, at Mr. Hubbard's.
- " The Quartermaster General and Commissary General of Musters, at Major Cumberlin's.
- " The Quartermaster General of Horse, at Mr. Allison's.
- " Lieutenant Colonel Cowell, at Mr. Duck's.
- " Adjutant General of Horse, at Mr. Cox's in the Park.

¹² Clarendon's History, vol. iii. p. 67. 8vo.

¹³ Perfect Occurrences, Aug. 20—27.

¹⁴ Ibid. Aug. 27—Sept. 3.

¹⁵ Mr. Wymondfold's house now belongs to Mrs. D'Aranda, as appears from her title deeds. It was purchased by Paul D'Aranda, Esq. of the trustees of Sir Theodore Jansen, Bart. previously to which it had been the property of the Wymondfolds. On the same site was anciently a mansion belonging to the Welbecks, several of which family lie buried in the chancel at Putney. The present house was built in the year 1596, by John Lacy, citizen and clothworker, as appears from some records of the manor of Wimbledon. The ceiling of the drawing-room is ornamented

with the clothworkers' arms. A survey of Putney, taken in the year 1617, describes this house as " a fair edifice in which his Majesty has been." James I. was of the clothworkers' company, a circumstance, probably, which occasioned the visit there recorded.

¹⁶ Not finding Mr. Bonhunt's name in any of the records relating to Putney, I know not to which house Cromwell's residence may be appropriated.

¹⁷ This house is now a school, in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Adams; it was built, (as appears from a date in one of the rooms) in the year 1533.

" Judge

" Judge Advocate, at Mr. George Smith's.

" Commissary General of Victuals, at Mr. White's ¹⁸.

" Chyrurgeons and Marshall General, at Mr. Pollexfen's."

Councils held
in the church.

During the residence of the general officers at Putney, they held their councils in the church, and sat round the communion table ¹⁹. Before they proceeded to debate, they usually heard a sermon from Hugh Peters ²⁰, or some favourite preacher. The newspapers of that day are full of letters from Putney, giving an account of the proceedings of the army there. Several councils were held about the arrears of the army, and some threatening declarations sent to the parliament upon that subject ²¹. On the 8th of October they gave an audience in the church to one Gifthiel, a High-German prophet ²². After various debates, on the first of November, they at length completed their propositions for the future government of the kingdom, which were sent to the King at Hampton Court ²³. On the 13th, two days after the King had made his escape to the

¹⁸ This house now belongs to Mrs. Douglas Pettiward, widow of the late Roger Pettiward, D.D. The Pettiwards came to Putney by the intermarriage of John Pettiward, Esq. with Sarah, daughter and heir of Mr. White here mentioned. Among the vicissitudes which usually befall a parish so near the metropolis, they are the only family who were settled here in the last century. Henry White was appointed high sheriff of the county, by the parliament, in 1653. The Pettiwards appear to have taken the opposite side. Roger Pettiward, Esq. of Putney, was returned as one of the persons qualified to be elected Knights of the Royal Oak, when it was in contemplation to create such an order after the Restoration. The Knights were to wear a medallion with the device of the King concealed in the oak; but it was thought adviseable to drop the design: (Baronetage, 1741, vol. iv. p. 363.) Mrs. Pettiward is in possession of a portrait of Henry White, Esq. who is represented in his high

sheriff's dress, and two excellent pictures of the celebrated Lord Falkland, by Cornelius Jansen; and Sir Abraham Dawes, by the same master. Sir Abraham was one of the farmers of the customs, an eminent loyalist, and one of the richest commoners of his time. In the splendor and magnificence of his housekeeping, he vied with the first of the nobility: (Biograph. Brit. article Crispe, in the notes.) He lived at Putney in a house which he had built on some land which he purchased of Mr. Roger Gwyn. This house was pulled down about four years ago.

¹⁹ Perfect Occurrences, Oct. 8, 1647, &c. &c.

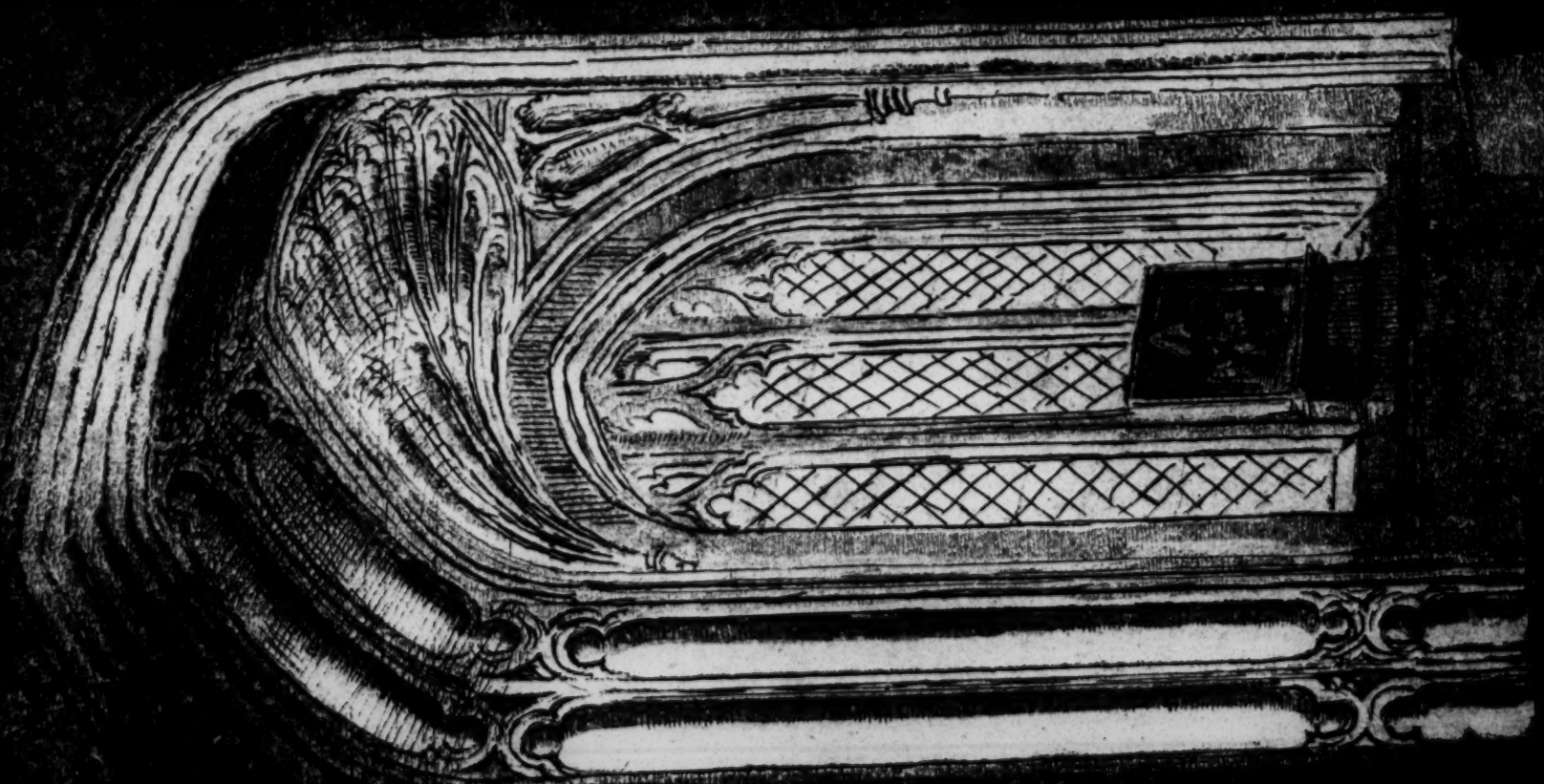
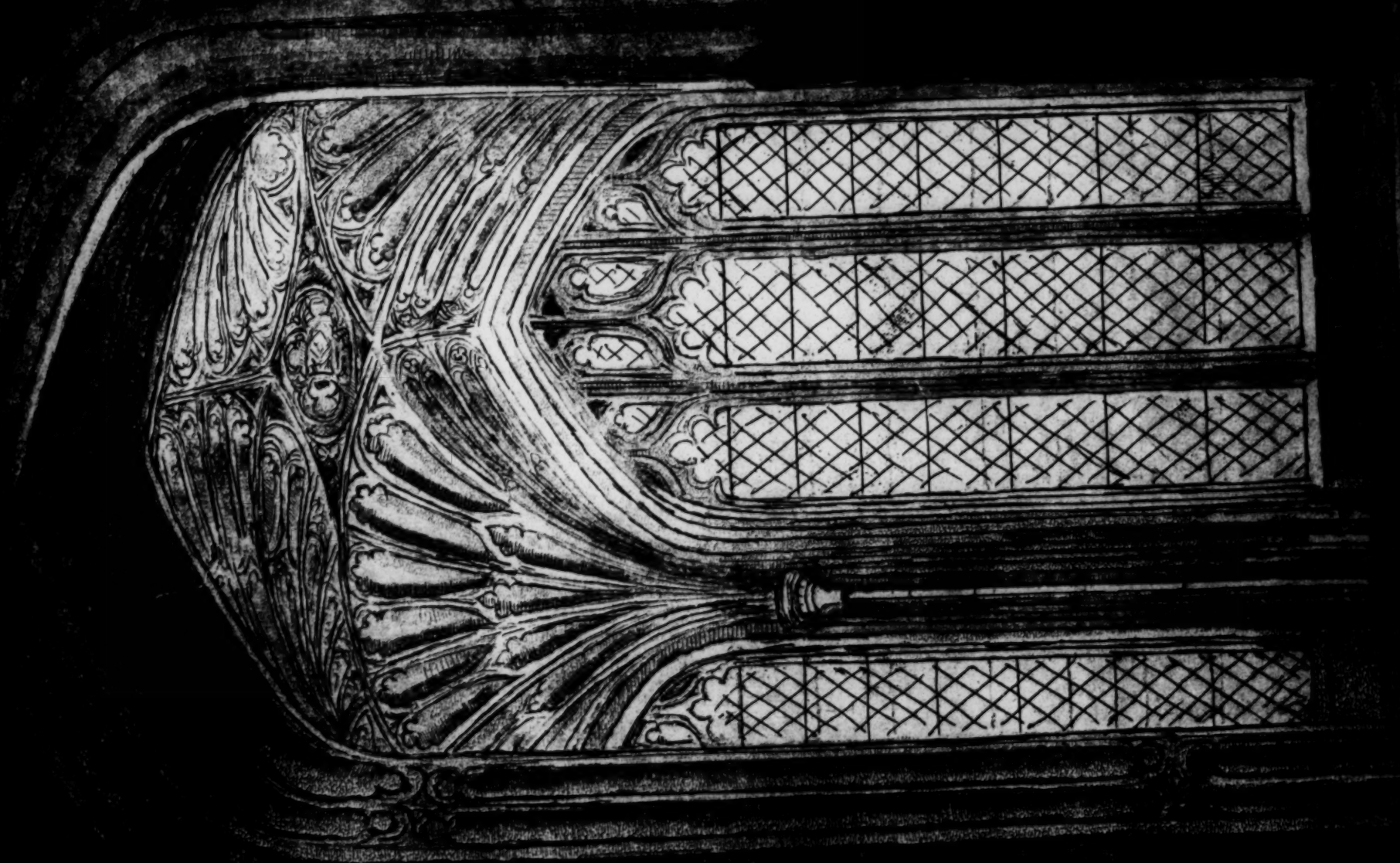
²⁰ Whitlock's Memorials, p. 270.

²¹ Ibid. p. 270. 277. perfect Diurnal, Sept. 27. Perfect Occurrences, Oct. 1.

²² Ibid. Mercurius Melancholicus, Oct. 16, and Whitlock's Memorials, p. 282.

²³ Perfect Occurrences, Oct. 29—Nov. 4.





Isle of Wight, the army left Putney²³. During their residence there, a pamphlet was published called, "Putney Projects," in which Cromwell and Ireton are accused of endeavouring to introduce the old slavery in a new form.

The whole of this parish is included in the manor of Wimbledon. Manor.

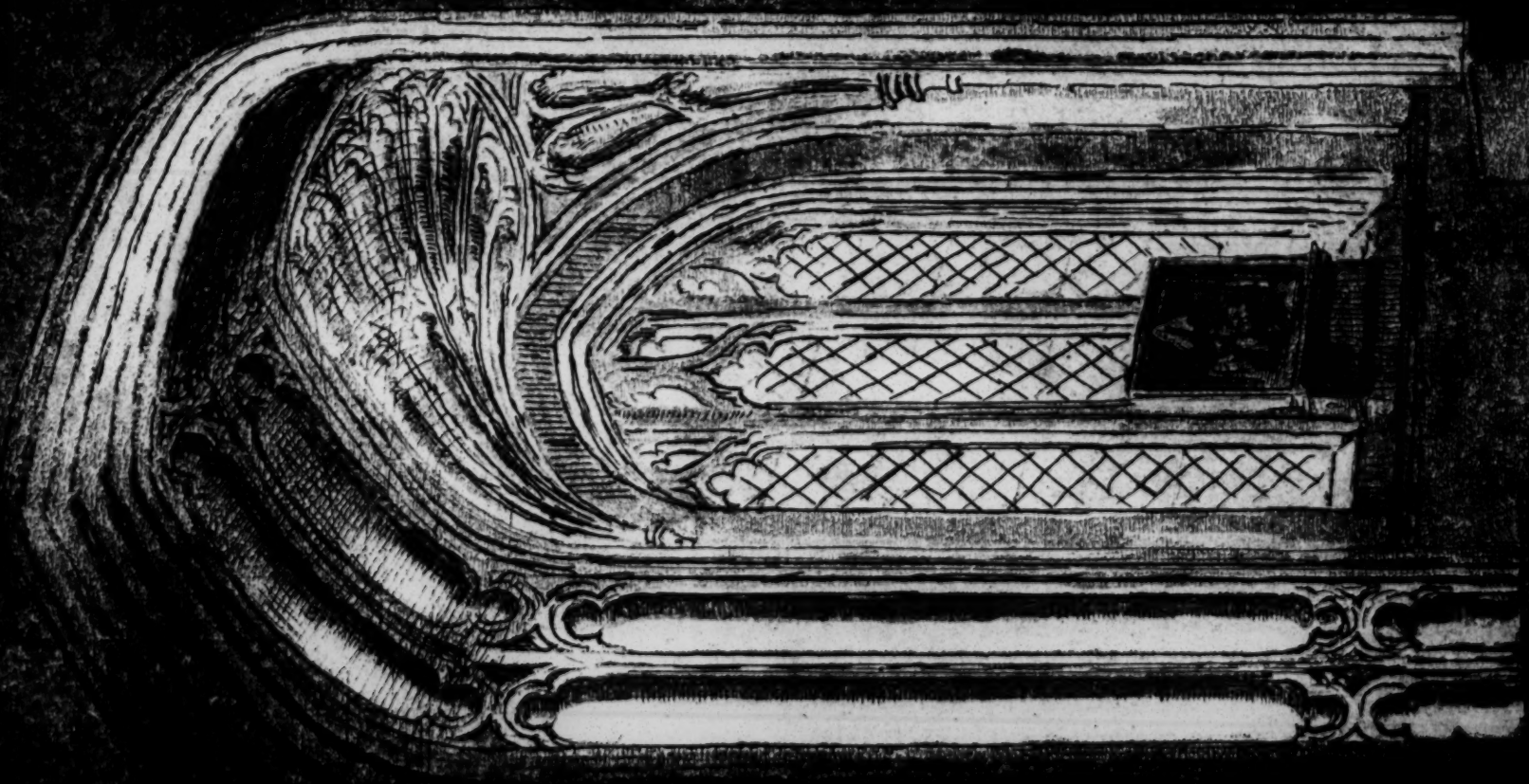
The church was first built as a chapel of ease to Wimbledon some time after the Conquest, though I have found no record to decide the date; it is older however than that of Mortlake, for Archbishop Winchelsey held a public ordination in it in the year 1302. It would be difficult to ascertain the age of the present structure, which exhibits the architecture of very different periods. It appears to have been in a great measure rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII.; the arches and clustered columns which separate the nave from the aisles are undoubtedly of that age. The north and south walls are of much greater antiquity, and by the shape of some of the windows, might be thought coeval with the original structure. At the west end is a handsome stone tower, which bears no certain criterion of its age. It is undoubtedly, however, of later date than the first building of the church, and there is good reason for supposing that it was erected before the middle of the 15th century. Over the belfry door is an ancient coat of arms²⁴, which I find appropriated to no other family than that of Chamberlayne, a name which does not occur among the inhabitants of this place since the period abovementioned²⁵. Except the building of a vestry, the church has undergone no material alterations since the beginning of the last century, at which time the large windows, which give light to the galleries, were added. It is small, irregularly pewed, and by no means calculated for the inhabitants of so populous a parish. Its chief ornament is a little chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, built by Bishop West,

Bishop West's chapel.

²³ Perfect Occurrences, Nov. 11—18.

²⁵ I know of no earlier records which as-

²⁴ Two cross keys quartering 3 dolphins certain the names of the inhabitants. naient in pale, born by Dolphinly.



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the roof of which is adorned with rich Gothic tracery²⁵, interspersed with the Bishop's arms²⁶, and the initials of his name. At the east end is a small tablet, put up by the late Dr. Pettiward, with a short inscription, which mentions the founder of the chapel, and the circumstance of his being born at Putney.

Putney church suffered considerable damage by the dreadful storm which happened on the 26th and 27th of November 1703. It was repaired at the expence of 106 l.²⁷

Singular inscription.

Under the north window of the chancel is this singular inscription:

“ Verba Mariæ morituræ.

“ See me buried by my former husband, and remember the poor.”

Tomb of Mary Knyvett.

It is explained by the following lines on a flat marble slab in the chancel, being the tomb of Mary, daughter of George Scott, Esq. and wife, first, of Richard Lusher, and afterwards of Thomas Knyvett, Esq.

“ That you have layd my body here,

“ By that first side I lov'd so dear;

“ I thank you, husband;—that the poore

“ Are still your care I thank you more.

“ These last I charg'd you with alive,

“ Being dead, I rest while you survive.

“ But yet, I have another boone,

“ When fate shall come, as come full soone

“ It will—and will not be deny'd,

“ That you would close my other side.

“ Y'ave thought it worthy to be read,

“ You once were second to my bed.

²⁵ The chapel is thus described by Godwin:
“ In ecclesiâ Putneiensî, ubi natus est, ex lapidibus politis capellam extruxit laqueare contextam exquisiti operis.”

²⁶ The arms of the see of Ely, impaling Arg. a chevron Sable, between 3 roses Gules, slipped Vert.

²⁷ Parish accounts.

“ Why

" Why may you not like title have

" To this my second bed, the grave:

" This stone will cover us all three,

" And under it we shall be free

" From love or hate, or least distrust

" Of jealousy, to vex our dust;

" For here our bodies do but wait

" For summons to their glorious state."

Mary Knyvett died in 1623. On the north wall of the chancel there is a monument of black marble to her memory, with an elegant Latin inscription of considerable length. The following passage contains the same thought as an epitaph of Pope's.—Vale, "vale, Maria, nullam de te dolorem nisi ex acerbissimâ tuâ morte "accepi."

On the same side of the chancel is the monument of Richard Lusher, her first husband, who died in 1615, and that of Andrew Welch, merchant, who died in 1704.

Various monuments.

On the south side is a handsome monument supported by Corinthian columns of black marble, to the memory of Katherine, wife of Sir Anthony Palmer, K. B. (and daughter of W^m Kingsmill, Esq.) who died in 1613. On the same wall are the monuments of Margaret, second wife of Sir Anthony Palmer, (daughter of Thomas Digges, Esq.) who died in 1619; Maria Cary, with her portrait in basso-relievo on a medallion (no date); Robert Gale, chaplain to Christian Countess of Devonshire, who died in 1659; and Thomas Payne, Esq. serjeant at arms, who died in 1698.

Near the rails of the communion table is the tomb of John Welbeck, who died in 1477, and his wife Agnes, who died in 1478; with an inscription on brass in the black letter, and engraved figures of a man in armour, and a woman habited in a long robe.

²⁸ "Nor gave his father grief but when he died." Epitaph on Simon Harcourt, son of the Lord Chancellor.

In the chancel are also the tombs of Sir William Becher, Knt. Privy Counsellor to King James and King Charles, who died in 1651; William Lake, Esq. (no date); Edward Buckley, Esq. who died in 1683; and John Glanville, Esq. of Broad Hinton, Wilts, who died in 1715.

In the gallery over the vestry are the monuments of James Martyn, Esq. who died in 1651; Sir Thomas Dawes, Knt. who died in 1655; and Sir Robert Wymondesfold, who died in 1687.

In Bishop West's chapel is the monument of Daniel, son of Sir Robert Belt, of Boffall in Yorkshire, who died in 1697; on the pillars which separate that chapel from the nave of the church, are those of Edward Martyn, who died in 1655; and Leicester Burdet, merchant, who died in 1691.

Against the west wall of the church, near the christening pew, is a tablet to the memory of George Tilden, Esq., Michael Turner, Esq. who died in 1786, and others of that family.

In the nave are the tombs of Sir Gerard Dutton Fleetwood, Knt. one of the band of gentlemen pensioners, (and son of Col. Dutton Fleetwood,) who died in 1699; and of Brackley Kennet, Esq. Alderman of London, who died in 1782.

In the vestry are the tombs of Godfrey Woodward, Gent. who died in 1701; and Abraham Hubbert, Esq. who died in 1679.

Aubrey mentions a brass plate to the memory of John Williams, sworn Yeoman Porter to the Lord Treasurer Denham, who died in 1551²⁹.

In Vincent's Visitation of Surrey, the tombs of the following persons in Putney church are described from notes taken in 1609, by Cooke, Lancaster Herald. William Whorwood, Attorney-General to Henry VIII. who died in 1545³⁰; Ann, widow of Sir

²⁹ Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 129.

³⁰ The arms upon this tomb still remain near the communion table, being Argent, a chevron fable between 3 stags heads caboshed, Gules, for Whorwood, impaling barry of 6 Arg. & Az. in chief, 3 torteauxes for Grey; and

Sir Richard Brooke, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1547³¹; Jane, wife of Thomas Roberts, one of the Auditors of the Exchequer to Henry VII. Thomas Heton, mercer, of London, who died in 1598, aged 84; and his wife Jane, who died a few days before him, at the age of 92, having lived together fifty-seven years; Johanna Tregoz, who died in 1465; John Uftwayte, clerk of the kitchen to Cardinal Morton; Richard Welbeck, of the Middle Temple, who died in 1488; John, his son and heir, servant to Cardinal Morton, who died in 1494; and others of the Welbeck family; and Eleanor, wife of Thomas Agar, Gent. who died in 1483. The inscriptions, which were on brass plates and in the black letter, are all printed in Aubrey's *Antiquities of Surrey*³².

In the church-yard are the tombs of the following persons:— William Wymondesfold, Esq. who died in 1664; John Cary, merchant of London, who died in 1701; Nathaniel Lodington, Esq. who died in 1707; Robert Stone, of Lyon's-inn, Gent. who died in 1712; Charles Stone, serjeant at arms attending the great seal, who died in 1715; Edward Darell, Esq. of the county of Lincoln, who died in 1719; Ann, wife of Revel Taylor, and daughter of the Reverend Adam Blandy, Rector of Whitfield, Oxford; and others of the Blandy family; and Mrs. Sarah Peck, who died in 1787.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the year 1763 the Reverend Roger Pettiwand, D.D. gave the parish a piece of ground, adjoining the road from Wandsworth to Richmond, for the purpose of a cemetery. It was consecrated on the 2d of November. The most conspicuous monument here is

New burial-ground.

and Or, a cross engrailed, per pale Gules and Sable, for Brooke. William Whorwood married Cassandra, daughter of Edward Grey, Esq. and Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Knt. The arms of Whorwood impaling Leeds, (Arg. a fesse between 3 eagles displayed Sable,) occur several times in the windows of an ancient house near the water-side, some years since used as an assembly-room. William Whorwood's last wife was the daugh-

ter of Sir Richard Brooke, who married Ann Leeds.

³¹ She was mother of 20 children, 10 sons and 10 daughters, her maiden name was Leeds. In the nave there is still remaining the figure of a lady engraved on a brass plate, which probably was intended for dame Anne Brooke, the inscription is gone.

³² Vol. v. p. 335, &c.

that

that of Robert Wood, Esq. who died in 1771. It is ornamented with a sarcophagus of white marble. The inscription will be given hereafter. There is also a handsome marble monument to the memory of Stratford Canning, merchant, who died in 1787, with a medallion of him, and his coat of arms; and that of Harriet, wife of Andrew Thompson, Esq. of Roehampton, composed of Coade's artificial stone. She died in 1787. There are also the tombs of the following persons:—William Taylor, Esq. who died in 1764; Foot Gregg, Esq. who died the same year, and others of his family; William Kentish, Esq. who died in 1766; John Boissier, Esq. who died in 1770; the Reverend John Fludger, several years assistant minister at this place, who died in 1773; John Alexander, Esq. who died in 1776; Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert, who died in 1783; Mrs. Elizabeth Morgue, who died in 1786, and Mr. John Chalmers, fifty years master of the charity-school, who died in 1791.

The church of Putney, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The benefice is a curacy with a reserved salary of 40*l.* per annum, paid out of the great tithes by the lessee of the rectory, under the dean and chapter of Worcester³². At a committee for the sequestration of Pa-

³² It appears by the following letter from Archbishop Laud to Dr. Potter, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, written in the year 1637, that the annual stipend was not then settled, but depended upon the will of the Dean and chapter's lessee, by whom the curate was nominated.

“ Sir, I am about to draw up my order for
“ Worcester, and to settle peace between the
“ Bishop, the City, and the Chapter, if I can.
“ In the mean time, I am informed that there
“ is some flaw found in the lease of the rectory
“ of Wimbledon, and that my Lord is about
“ to renew it again of the church of Worces-
“ ter. To this rectory, Putney and Mort-
“ lake, are chapels of ease; and Mortlake
“ hath been for divers years, and is at present,
“ a place of great inconformity, and where
“ usually such men are placed as will take lit-

“ tle from your lessee, and live upon the hu-
“ mour of the people. Upon this I have two
“ requests to make to you: The one, that you
“ would take means to increase the stipend of
“ the curate there and at Putney also, and to
“ make it certayne. The other, that you
“ would (as it well beseems you) take the no-
“ mination of the curates in both places to
“ yourselves, and not leave it to your tenant
“ my Lord Wimbledon, or any other. And
“ I shall expect to receive satisfaction from you
“ in both these particulars, having acquainted
“ his Majesty with them already, and he ap-
“ proves them. Thus, not doubting of your
“ care herein, and ready performance, I leave
“ you to the grace of God, and rest

“ Your loving friend,
Lambeth, “ W. Cant.”
May 12, 1637.

pists and delinquents, held May 28, 1644, it was determined, " that
 " whereas the committee did formerly sequester the profits of the
 " vicarage of Putney for the use and benefit of some godly and
 " painful minister; it is now thereupon ordered by this committee
 " that Mr. Hudson, minister, shall officiate the said cure of Putney
 " in the place of Mr. Avery, a delinquent; and shall receive the
 " profits and tithes, and all other fees any wayes due or belonging
 " to the said vicarge, and all arrears that are behind due unto the
 " last incumbent; and shall likewise receive all the rents reserved
 " upon the lease of the tithes due unto the dean and chapter of
 " Worcester: and whosoever hath or shall discover the same, shall
 " have for his reward according to the ordinance of parliament for
 " sequestrations; and Mr. Goodwyn is to take care thereof: and
 " it is further ordered, that the parishioners of Putney are hereby
 " required to give obedience and assistance thereto, as they will an-
 " swer the contrary at their peril". On the third of December,
 1645, it was ordered, that the annual sum of 49l. 13s. 1d. be paid
 out of the estate of the dean and chapter of Worcester to the mini-
 ster of Putney³³. Mr. Hudson, who was put in by the committee,
 remained but a short time, for it appears that his successor Mr. Ri-
 chard Levet relinquished the cure before Oct. 9, 1646, at which
 time it was resolved, that it should stand sequestered to Edward
 Haughton, minister of the word; and it was ordered, " that he
 " should preach diligently, and have for his pains all stipends and
 " rents, duties, avails, and profits;—all houses and glebe lands, till
 " farther orders were taken in the premises". Haughton having
 relinquished the curacy before March 13, 1648, the same mainte-
 nance was then voted to Joshua Kirby³⁶. The commissioners ap-

Proceedings
 relating to the
 curates of
 Putney du-
 ring the civil
 war.

³³ Recorded in a book of minutes in the pa-
 rish chest.

³⁴ Proceedings of the committee of plun-

dered ministers in the Bodleian Library.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

pointed

pointed by Cromwell to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1658 made Putney a rectory, endowing it with all the great tithes which had belonged to the church of Worcester³⁷. This establishment ceased of course at the Restoration.

Curates.
William Leo.

William Leo, who appears by a signature in the parish register to have been preacher at Putney in 1624, was Prebendary of Gloucester, and author of several sermons, among which is one preached at the funeral of Dr. Featley³⁸.

Edward
Sclater.

Edward Sclater, whose first signature occurs in 1663, was many years curate of Putney, where he kept a school. In 1686, being then a declared Catholic, James II. granted him a dispensation to continue his school and to hold his curacy, notwithstanding he no longer conformed to the liturgy of the Church of England. The curacy was then valued at 160l. per annum, arising principally from subscriptions, out of which he was required to allow a competent salary to a substitute. The dispensation is printed at length in Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*. Soon after he procured this dispensation he published a pamphlet entitled, "The Reasons of Edward Sclater, Minister of Putney, for his Conversion to the Catholic Faith;" which was twice answered, to his own conviction it is to be presumed; for in the year 1689 he read his public recantation, and was again received into the church. After this he quitted the school and lived privately near Exeter Change. Sclater was author of a grammar, and some other school-books³⁹.

The present curate of Putney is the Rev. Thomas Hughes, M. A. Prebendary of Worcester, and preacher at the Rolls chapel.

Parish register.

The parish register begins in the year 1620. It has been neatly kept, and appears to be very accurate, except a chasm in the entries of burials from the year 1686 to 1700.

³⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

³⁸ Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 87, 88.

³⁹ *Ibid.* vol. ii. col. 1083.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Comparative state of popu- lation.
1620—1629	—	23	—	26	
1680—1689	—	50	—		
1677—1686	—		—	67	
1730—1739	—	56	—	65	
1780—1789	—	56	—	69	
1790		78	—	48	
1791		72	—	69	

From the above table it appears that the increase of population during the last century has been very small, though it increased in a proportion of somewhat more than two to one during the 60 years which preceded. The number of baptisms in the two last years is very disproportionate to the average. I cannot give any reason why the burials should in general exceed the baptisms, as the place is esteemed healthy, and very few funerals are brought from other parishes. There are now 440 houses in Putney, including the almshouses and the workhouse. The inhabitants being accurately numbered in February last, were found to amount to 2294, of whom 274 were lodgers.

In the year 1625 twenty-five persons died of the plague here; in 1665 seventy-four; and in the ensuing year ten persons only. It may be observed, that its ravages were much less fatal here than at Mortlake, though the parish is more populous, and the communication with London must have been more frequent, Putney being a considerable thoroughfare.

The following entries relating to the plague occur in the parish accounts:

- " 1625. Paid the carpenters for a barrow, to
- " carry the people that died of the sicknesse to
- " church to bury them
- " Paid for pitch, rosin, and frankincense
- " Paid for a warrant from my Lo. General, for the

£. s. d.

0 5 0
0 1 0

Entries in the
parish ac-
counts relat-
ing to the
plague.

" women of the towne to be brought before him,	£.	s.	d.
" to be sworne firchers	-	-	-
" Paid to Commynge, for his charges going to			
" London to get two women to come up to keep			
" the sicke, the people being all sicke	-	-	-
" Paid to Fisher for warding the two houses shut			
" up the first weeke	-	-	-
" 1665. Paid to James Emberton, when he shut			
" up Robert Combe's	-	-	-
" To the warders, for helping to bury the dead			

Collections
for the sick.

Papers con-
cerning the
plague in the
MS. Library
at Lambeth.

Collections for the relief of the sick were made every Sunday at the church door. The first week the collection amounted to 5 l. afterwards to about 3 l. each week. It appears, by some papers in the MS. Library at Lambeth, that the Privy Council ordered collections to be made monthly on the days of public humiliation, at all the churches throughout the kingdom; the money which was not distributed in the county where it was collected, was to be transmitted to the Bishop of London, for the relief of the sick in London and Westminster⁴⁰. Regular accounts were sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury of the collections made in the parishes within his peculiar jurisdiction, and the money was transmitted to his secretary; but it appears that Newington Butts, Mortlake, Croydon, Barnes, and Putney, took the liberty of distributing their collections among their own poor, without waiting for further instructions⁴¹. Among the same papers is an order of council, containing the following regulations:—That the houses of such persons as could not conveniently be sent to the pest-houses, should be shut up and guarded by a warden, a red cross being affixed to the door; that if any person who was required to keep within an infected house should go abroad, he should be immediately apprehended and sent to the pest-house, not being suffered to return to his own dwelling; that when a visited house was opened, a white cross should be

⁴⁰ Cart. Miscellan. vol. vi. N^o 11.

⁴¹ Ibid. N^o 27.

affixed

affixed to the door, with a bill in writing, signifying how long it was since the last person died there; which writing should remain forty days, during which time the goods and rooms should be aired and fumed with brimstone, and other wholesome fumes; that the churchwardens of each parish should take care to cover their churchyards with unflaked lime twelve inches thick, and the like quantity of gravel, to prevent noxious vapours from exhaling; and that the wardens attending visited houses should warn passengers not to approach too near⁴².

Extracts from the Register.

"Jerome, son to the R^t Hon^{ble} Richard Lord Weston, High Treasurer of England, and the Lady Frances Steward, were married June 1632." Lady Frances was daughter of the Duke of Lenox; they were married in Lord Weston's chapel at Roehampton by Archbishop Laud⁴³. Some of their children were baptized in the same chapel, and are entered in the register.

Marriage of Jerome son of Lord Weston, afterwards Earl of Portland.

"Elizabeth, Elinor, and Ann, daughters of John Clinch, by Ann his wife, baptized Mar. 10, 1651." The mother and two of the children died soon afterwards.

Instances of fecundity.

"Mary, Sarah, and Ann, the three daughters of William Brown and Elizabeth his wife, baptized July 13, 1735." Two of the children died a few days after their birth.

"Mr. John Toland, from Edward Hinton's, buried March 13, 1722." This was the celebrated deistical writer. He took lodgings at a carpenter's in Putney in the year 1718, where he spent the greater part of his time and wrote most of his later works, particularly his *Pantheisticon*⁴⁴. In the *Biographia Britannica* is a letter which Lord Moleworth wrote to him at Putney about two months before he died, wherein he desires him not to indulge melancholy; for that though his circumstances were narrow, he should never want necessaries whilst he lived. Toland died on the 11th

John Toland.

⁴² Cart. Miscellan. vol. vi. N^o 10. ⁴³ Archbishop Laud's Diary, p. 47. ⁴⁴ Biograph. Brit.

of March 1722, and was decently interred in the church-yard⁴⁴. A few days before his death he wrote the following epitaph for himself, fully descriptive of the singularity of his opinions: it was never inscribed on his tomb:

“ H. S. E. Johannes Tolandus, qui in Hiberniâ prope Deriam
 “ natus, in Scotiâ et Hiberniâ studuit, quod Oxonii quoque fecit
 “ adolescens; atque Germaniâ plus semel petitâ, virilem circa Lon-
 “ dinum transegit ætatem: omnium literarum excultor, ac linguarum
 “ plus decem sciens: veritatis propugnator, libertatis assertor; nul-
 “ lius autem sectator aut cliens. Nec minis nec malis est inflexus,
 “ quin quam elegit viam perageret; utili honestum anteferebat.
 “ Spiritus cum æthereo patre a quo prodiit olim, conjungitur; cor-
 “ pus item naturæ cedens in materno gremio reponitur. Ipse vero
 “ æternum est resurrecturus, at idem futurus Tolandus nunquam.
 “ Natus Nov. 30. Cætera ex scriptis pete.”

Robert
Wood.

“ Robert Wood, Esq. late member of parliament, buried in a new
 “ vault in the New Burial Ground, Sept. 15, 1771.” Mr. Wood
 is well known to the public as a scientific traveller and a classical
 writer. In the year 1751 he made the tour of Greece, Egypt, and
 Palestine, in company with Mr. Dawkins; and at his return pub-
 lished a splendid work in folio, entitled “The Ruins of Palmyra,
 “ otherwise Tedmor in the Desert,” being an account of the ancient
 and modern state of that place; with a great number of elegant en-
 gravings of its ruins by Fourdrinier, from drawings made on the
 spot. This was followed by a similar work respecting Balbec.
 Mr. Wood was meditating future publications relating to other parts
 of his tour, especially Greece, when he was called upon to serve his
 country in a more important station, being appointed under secre-
 tary of state by the late Earl of Chatham; during the whole of
 whose prosperous administration, as well as in those of his two im-
 mediate successors, he continued in that situation. Mr. Wood was
 author also of an Essay on the Genius of Homer, and left behind

⁴⁴ Life of Toland, p. 70.

him several MSS. relating to his travels, but not sufficiently arranged to afford any hopes of their being given to the public. The house in which he lived in Putney is situated between the roads which lead to Wandsworth and Wimbledon, and is now the residence of his widow. Mr. Wood purchased it of the executors of Edward Gibbon, Esq. whose son, the celebrated historian, was born there. The farm and pleasure grounds which adjoin the house are very spacious, containing near fourscore acres, and surrounded by a gravel walk, which commands a beautiful prospect of London and the adjacent country. Mr. Wood was buried in the cemetery near the upper road to Richmond. On his monument is the following inscription, drawn up by the Hon. Horace Walpole (now Earl of Orford) at the request of his widow:

"To the beloved memory of Robert Wood, a man of supreme
"benevolence, who was born at the castle of Riverstown near
"Trim, in the county of Meath, and died Sept. 9th, 1771, in the
"fifty-fifth year of his age; and of Thomas Wood his son, who
"died Aug. 25th, 1772, in his ninth year; Ann, their once happy
"wife and mother, now dedicates this melancholy and inadequate
"memorial of her affection and grief. The beautiful editions of
"Balbec and Palmyra, illustrated by the classic pen of Robert Wood,
"supply a nobler and more lasting monument, and will survive
"those august remains."

"William Boram, aged 36 years, three feet high, buried June 11,
"1780." He was by trade a basket-maker, of weak intellects, and
much given to drink. His voice was harsh, his head disproportionately large, and his whole person rather thick. He moved about with difficulty, and did not enjoy a good state of health.

William Boram, a dwarf.

The following instances of longevity occur in the register:

"Elizabeth Fisher, aged a hundredth years, buried June 16, 1662."
"Mr. John James Dartiquenave, from James Dudley's, aged
"99 years and upwards, buried Sep. 25, 1709."
"Catherine Farmer, aged 101, buried Nov. 8, 1747."

Instances of longevity.

"Sarah

" Sarah Watts, from the workhouse, buried, said to be 104;
 " Jan. 18, 1766."

" Ann Williams, from the workhouse, aged 109, buried May 7;
 " 1772.

" Mary Ceasley, aged 100, buried Nov. 18, 1787."

Charity-
 school for
 watermen's
 sons, founded
 by Mr. Mar-
 tyn.

Mr. Thomas Martyn by his will dated Oct. 22, 36 Car. II. bequeathed all his landed estates, in case his niece Lucy Cook died unmarried or without issue, for the purpose of building and endowing a school for the education and maintenance of 20 watermen's sons. He directed that the house should be built upon a piece of ground belonging to himself, in the parish of Putney, if the lord of the manor would enfranchise it at a reasonable rate; otherwise the school, with all the benefits of the endowment, was to be transferred to Wandsworth. A salary of 80l. per annum was to be allowed to the master; diet, lodging, and a suit of clothes once a year (viz. on St. Martin's day) to the scholars; besides wages and maintenance to such servants as should be necessary. It was directed by his will, that the master should be unmarried, and skilled in the mathematics. The residue of the profits of his estates he bequeathed to be divided on St. Martin's day in portions of eight pounds between maimed watermen of Putney, Fulham, and Wandsworth, who have lost their limbs in the service of their country either by sea or land. If there should be a surplus, the watermen of other parishes were to be relieved in like manner. The benefits of the school are limited to Putney only, if there should be boys sufficient to fill up the number; otherwise they are to be taken from the neighbouring parishes. The estates bequeathed under this will consisted of the manor of Buck-steep in Suffex, and lands there, valued, at the time of the testator's death, at 127l. per annum; lands and tenements at Staplehurst in Kent, valued at 128l. per annum; and lands and houses in Putney, valued at 100l. per annum. Mr. Martyn died

died Nov. 18, 1684. The year after his death his niece married Sir Samuel Gerrard, and died without issue in January 1686. A suit was instituted some time afterwards in the Court of Chancery relating to this charity, which was depending many years. It appears by the proceedings (a copy of which is deposited in the parish chest) that Lady Gerrard and her husband suffered a recovery of the estates in Kent and Suffex, and declared the uses thereof to be to them and their heirs; this recovery being confirmed by the Court of Exchequer, the trustees were obliged to convey the estates to Sir Samuel Gerrard. At the conclusion of the suit, there was a sum of money in hand belonging to the charity amounting to 600 l. and upwards, which had accrued from the rents of the premises at Putney, after deducting the proportion of the annuities charged on them and other expences. By an order of the Court of Chancery one of the houses near the water-side, called Copt-Hall, was let upon a building lease to Robert Eyre, Esq. who erected upon its site a large house now the property of — Hudson, a minor, and in the occupation of the Countess Dowager of Lincoln; the other house, now belonging to Simeon Warner, Esq. was let upon a repairing lease to Peter Renew, merchant. By the final decree of the court in 1715, it was directed that the estate belonging to the charity should be vested in eleven trustees, who should be chosen from time to time out of the vestry whenever there were three vacancies; the sum of money above-mentioned was ordered to be expended in building a school-house, and certain regulations made, corresponding with the diminished income of the charity, which was then only 70 l. per annum. About twenty-five or thirty years ago, the premises at Putney were advantageously exchanged with Gerrard Vanneck, Esq. for an estate called Brockholds, in Hertfordshire, then valued at 130 l. per annum, and which now produces that sum clear of taxes. The present master, Mr. Mackenzie, receives the full salary of 80 l. per annum, as directed by the founder's will.

Sir

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Sir

Alms-house.

Sir Abraham Dawes having erected in his life-time an alms-house in this place for 12 poor persons, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, by his will dated 1639, endowed it with a rent-charge of 40 l. per annum, issuing out of his estates. This sum his son Sir Thomas Dawes, by an indenture bearing date Jan. 20, 1648, charged upon his estate at Roehampton, out of which it is still paid. (Mrs. Elizabeth D'Aranda, in the year 1780, left the interest of 100 l. 4 per cent. annuities, to the poor of this house. Michael Turner, Esq. left them the interest of 400 l. New South-Sea annuities, after the death of his servant Susannah Hill. Mr. Henry Stead, in 1785, bequeathed 100 l. in the 3 per cents. after the death of his widow; and Mrs. Mary Girardot, in 1791, the interest of 500 l. in the 4 per cents.; to the same purpose.

Parish lands.

The Earl of Portland, in the year 1635, charged his estate in Roehampton with the payment of 6 l. per annum in lieu of sundry small parcels of land belonging to the parish of Putney.

Various benefactions.

Alexander White, in 1608, left 10 s. per annum to buy bread for the poor on St. Thomas's Day. Mr. Henry Smith bequeathed 6 l. per annum to the poor. William Wymondfold, Esq. left 12 l. 10 s. per annum to be distributed in gowns and money between ten poor people of this place. Mrs. Elizabeth Offley, in 1667, left the sum of 50 shillings to be distributed annually to the poor on St. Andrew's day, which is paid out of certain premises in Holborn. Thomas Kennett, Esq. gave 10 s. per annum to the poor, and Mr. Powell the same sum. Seven shillings and four-pence is paid annually out of the Rookery-close at Roehampton, being the legacy of an unknown benefactor.

The ferry.

The ferry at Putney is mentioned in Doomsday Book as yielding a toll of 20 s. per annum to the lord of the manor. Putney appears to have been at all times a considerable thoroughfare: it was usual formerly for persons travelling from London to many parts of

of the West of England, to proceed as far as this place by water". In the household expences of Edward I. are some entries of money paid to the ferryman here for conveying the king and royal family to Fulham and to Westminster⁴⁵. At a court held for the manor of Wimbledon (42 Eliz.) it was ordered, that if any waterman should omit to pay a halfpenny for every stranger, and a farthing for every inhabitant of Putney to the owner of the ferry, he should forfeit to the lord 2 s. 6 d.⁴⁷ In 1629 the lord of the manor received 15 s. per annum for the ferry. In the year 1656, Gen. Lambert, then lord of the manor, granted a small piece of ground near the water-side to the Company of Free Watermen of Putney for the purpose of erecting a shed⁴⁸.

An act of parliament was procured 12 Geo. I. for building a bridge of wood across the Thames from Putney to Fulham, which was begun and finished in the year 1729, at the expence of 23,975 l. This work was undertaken by 30 subscribers, who advanced the sum of 740 l. each. The proprietors purchased the ferry, which on an average produced the owners 400 l. per annum, for the sum of 8,000 l. The Duchess of Marlborough received 364 l. 10 s. for her interest in the ferry, as Lady of the Manor of Wimbledon; and the Bishop of London 23 l. for the same interest in the Fulham side; besides which he reserved to himself and his household, and to his successors, the right of passing the bridge toll-free. The sum of 62 l. was directed by the act to be divided annually between the widows

Putney-
bridge.

⁴⁵ Apr. 25, 1681. Their Majesties went to Putney by water, where they took coach. Loyal Protestant. Various instances of this kind occur in the annals and more minute historians.
⁴⁶ "Roberto le Passagier de Puttenbethe pro stipendio suo et aliorum nautarum passantium magnam partem familie reg. ultra Thamisiam ibidem & ducend. eundem regem & magnam partem familie sue usq. Westm. per aquam; per manus dicti Roberti, apud Westm. 15 die Feb.—3 s. 6 d."
"Roberto Passatori de Puttenheth passanti usque Fulham familiam & officia hospicii regis cum 2 bargiis ultra Tamis. per 2 dies, mensis Marcii principio 4 s. apud Westm." Household Establishment of Ed. I. published by the Antiquarian Society, p. 51—54.
⁴⁷ Records of the Manor.
⁴⁸ Ibid.

and children of poor watermen of Putney and Fulham, as a recompence to their fraternity, who, upon the building of the bridge, were restrained from plying on Sundays. This money is raised by an additional toll of one halfpenny upon foot passengers on Sundays. The income of the bridge two years after it was built was estimated at 1,500 l. per annum; it is now supposed to be nearly double that sum, and is constantly increasing. The greatest receipt ever known in one day was 63 l. 10 s. 7 d. being the 25th of May, 1767 when his Majesty reviewed the guards upon Wimbledon Common. The last share which was put up to sale was purchased for 1,300 guineas. The bridge has lately been put in excellent repair, under the management of the present surveyor, Mr. James. In the last fourteen years near 10,000 l. have been expended on it. The length from gate to gate is 805 feet 6 inches.

The fishery.

The lord of the manor enjoyed a fishery here at the time of the Conquest; before which time it had been established at Mortlake by Earl Harold. At a court held 13 Hen. VI. the lord was found to be seized of all fish within the manor⁴⁹. In 1663 the fishery was let for an annual rent of the three best salmons that should be caught in the months of March, April, and May⁵⁰. This rent appears to have been changed afterwards to money. When Sir Theodore Janssen's estates were sold, the fishery was let for 6 l. per annum; the rent was afterwards increased to 8 l. A lease upon those terms expired in the year 1780. Smelts are caught here in great abundance in the months of March and April, and are esteemed very fine. The salmon fishery is not very productive, but the fish are of a very good quality, and sell for a considerable price. Small flounders, shad, roach, dace, barbel, eels, and gudgeons, may be reckoned also among the produce of the fisheries here. One or two sturgeons are generally taken in the course of a year; and some-

⁴⁹ Records of the manor.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

times,

times, though rarely, a porpus. These are claimed by the Lord Mayor, and the fishermen are obliged to deliver them as soon as taken, to the water-bailiff. For a porpus they receive as a reward 13 s. for sturgeons a guinea each.

The fishery from Mortlake to Brentford was granted to Merton Abbey by Hen. III."

Putney gave the title of baron to Edward Cecil Viscount Wimbledon.

In the year 1776 a house was built by David Hartley, Esq. upon Putney Heath, for the purpose of proving the efficacy of his invention of plates to preserve houses from fire. The experiments were successful, and repeated several times before their Majesties, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, and several members of both houses of parliament; many of the spectators remained with perfect confidence and security in the room over that in which the fire was burning with great rapidity. The house where the experiments were tried is still standing, and near it an obelisk built by the city of London, the inscriptions upon which record, that the Rt. Hon. John Sawbridge, Esq. Lord Mayor of London, laid the first stone on the anniversary of the fire of London, in memory of an invention to secure buildings from fire; that the Committee of City Lands were empowered to complete the building by an order of Common Council dated Nov. 22, 1776; that David Hartley was admitted on the same day into the freedom of the city in the company of Goldsmiths; and that a sum of 2,500l. was voted to him by the House of Commons on the 14th of May 1774, for the purpose of carrying on his experiments.

David Hartley's experiments for securing houses from fire.

Not far from the fire-house was formerly a fashionable place of entertainment for public breakfasts and evening assemblies; the site of which still retains the name of Putney Bowling-green, being the

Putney Bowling-green.

⁵¹ Tanner's Notitia Monastica, p. 538.

property of Mr. Gawler, and now in the occupation of John Anthony Rucker, Esq.

Duel between
Mr. Compton and Lord
Chandois.

A fatal duel was fought upon Putney-heath in the year 1652, between Lord Chandois and Mr. Compton, in which the latter was killed. Lord Chandois, and his second Lord Arundel, after suffering a long imprisonment, were brought to trial, and both found guilty of manslaughter⁵².

In 1684 was published a Pindaric ode on his Majesty's reviewing his forces upon Putney-heath.

Villas on
Putney-
heath.

The brow of the Heath, which commands a most beautiful prospect over the river Thames and county of Middlesex, from Harrow-on-the-hill to Hampstead and Highgate, is occupied by several handsome villas. The house which is now the property and residence of Lady Grantham, was built by Sir Jacob Downing, who left a sum of money for founding a new college at Cambridge. After his death it was the residence of Archbishop Cornwallis, and was afterwards for some time in the occupation of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

ROEHAMP-
TON.

The hamlet of Roehampton is very pleasantly situated at the western extremity of Putney-heath. In the reign of Henry VII. it contained only fourteen houses⁵³; the present number is forty-four.

Putney-park.

Near this place was the site of Putney-park, called in some of the old records Mortlake-park. Its extent was 300 acres, and it was bounded towards Putney by the lane which is still called Putney-park-lane. This park was reserved by the Crown when a grant was made of the manor of Wimbledon. In the first year of Queen Mary, Sir Robert Tyrwhit was keeper thereof, and master of the game⁵⁴. Sir Charles Howard had a grant of that office for life,

⁵² Perfect Diurnal, May 10—17, 1652, and Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756. vol. i. p. 688.

⁵³ Ancient Survey of Wimbledon Manor.

⁵⁴ MS. account of Queen Mary's household, Dulwich College.

13 Jac. I.⁵⁵ and a few years after a further grant of 15 l. per annum to buy hay for the deer⁵⁶. Charles I. in the second year of his reign, granted the fee-simple of the park to Sir Richard Weston and his heirs⁵⁷, and by a subsequent patent discharged Sir Charles Howard and Lord Wimbledon of the custody thereof⁵⁸. In 1635 Richard Weston, then Earl of Portland, had a licence for inclosing 450 acres, and adding them to his park⁵⁹; but as he died the same year, and his son soon afterwards began to alienate the estate, it probably was never done.

The Earl of Portland, from the time of his obtaining a grant of the park, made Roehampton his summer residence. He was a great favourite with the King, who in 1628 appointed him Lord High Treasurer. He held that office till his death, when by the King's command the whole Court wore mourning for him one day⁶⁰. Lord Clarendon says, that he was a man of an imperious disposition, heedless whom he offended, yet when he knew that the party aggrieved felt the injury, a very coward in dreading their resentment⁶¹: his Lordship tells a ludicrous story of him, the substance of which is as follows:—The Earl of Tullibardin having interested himself in behalf of a son of Sir Julius Cæsar, who wanted to procure one of the six clerks' places, obtained a promise from the Earl of Portland to appoint him on the next vacancy; and lest he should forget it, gave him a slip of paper, on which he had written, "Remember Cæsar." This the Lord Treasurer put into his pocket without looking at it. Some time after, as he was searching his pockets for other papers, he found this memorandum, and not knowing whence it came, concluded that it was a friendly hint of some conspiracy against his life. Impressed with this idea, he called his friends together, and

Richard Weston Earl of Portland.

⁵⁵ Pat. 13 Jac. I. pt. 20. June 8.

⁵⁶ Pat. 18 Jac. I. pt. 6. Nov. 20.

⁵⁷ Pat. 2 Car. I. pt. 1. Mar. 24.

⁵⁸ Ibid. pt. 3. Oct. 18.

⁵⁹ Pat. 10 Car. I. pt. 8. May 5.

⁶⁰ Stafford Letters, vol. i. p. 89.

⁶¹ History of the Rebellion, vol. i. pt. 47—

54. 8vo.

by

by their advice, kept within doors for some days under pretence of indisposition, his gates being strictly guarded day and night. At length the Earl of Tullibardin calling upon him accidentally, asked him if he had *remembered Cæsar*? and by that seasonable question unravelled the mystery, and relieved him from his groundless terrors.

Chapel in the
Earl of Port-
land's house
at Roehamp-
ton.

On the 26th of May 1632, a chapel was consecrated in the house of the Earl of Portland, then Lord Weston of Neyland, by Laud, Bishop of London. Lord Wimbleton met the Bishop and Lord Weston at the door, and gave his consent as impropriator of the great tithes. Christopher Fox curate of Wimbleton and Richard Avery curate of Putney were present also and gave their consent. It was then dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and assigned to be a chapel for ever⁶² for the inhabitants present and future of that house. This chapel, which was ornamented with a painting, supposed to be the work of Zuccherò⁶³, was pulled down in the year 1777 by Thomas Parker, Esq. who at the same time built a new chapel about a hundred yards from the house, which is now for a term of years the private property of the Reverend Colston Carr, who officiates there on Sundays.

New chapel
built there in
1777.

After the death of Richard Earl of Portland, his son Jerome, who succeeded him in his title, soon began to alienate his inheritance at Roehampton. He sold the house⁶⁴ and park in the year 1640 for the sum of 11,300 l.⁶⁵ to Sir Thomas Dawes, by whom they were first let⁶⁶ and afterwards sold to Christian Countess of Devonshire⁶⁷.

Christian
Countess of
Devonshire.

The Countess was a woman of considerable celebrity, and of a very singular character. She is much extolled for her devotion,

⁶² Regist. Lambeth. Abbot, fol. 126. b. was plundered in the civil war. Baronetage, 127. b. 1741, vol. iii. p. 405.

⁶³ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 142. This picture, the subject of which is the Last Supper, was preserved and hangs over the altar of the present chapel.

⁶⁴ This house, the furniture of which is said to have been valued at several thousand pounds,

⁶⁵ Sir Thomas Dawes's indenture concerning the alms-houses at Putney, preserved in the parish chest.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Life of the Countess, p. 70.

yet she retained Hobbes the free-thinker in her house as tutor to her son. She kept up the dignity of her rank, and her house was celebrated for its hospitality; yet so judicious was her oeconomy, that having a jointure of 5000*l.* per annum, she nearly doubled it, and having procured the wardship of her son, she managed his affairs so skilfully as to extricate his estates from a vast debt and thirty law-suits; having ingratiated herself so far with the sages of the law, that King Charles jestingly said to her "Madam, you have all my judges at your disposal."⁶⁸ She seems indeed to have imbibed a due portion of the profitable wisdom of her Lord's grandmother the famous Countess of Shrewsbury, who laid such ample foundations of wealth for her family. The Countess of Devonshire was daughter of Edward Lord Bruce, a relation and chief favourite of James I. by whose recommendation she was married into the noble family of Cavendish. The King was present at the ceremony, and gave her a fortune of 10,000*l.*⁶⁹ The Countess was distinguished as the patroness of the wits of that age, who frequently assembled at her house. Waller frequently read his verses there⁷⁰, and William Earl of Pembroke wrote a volume of poems in her praise, published afterwards and dedicated to her by Donne. Other contemporary wits exercised their talents in celebrating the virtues and accomplishments of herself and her beautiful daughter Lady Rich". Having met with severe domestic losses by the death of this daughter, and her second son the brave Charles Cavendish⁷¹, her thoughts became more devoted to national affairs, and she then began to take an active part in the interesting politics of those times.

⁶⁸ Kennet's Memoirs of the Cavendishes, p. 78.

⁶⁹ Ibid. p. 73.

⁷⁰ Sir William Temple's Works, vol. ii. p. 135.

⁷¹ Life of the Countess, p. 57.

⁷² Kennet's Memoirs, p. 100. Waller wrote an Elegy upon the death of Lady Rich, and an Epitaph upon Colonel Charles Cavendish; which are to be found in his poems.

Being

Being in principles a zealous Royalist, she carried on a correspondence with some of the leading men of that party, and is said to have been instrumental in urging the Earl of Holland to that rash enterprise which terminated so unsuccessfully and so fatally to himself⁷³. When settled at Roehampton, she entertained many of the King's friends at her house, and concerted measures with them for the Restoration, corresponding at the same time with some of the principal Royalists on the Continent. Her letters were written in cypher, in which she was assisted by her nephew Lord Bruce, and Mr. Gale her chaplain⁷⁴. She became at length a suspected person, and was in danger of being sent to the Tower; a reasonable bribe to the council of state proved her protection⁷⁵. She afterwards entered into a correspondence with General Monk, who, at a time that his conduct was most mysterious, is said to have made known to her, by a private signal, his intentions of restoring the King⁷⁶. When Charles II. returned to England, he showed the sense he entertained of her zeal for his service by frequently visiting her at Roehampton, in company with the queen-mother and the royal family, with whom she enjoyed an unusual intimacy till her death, which happened Jan. 16, 1674-5⁷⁷. A Life of the Countess was published in 1685, by Thomas Pomfret. There is an original portrait of her in the Duke of Bedford's collection at Wooburn, by Theodore Ruffel, (a scholar of Vandyke,) from which the annexed plate was copied by his Grace's permission.

William Earl
of Devon-
shire.

Thomas
Hobbes.

Roehampton-house descended after the Countess's death to her son William, the third Earl of Devonshire, who died there in 1684⁷⁸. He was father to the first Duke, and had been a great sufferer in the civil war. Hobbes, who had been his tutor, he entertained in

⁷³ Collins's Peerage.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

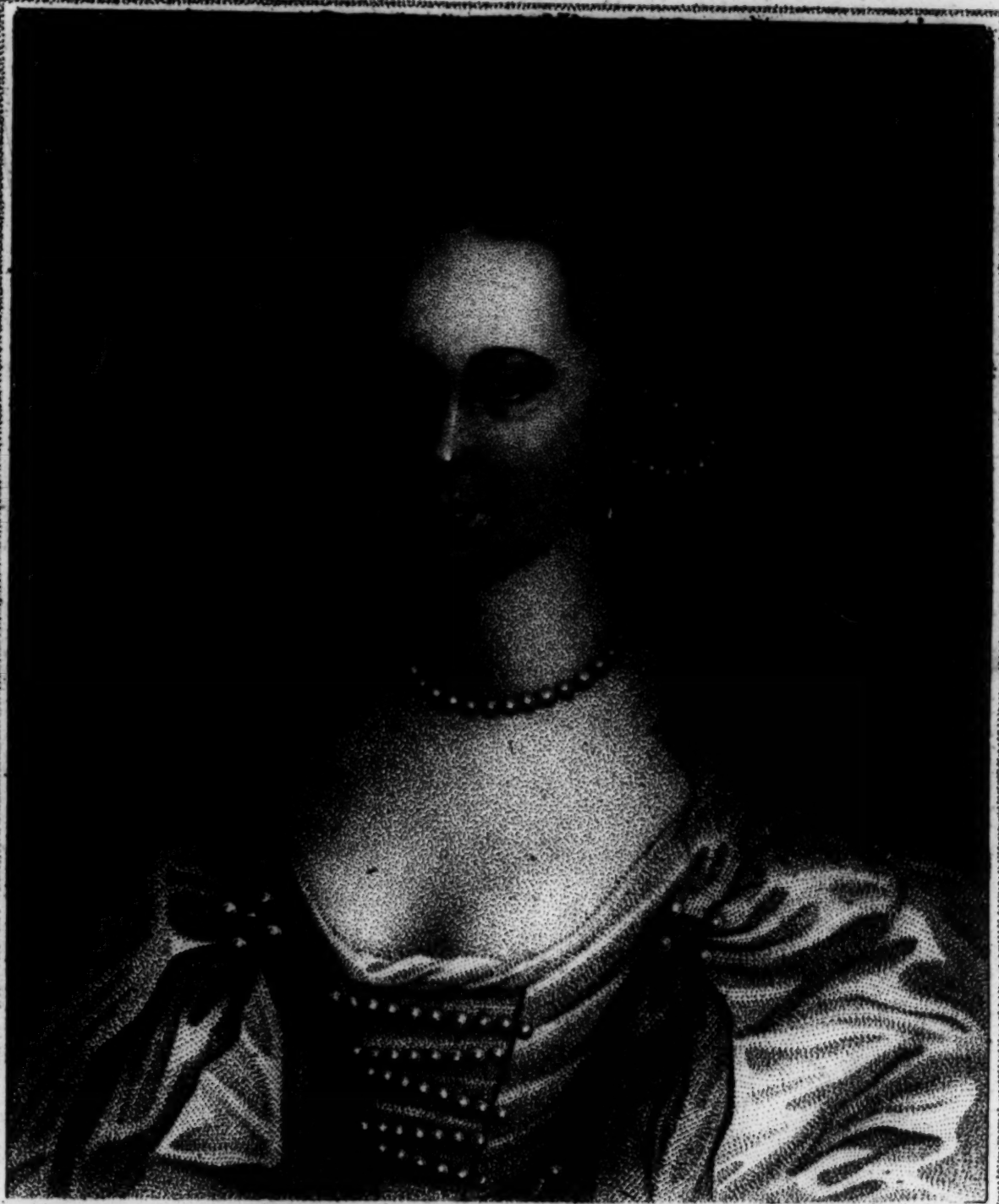
⁷⁵ Life of the Countess, p. 79.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Kennet's Memoirs of the Cavendish Family, p. 103.

⁷⁸ Ibid. p. 105.

his



J. Harding delin.

J. Schenker sculp.

CHRISTIAN, COUNTESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

Published as the Act directs, June 25th 1796, by T. Cadell, Strand.

Being in principles a zealous Royalist, she carried on a correspondence with some of the leading men of that party, and is said to have been instrumental in urging the Earl of Holland to that rash enterprise which terminated so unsuccessfully and so fatally to himself. When settled at Rochampton, she entertained many of the King's friends at her house, and concerted measures with them for the Restoration, corresponding at the same time with some of the principal Royalists on the Continent. Her letters were written in cypher, in which she was assisted by her nephew Lord Bruce, and Mr. Gale her chaplain. She became at length a suspected person, and was in danger of being sent to the Tower; a reasonable bribe to the council of state proved her protection. She afterwards entered into a correspondence with General Monk, who at a time that his conduct was most mysterious, is said to have made known to her, by a private signal, his intentions of restoring the King. When Charles II. returned to England, he showed the sense he entertained of her zeal for his service by frequently visiting her at Rochampton, in company with the queen-mother and the royal family, with whom she enjoyed an unusual intimacy till her death, which happened Jan. 16, 1674-5. A Life of the Countess was published in 1685, by Thomas Pemfret. There is an original portrait of her in the Duke of Bedford's collection at Woburn, by Theodore Ruffel, (a scholar of Vandyke,) from which the annexed plate was copied by his Grace's permission.

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⁷⁴ Ibid.

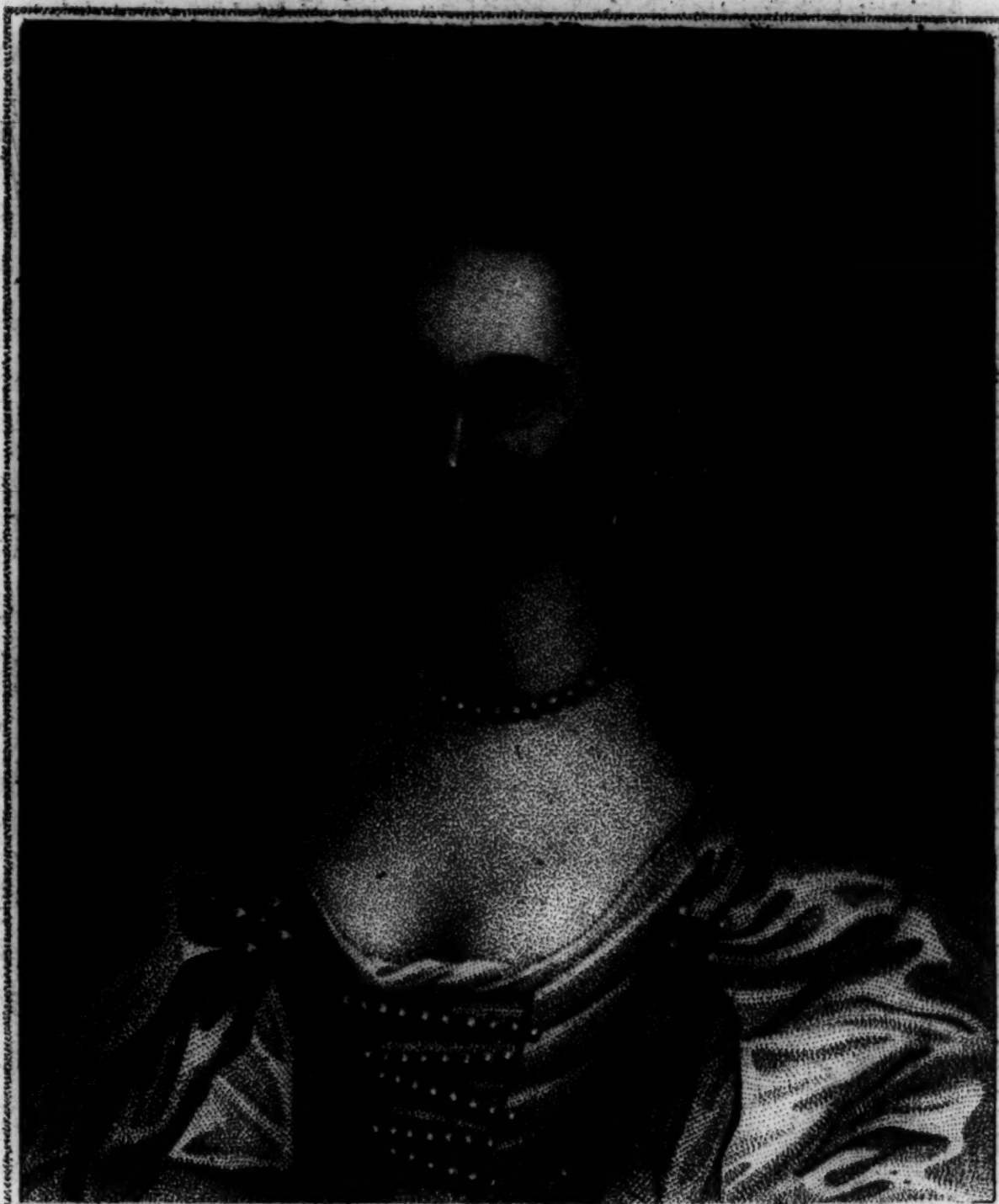
⁷⁵ Life of the Countess, p. 79.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Kennet's Memoirs of the Cavendish-Family, p. 103.

⁷⁸ Ibid. p. 105.

his



J. Harding delin.

J. Schreyer sculp.

CHRISTIAN, COUNTESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

Published at the Act directed, June 22^d 1794, by T. Cadell, Strand.



his house as long as he lived, though he is said to have detested his political and religious opinions⁷⁹. Hobbes resided with the family wherever they were, and refused to be left behind even in his last illness, though they were obliged to convey him in a litter. He died in 1679.

Sir Stephen Fox was brought up in the Earl of Devonshire's family, where he continued till he became qualified for an appointment at Court⁸⁰.

Sir Stephen
Fox.

After the death of the last Countess of Devonshire, which happened in 1689, the house at Roehampton appears to have been alienated to Sir Jeffery Jefferys, alderman of London, who died there in 1707⁸¹. It was afterwards the property of Joseph Bagnall, Esq. and was sold by act of parliament 17 Geo. II. A few years since it belonged to Fordyce the banker; by him it was alienated to Thomas Parker, Esq. and is now the property of Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart.

Alienations
of Roehamp-
ton-house.

The beauties of the surrounding scenery and the contiguity to Richmond-park have induced many persons to build villas at Roehampton. Among those of principal note may be mentioned Lord Dover's, Sir John Dick's, built after the Italian style by the late George Clive, Esq. and the Earl of Besborough's; Sir William Chambers was the architect of the latter. In this house are some valuable antiques; the most remarkable of them is the celebrated torso of a Venus from the collection of Baron Stosch; there are some good pictures also by Italian and Flemish masters, among which is a curious one of the interment of a cardinal by John ab Eyck, the first painter in oil colours; and several interesting portraits, consisting principally of eminent literary characters and artists. In the eating-room is a fine portrait of Sir Theodore Mayerne, by Rubens, from Dr. Meade's collection. In a bed-chamber on the attic story, one of Queen Mary; in the breakfast room are several in crayons of English gen-

Villas at Roe-
hampton.

Pictures at
the Earl of
Besbo-
rough's.

⁷⁹ Kennet's Memoirs of the Cavendish Family, p. 106.

⁸⁰ Ibid. p. 105.

⁸¹ Funeral

Certificate, Herald's College.

tllemen, principally in Turkish dresses, by Liotard; and in the library, where is the principal collection of portraits, should be noticed a very singular one of Bishop Gardiner in a striped dress, by Holbein; over the chimney-piece is a bust of Demosthenes by Benvenuto Cellini. A view of Lord Besborough's house is engraved in the last edition of the *Vitruvius Britannicus* ²¹.

In the same work ²² are two plates of Roehampton-house, the seat of Thomas Cary, Esq. built from a design of Mr. Archer about the year 1710. This house was afterwards the residence of William Ann, Earl of Albermarle, and is now the property of William Drake, Esq. M. P. The saloon was painted by Sir James Thornhill, and is still in excellent preservation. The ceiling represents the feasts of the gods.

Dreadful
hurricane in
1780.

On the 15th of October 1780 there happened a most violent hurricane, the effects of which were principally felt in and near Roehampton, where its devastations were numerous and attended with very uncommon circumstances. The premises of Lewis Brown, a gardener, lying near the lane which leads from that place to Barnes Common, suffered the most material injury. The upper part of a gable end of the dwelling-house was forced out, and formed a considerable chasm in the room where his daughter, who had been brought to bed but a few hours before, then lay. The chimney was also thrown down, but the bricks providentially falling on the outside, the woman escaped without any injury, and is still living. The barn and other out-buildings were levelled with the ground, the materials dispersed, and some of them carried to a very great distance. The body of a large empty cart which stood in the yard was torn from the wheels, and removed to the distance of 90 paces. Of seven persons who took shelter in the barn one only was killed upon the spot, another died in consequence of the bruises which he received. A walnut-tree, 12 feet in circumference, which grew

²¹ Vol. iv. p. 11—13.

²² Vol. i. p. 80, 81.

upon

upon Lady Eggleton's premises, was torn up by the roots, and carried to the distance of 22 feet. In Roehampton-lane and the adjoining fields, above 130 large trees from 18 inches to four feet diameter were torn down within the space of three quarters of a mile. The greater part of them grew in hedge-rows, and formed an avenue in the lane, which was completely destroyed. The trees fell across the lane towards the north and north-west, so that the road was rendered totally impassable for some weeks. A few of the trees were removed to a considerable distance; one in particular, being about 40 feet in length, is said to have been carried by the wind to the north-side of the road upon Barnes Common, above 130 yards from the spot where it grew. The earth in many of the adjoining fields was torn up in such a manner that it had the appearance of having been lately ploughed. The workhouse upon Barnes Common received some injury, and the windmill was overturned and beat in pieces. The progress of this hurricane is supposed to be about three miles in length, beginning at Lord Besborough's at Roehampton, and ending at Hammersmith, where the church received considerable damage; the greatest breadth was only 200 yards. Vast crowds of people came for several days to see the devastations which it had occasioned⁸³.

The hamlet of Roehampton is assessed the sum of 169l. 19s. 8d. Land-tax. to the land-tax, which in the year 1791 was at the rate of 2s. 3d. in the pound.

⁸³ The greater part of this account of the hurricane is taken from a short pamphlet on the subject, published by E. Edwards in the year 1781, the particulars of which are confirmed by the recollection of several persons who were themselves eye-witnesses to the devastations which it occasioned. Mr. Edwards's account was illustrated by four etched outlines, washed and tinted.

R I C H M O N D.

Name.

IT is well known that this place received its present name by royal command in the reign of Henry VII. who was Earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. In Doomsday Book it is not mentioned; a record of nearly the same antiquity calls it Syenes¹; the name was afterwards spelt Schenes², Schene³, and Sheen. Some writers, founding their conjectures upon the latter word, which signifies bright or splendid, have supposed it to be expressive of the magnificence of the ancient palace⁴.

Situation and boundaries.

The village of Richmond is distinguished for its beautiful situation upon the banks of the Thames. It lies in the hundred of Kingston, at the distance of about eight miles from Hyde-park-corner. The parish is bounded by Mortlake, Kew, and Petersham. The

Soil.

land which is not inclosed either in the park or the royal gardens is principally arable; the predominant soil is sand, but in some parts of the parish there is clay and gravel. Richmond is assessed the sum

Land-tax.

of 939 l. 2 s. 2 d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of one shilling in the pound.

Manor.

It seems probable that the manor of Sheen was included at the time of the Conquest in that of Kingston, which then belonged to the Crown, and was held in demesne. The first mention I find of it is in the reign of King John, when it was the property of Michael Belet, who held it by the service of being the King's butler, having been granted to his ancestors with that office annexed by

¹ N^o 313. Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus.

² Cotton MSS. Cleopatra, A. 7.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Leland, Aubrey, Camden, &c.

Henry I.

Henry I.³ John, son of Michael Belet, left two daughters, between whom the manor was divided; one of them married — Oliver, and the other John Valletort⁶. Emma Oliver's share was alienated afterwards to Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester⁷. In the early part of the reign of Edward I. the manor of Sheen belonged to Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who granted it to Otto Grandison and his heirs, with remainder to himself and his heirs⁸. Philip Burnell, the Bishop's nephew, had livery of it 21 Edw. I.⁹ Soon afterwards it appears to have reverted to the Crown, either by exchange or forfeiture. Edward I. was in possession of it towards the latter end of his reign¹⁰, since which time it has generally been in the hands of the Crown, or settled upon some of the branches of the royal family¹¹. It was granted for life to Elizabeth Queen of Edw. IV.¹²; to Anne of Cleve, who surrendered it to Edw. VI.¹³; to Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I. and to Queen Henrietta Maria¹⁴. It is now held by her present Majesty, whose lease bears date October 1770.

Lands in this manor are held by the rod, or copy of court-roll, and descend to the youngest son; or in default of sons, to the youngest daughter. The same customs prevail in the manors of Peterham and Ham¹⁵.

Tenure of
land.

³ N^o 313. Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. f. 21. See note, p. 236. There is a charter in the Tower, which confirms the office of Butler to Michael Belet, with the lands which his ancestors enjoyed. This office was esteemed of a very honourable nature, and the Belets appear to have had a seat in parliament. See Dugdale's Baronage.

⁶ N^o 313. Harleian MSS.

⁷ Cart. 48 Hen. III. m. 2.

⁸ Pat. 8 Edw. I. m. 26. Grant of free warren, Cart. 8 Edw. I. m. 72.

⁹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 61.

¹⁰ Accounts of money paid at the court at

Sheen, 28 Edw. I. in the household establishment of that king, published by the Society of Antiquaries, p. 87.

¹¹ Henry VIII. granted it for a term of 30 years to M. Villiard and Th. Brampton. Pat. 14 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Nov. 2. Sir Thomas Gorge had a grant of the manor for a term of years, Pat. 5 Jac. pt. 26. Ap. 10.

¹² Pat. 6 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 4.

¹³ Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁴ Royal household establishments, published by the Society of Antiquaries 1719, p. 316.

¹⁵ Customs of the manors of Sheen, &c. published in the Collectanea Juridica, vol. ii.

Richard

Richard II. granted as a privilege to his tenants within this manor that his officers should make no demands upon them for corn or other provision¹⁶.

History of the
palace.

Henry I.

Edward I.
Edward II.
and Edward
III.

Death of
Anne, Queen
of Rich. II.
and decay of
the palace.

Henry V.
restores it.

Sir James
Parker slain
in a tourna-
ment.

The palace
burnt.

It is not certain when the manor-house at Sheen first became a royal palace. A MS. record in the British Museum mentions it as having been the house of Henry I. who granted it, with the manor, to the Belets¹⁷. From that time till towards the close of the reign of Edward I. it was the property of subjects. Edward I. and II. are known to have resided there¹⁸. Edward III. closed a long and victorious reign at his palace at Sheen, June 21, 1377¹⁹. Queen Anne, his successor's consort, died there in the year 1394. The King was so much affected at her death that he abandoned the palace, and suffered it to fall to ruin²⁰, or as others assert, pulled it down. Holinshed says, that "he caused it to be throwen down and defaced. "Whereas the former kings of this land, being weary of the citie, "used customarily thither to resorte, as to a place of pleasure, and "serving highly to their recreation". Henry V. restored the palace to its former magnificence²¹. Henry VII. held a grand tournament at his manor at Richmond in 1492, when Sir James Parker, in a controversy with Hugh Vaughan for right of coat armour, was killed at the first course. In the year 1499²²; the King being then at his palace, it was set on fire by accident; most of the old buildings were consumed. His Majesty immediately caused it to be rebuilt, and gave it the name of Richmond. The picture of Henry V. and his

¹⁶ "Aliquod bladum aut victuale." Regist. Lamb. Courteneye, fol. 62. b.

¹⁷ N^o 313. Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus.

¹⁸ Edward I. treated with the Scottish nobility at Sheen, after the death of William Wallace. Lambard's Topographical Dictionary. See likewise an account of money paid at Sheen, in the household establishment of that monarch, published by the Society of Antiquaries. Edward II. dates a grant of the

barony of Alnwick to the Percys from Sheen, anno 1310. Collins's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 36.

¹⁹ Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England, p. 194. Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 169. 177.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Chron. anno 1394.

²² Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England, p. 283.

²³ Stow makes it 1498.

family,

family, the marriage of Henry VI. and that of Henry VII. in the Earl of Orford's collection, at Strawberry-hill, are supposed to have been painted for this monarch, and intended for his palace here. It had been finished but a short time, when a second fire broke out, which did considerable damage²³. The same year a new gallery fell down, in which the King, and the Prince his son, had been walking only a few minutes before²⁴. Philip I., King of Spain, having been driven upon the coast of England by a storm, was entertained in this palace, with great magnificence, in the year 1506²⁵. Henry VII. died there April 21, 1509²⁶. His successor kept his Christmas at Richmond the year after he came to the throne²⁷. A tournament was held there on the 12th of January, when the King, for the first time, took a part in those exercises²⁸. Charles V. Emperor of Germany, was lodged at Richmond anno 1523²⁹. When Cardinal Wolsey gave the lease of Hampton Court to the King, his Majesty permitted him to reside in Richmond palace, a privilege of which he frequently availed himself. Hall says, that "when the common people, and especially such as had been servants to Henry VII., saw the Cardinal keep house in the manor royal of Richmond, which that monarch so highly esteemed, it was a marvel to hear how they grudged, saying, So, a butcher's dogge doth lie in the manor of Richmond"³⁰. They were still more disgusted at the Cardinal's keeping his Christmas there, openly, with great state, when the King himself observed that feast with the utmost privacy at Eltham, on account of the plague³¹. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner at Richmond for a short time, during the reign of

Second fire.

Fall of the gallery.

Philip I. King of Spain.
Death of Henry VII.
Henry VIII. keeps a Christmas at Richmond.

Charles V. Emperor of Germany lodged there.
Cardinal Wolsey.

Queen Elizabeth a prisoner there.

²³ The palace was nearly rebuilt in 1501, at which time Hen. VII. commanded it to be called Richmond. The second fire happened in 1506. Stow's Annals.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Holinshed's Chron.

²⁶ Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England, p. 442.

²⁷ Holinshed's Chron. ²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Hall's Chron.

³⁰ Ibid. Henry VIII. fol. 144.

³¹ Ibid. fol. 146.

The palace
afterwards
her favourite
residence.
Eric IV.
king of Swe-
den.
Death of
Queen Eliza-
beth.
Henry Prince
of Wales.
Charles I.

her sister Mary³². After she ascended the throne, this palace be-
came one of her favourite places of residence³³. In her reign, Eric IV.
King of Sweden, was lodged there. Queen Elizabeth ended her
days at Richmond palace on the 24th of March 1603. In the
autumn of that year, the court of Exchequer, the court of Chancery,
and other public courts, were removed to Richmond, on account of
the plague³⁴. The same precaution was taken in 1625³⁵. Henry
Prince of Wales resided there in 1605³⁶. It is probable that
Charles I. was frequently at this palace, where he formed a
large collection of pictures. In the year 1636, a masque was per-
formed before the King and Queen at Richmond, by Lord Buck-
hurst and Edward Sackville. When the King was in Scotland, in
1641, the Parliament ordered that the young Prince should be sent
to Richmond with his governor³⁷, probably Bishop Duppa, who
is said to have educated Charles II. at this place³⁸. In the month
of June 1647, Richmond palace was prepared, by order of parlia-
ment, for the King's reception³⁹, but he refused to go thither. A
newspaper of the 20th of August in that year mentions, that the
Prince Elector was then at Richmond, and that the King, with

³² It was after she was delivered out of the Tower, and before she was sent to Woodstock. Lodge's Shrewsbury Papers, vol. i. p. i.

³³ It was at Richmond, that Anthony Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, incurred her displeasure, by preaching before the Court on the infirmities of old age, applying them, at the same time, personally, to her Majesty, and observing, how it had "furrowed her face, " and besprinkled her hair with its meal." Lives of Eminent Cambridge Men, Harleian MSS. 7176. p. 122. No doubt such plain language must have been highly offensive to her majesty, who even at that advanced age, for it was in the year 1596, did not dislike to be complimented on her personal charms, and was so fond of youthful amusements, that a few years before, we are told, that being then at Richmond, "fix or seven gallyards of a

"mornyng, besides musycke & syngyng, " was her ordinary exercyse." Lodge's Shrewsbury Papers, vol. ii. p. 411.

³⁴ Baker's Chron.

³⁵ Rymer's Foedera, vol. xviii. p. 168. 185.

³⁶ See a letter of that date to King James, Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 6986. — 41. By a MS. note of Mr. Gray's, in a copy of "London and its Environs," belonging to the Right Hon. Earl Harcourt, it appears that he kept house there in 1612.

³⁷ Nalson's Collections, vol. ii. p. 596, 597.

³⁸ Biograph. Brit.

³⁹ "Richmond is preparing for the King, " and a new rich coach was this day (June 22) "sent from London for his Majesty." Perfect Diurnal, June 1647. See also Whitlock's Memorials, p. 255.

RICHMOND

the Duke of York, and the Lordy hunted in the high Park
killed a stag and a buck—“the country was very fertile
“the Duke of York, and the Lordy hunted in the high Park
“the Duke of York, and the Lordy hunted in the high Park
a very fertile district, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
great hall was built in the high Park, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
an having a large hall, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
is “a large hall, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
“square hall, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
“end is a large hall, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
“ornament, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
has a large hall, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
covered with tapestry, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
“and perpendicular to the church, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
is mentioned, called the “church, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
steps. The church was built in the high Park, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
“the church, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
open gallery, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
“the church, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
a French building, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
by Henry VIII., and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
of this palace is the Duke of York, and the Lordy

“The church, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
it is called the “church, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
published by the Duke of York, and the Lordy
“The church, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy

“The church, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
“The church, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
“The church, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy
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“The church, and the Duke of York, and the Lordy

The palace
afterwards
her favourite
residence.
Eric IV.
king of Swe-
den.
Death of
Queen Eliza-
beth.
Henry Prince
of Wales.
Charles I.

her sister Mary³². After she ascended the throne, this palace became one of her favourite places of residence³³. In her reign, Eric IV. King of Sweden, was lodged there. Queen Elizabeth ended her days at Richmond palace on the 24th of March 1603. In the autumn of that year, the court of Exchequer, the court of Chancery, and other public courts, were removed to Richmond, on account of the plague³⁴. The same precaution was taken in 1625³⁵. Henry Prince of Wales resided there in 1605³⁶. It is probable that Charles I. was frequently at this palace, where he formed a large collection of pictures. In the year 1636, a masque was performed before the King and Queen at Richmond, by Lord Buckhurst and Edward Sackville. When the King was in Scotland, in 1641, the Parliament ordered that the young Prince should be sent to Richmond with his governor³⁷, probably Bishop Duppa, who is said to have educated Charles II. at this place³⁸. In the month of June 1647, Richmond palace was prepared, by order of parliament, for the King's reception³⁹, but he refused to go thither. A newspaper of the 29th of August in that year mentions, that the Prince Elector was then at Richmond, and that the King, with

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³³ It was at Richmond, that Anthony Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, incurred her displeasure, by preaching before the Court on the infirmities of old age, applying them, at the same time, personally, to her Majesty, and observing, how it had "furrowed her face, and besprinkled her hair with its meal." Lives of Eminent Cambridge Men, Harleian MSS. 7176. p. 122. No doubt such plain language must have been highly offensive to her majesty, who even at that advanced age, for it was in the year 1596, did not dislike to be complimented on her personal charms, and was so fond of youthful amusements, that a few years before, we are told, that being then at Richmond, "six or seven gallyards of a

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³⁴ Baker's Chron.

³⁵ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xviii. p. 168. 185.

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³⁸ Biograph. Brit.

³⁹ "Richmond is preparing for the King, and a new rich coach was this day (June 22) sent from London for his Majesty." Perfect Diurnal, June 1647. See also Whitlock's Memorials, p. 255.

the Duke of York, and the Lords, hunted in the New Park, and killed a stag and a buck—"his majesty was very chearful, and afterwards dined with his children at Syon."

The survey taken by order of parliament in the year 1649, gives a very minute description of the palace as it then existed. The great hall was 100 feet in length, and 40 in breadth; it is described as having a screen at the lower end, over which, says the Survey, is "a fayr foot pace in the higher end thereof; the pavement is square tile, and it is very well lighted and fceled; at the north end is a turret, or clock case, covered with lead, which is a special ornament to that building." The privy-lodgings are described as a free-stone building, three stories high, with fourteen turrets covered with lead, "a very graceful ornament to the whole house, and perspicuous to the country round about." A round building is mentioned, called the "canted tower," with a stair-case of 124 steps. The chapel was 96 feet long, and 40 broad, "with cathedral seats and pews." Adjoining the privy garden was an open gallery, 200 feet long, over which was a close gallery of the same length. No mention is made of a library; yet we are told by a French author, that a Royal Library was established at Richmond, by Henry VII., and the librarian is reckoned amongst the officers of this palace in the household establishments of Queen Mary and

Description
of the palace
in 1649.

Library.

⁴⁰ Perfect Occurrences, Aug. 27, &c. 1647. the lane leading to the Duke of Queensberry's.
⁴¹ The original is in the Augmentation-office; "Traicté des plus belles Bibliothèques,
it is printed in the "Monumenta Vetusta," &c. par Louis Jacob Chalonnais," 1644.
published by the society of Antiquaries. 8vo, quoted in Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey,
⁴² These galleries stood on the right side of vol. v. p. 348.

⁴³ "Keeper of the library at Richmond, William Tillesley, fee	10	0	0
" "of the wardrobe — William Griffith	9	3	6
" "of the orchard — John Lovell	6	1	8
" "of the house — Sir Henry Sidney	9	2	6
" "of the garden — the same Sir Hen. Sidney	4	11	3
" "of the parke — the same Sir Hen. Sidney	3	10	10

Household Establishment of Queen Mary, a MS. in the library at Dulwich college.

Queen Elizabeth. His fee was 10*l.* per annum. The Survey mentions three pipes which supplied the palace with water, one from the white conduit in the New-park, another from the red conduit in the town fields, and the third from a conduit near the church in Richmond, close to the river. The materials of the palace were valued at 10,782*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* It was purchased April 12, 1650, by Thomas Rokeby, William Goodick, and Adam Baynes, on behalf of themselves and other creditors. It was afterwards purchased by Sir Gregory Norton, who had been one of the King's judges⁴⁵.

Views of
Richmond
palace.

All the views of Richmond palace, which is now almost entirely taken before the middle of the last century, when it remained entire. Vandergucht's view, which was engraved for Ashmole's *Antiquities of Surrey*, probably from a drawing of Hollar's, seems to give a very good representation of the front towards the water. Having been favoured with the use of this plate, which is deposited in the Bodleian Library, it is here annexed. A view of the same front is engraved in the *Monumenta Vetusta* (published by the Society of Antiquaries) from a picture belonging to the Earl of Cardigan. Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam has an ancient painting of Richmond palace, by Vinkeboon, taken from the meadow on the other side of the water⁴⁶. Another picture, in the possession of the same nobleman, said to be the work of one of Rubens's scholars, has been called *The Front of Richmond Palace towards the Green*; but there are many reasons for supposing it not to be a representation of that house; for it not only seems very improbable, that the numerous and lofty turrets which were so "perspicuous to the country round about," should not be seen; but the front itself is totally unlike that of the old palace towards the green, as described in the Survey, and as in some measure it still exists. In this view there is no range of buildings contiguous to the gateway, nor does the fore ground in the

⁴⁵ Particulars of sale, Augmentation-office.

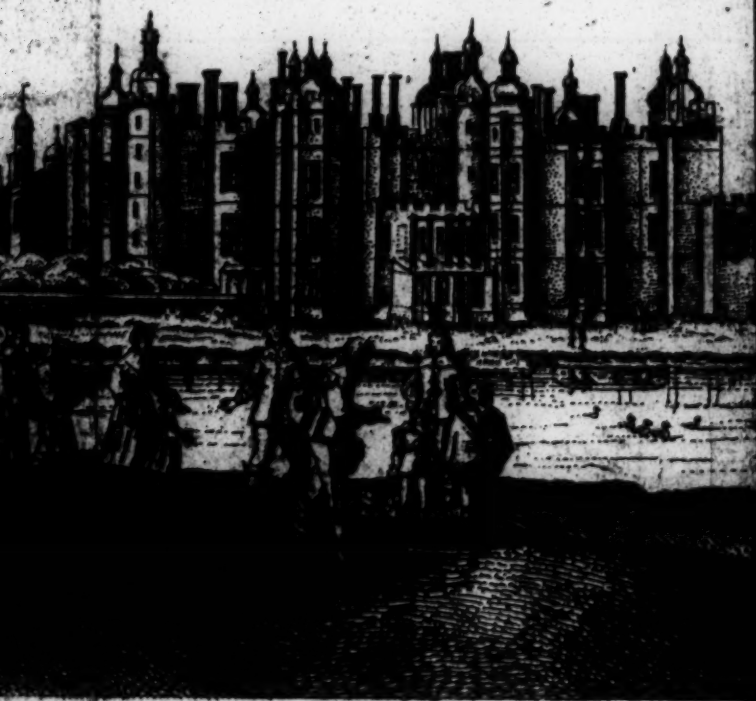
⁴⁶ *Mysteries of the Good Old Cause*, p. 26. frey.

⁴⁶ This has been engraved by R. B. God-





RICHMOND



BOL

least resemble the green⁴⁷, which in the Survey is described as "a piece of level turf of 20 acres (only) planted with 113 elms, forty-eight of which stand on the west side, and form a handsome walk." It is much more probable that the painting at Lord Fitzwilliam's was intended to represent the lodge in the Old-park, with the description of which it sufficiently corresponds, and which particularly mentions "a fair gate, of good ornament to the house, standing towards the park."

Soon after the return of Charles II., several boats, "laden with rich and curious effigies, formerly belonging to Charles I. but since alienated," are said to have been brought from Richmond to Whitehall⁴⁸. About the same time, the manor and palace, which had been settled on the Queen-mother, before the civil war, were restored to her⁴⁹. It is most probable that the palace was at this time in a very dismantled state. Fuller, who wrote soon after the Restoration, speaks of it as pulled down⁵⁰. It seems, however, to have been inhabited after his time; several parts of it have been taken down within the present century, and some of the offices still exist. Christopher Villiers was made keeper of the manor-house at Richmond in 1660⁵¹. In the reign of James II. it appears to have been in the hands of the crown, and it is said that the Pretender was nursed there⁵². The site of the palace is now occupied by several houses, which are held, on lease, under the Crown.

The Duke of Queensberry's was built by George, the third Earl Cholmondeley, who obtained a lease of part of the old palace in the

Removal of pictures to Whitehall.

Manor and palace restored to Queen Henrietta Maria.

Pretender nursed at Richmond.

Duke of Queensberry's.

⁴⁷ In the picture, a thick grove of trees stands where the town should be, if this was a view of the palace.

⁴⁸ Exact Accompt, June 8--25, 1660.

⁴⁹ Parliamentary Intelligencer, June 18--25.

⁵⁰ Worthies, pt. 3. p. 78.

⁵¹ Pat. 12 Car. II. pt. 12. July 4. The following list of keepers of the manor-house of Richmond has occurred in searching the offices of record: William Norburgh, Pat. 1 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 1. Edmund Glase, Clericus Averie

Regis, Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 10. Robert Skerne, Pat. 1 Hen. VII. pt. 1. Dec. 23. M. Villard, & Th. Brampton, Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Nov. 2. James Duke of Lennox,

Pat. 14 Car. I. pt. 43. May 2.

⁵² Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times, vol. i. p. 753. Some parts of the palace appear to have been repaired by James II. His initials and the date 1688, are still on the leaden pipes.

year 1708; the noble gallery in this house was ornamented by his fine collection of pictures. Lord Cholmondeley sold the house afterwards to the Earl of Brooke and Warwick; from him it passed to Sir Richard Littleton, and from the latter to John Earl Spencer, who purchased it for his mother Countess Cowper. The Duke of Queensberry bought it after her death, and transferred hither the pictures and furniture from Amesbury. The tapestry which hung behind the Earl of Clarendon, in the court of Chancery, now decorates the hall of this house.

A lease of another part of the palace was granted by Queen Anne to Richard Hill, Esq. who built upon the site a large house now the property of Mrs. Sarah Way, widow of Lewis Way, Esq. and the residence of herself and her sister, the Countess Dowager of Northampton, who has some good pictures there, particularly a fine portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, which has lately been engraved by R. Thew. In the front of this house is an ancient porch with figures of two boys in servitors dresses, blowing trumpets: in the lease it is called the Trumpeting-house.

Other houses
on the site of
the palace.

The houses now on lease to William Robertson, Esq. and Matthew Skinner, Esq. as well as that in the occupation of Mr. Dundas, which adjoins the gateway, are a part of the old palace, and are described in the Survey above-mentioned, as "the wardrobe buildings, and other offices, consisting of three fayr ranges of buildings lying round a fayr and spacious court, embattled and guttured, of two stories high, with garrets, and a fayr pair of strong gates, arched and battled with stone over head, leading into the said court from the green lying before Richmond house." In Mr. Skinner's garden there still exists the old yew-tree which is mentioned in the Survey, and there valued at 10l. The circumference of its trunk is 10 feet 3 inches.

The elegant villa which belonged lately to Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. and which is now the property of Whitshed Keene, Esq. is described

" Built after a design of Sir Robert Taylor.

in



The Observatory in Richmond Gardens.



in the lease, as being on the site of the palace. There is a print of it in the *Vitruvius Britannicus*⁵⁴.

Edward II. founded a convent of Carmelite friars near his manor of Sheen, and endowed it with 120 marks per annum out of his Exchequer⁵⁵. They had been settled in this convent only two years when the King caused them to be removed to Oxford, where they were placed without the North-gate⁵⁶.

Convent of
Carmelites
founded by
Edward II.

Henry VII. is said to have founded a convent of observant friars near the palace about the year 1499⁵⁷. I have not been able to find any record of the foundation. Holinshed mentions its suppression in the year 1534. In the Survey of Richmond above-mentioned, a building is described as adjoining to the palace, called "the Friars," containing three rooms below stajrs, and four handsome rooms "above stajrs;" it was then used as a chandler's-shop. The lane which leads from the Green to the Duke of Queensberry's is still called in the leases Friars'-lane; the house, which is now in the occupation of Joseph May, Esq. and that which was lately on lease to John and Henry Andrews, are described as being part of the site of the friars.

Convent
of observant
friars,
founded by
Henry VII.

In the reign of Henry VIII. there were two parks at Richmond, distinguished by the name of the Great and the Little-park. It is probable that they were afterwards laid together, one only being mentioned in the Survey of 1649, which adjoined the Green, and contained 349 acres. It was then called the Little-park, to distinguish it from the New-park lately inclosed by Charles I. The Lodge in the Old-park was for some time the residence of Cardinal Wolsey in his disgrace. "The Cardinal (says Stow) having licence to repair unto Richmond, was there lodged within the lodge of the Great-park, which was a very prettie house; there my Lord lay untill Lent, with a prettie number of servants⁵⁸." He afterwards removed to the priory.

Richmond
Old-park.

Cardinal
Wolsey, at
the Lodge.

⁵⁴ Vol. iv. p. 74.

⁵⁵ Pat. 9 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 15.

⁵⁶ Pat. 11 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 37.

⁵⁷ Tanner's Notitia Monast. p. 545. He

quotes Collect. Anglo minorit. p. 1ft. 211.
pt. 2d. p. 39, from St. Clara.

⁵⁸ Stow's Annals.

The park at Richmond was leased by Queen Elizabeth to Edward Bacon⁵⁹. When the Crown lands were sold in the last century, the park which adjoined the Green, then called Richmond Little-park, was valued at 220 l. 5 s. per annum, and was bought by William Brome of London, Gent. at 32 years purchase⁶⁰. The Lodge, which is described as being a very pleasant seat and habitation for a private gentleman, appears to have been afterwards in the possession of Sir Thomas Jarvis or Jervoyse, and the park in that of Sir John Trevor⁶¹.

Duke of Ormond.

A lease of the lodge was granted by K. William in 1694 to John Latton, Esq. Queen Anne in the year 1707 granted it for 99 years, or three lives, to James, Duke of Ormond⁶², who rebuilt the house, and resided there till his impeachment in the year 1715; when, on the 27th of July, "he privately withdrew from his house at Richmond" and went to Paris⁶³. Soon after this, George II. then Prince of Wales, purchased the remainder of the lease, which after the Duke's impeachment was vested in the Earl of Arran, and made the lodge his residence. After he came to the throne it was one of his favourite retirements. His present Majesty sometimes resided there in the early part of his reign. The lodge was pulled down about twenty years ago, at which time there was an intention of building a new palace upon the site; the foundations were laid and arches built for that purpose.

The observatory.

Not far from the site of the lodge, stands the observatory, built by his present Majesty in the years 1768 and 1769. Sir William Chambers was the architect, and the late Dr. Stephen Demainbray superintended the astronomical department. Amongst a very fine set of instruments are particularly to be noticed a mural arch of 140 degrees, and eight feet radius; a zenith sector of 12 feet; a

⁵⁹ Leases by Queen Elizabeth, Augmentation-office. & 32.

⁶⁰ Particulars of sale, *ibid*.

⁶¹ *Mysteries of the Good Old Cause*, p. 16

⁶² Records in the office of the Auditor of his Majesty's Land Revenues.

⁶³ *Collins's Peerage*, vol. v. p. 240.

transit instrument of eight feet; and a ten-feet reflector by Herschel. On the top of the building is a moveable dome which contains an equatorial instrument. The observatory contains also a collection of subjects in natural history, well preserved, an excellent apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores from his Majesty's mines in the forest of Hartz in Germany. The present astronomer is the Reverend Stephen De-mainbray, M. A.

A part of the Old-park is now a dairy and grazing farm in his Majesty's own hands; the remainder constitutes the royal gardens, which were first laid out by Bridgman in avenues, and afterwards improved and altered to their present form by Brown. They have the advantage of being situated on the banks of the Thames, are laid out with great taste, and exhibit some very beautiful scenery. Queen Caroline, who was very partial to this spot, had here a dairy and menagerie. Several ornamental and grotesque buildings were dispersed about the gardens; one of which, called Merlin's Cave, contained several figures in wax; another, called the Hermitage, was adorned with busts of Sir Isaac Newton, Locke, and other literary characters⁶⁴.

About a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the old palace stood the hamlet of West Sheen. Here Henry V. in the year 1414, founded a convent of Carthusians, which he called the House of Jesus of Bethlehem at Sheen⁶⁵. The premises on which the convent was built, are said to have been 3,000 feet in length, and 1,305 in breadth⁶⁶. In a MS. of Florentius Wigornensis, printed in Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey⁶⁷, the dimensions of the hall are said to have been 44 paces in length, and 24 in breadth; the great quadrangle

Richmond
gardens.

WEST
SHEEN.

Convent of
Carthusians.

⁶⁴ A book was published in 1735, entitled, are in print. See a list of them in Gough's
" A Description of the Rarities of Richmond British Topography, vol. ii. p. 271, 272.
" Gardens, Merlin's Cave, the Hermitage, ⁶⁵ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 973—977.
" &c." Several poems upon these gardens ⁶⁶ Ibid. ⁶⁷ Vol. v. p. 340.

was 120 paces long, and 100 broad; the cloisters appear to have been 200 paces square, and nine feet in height. Henry V. endowed his new monastery with the priories of Lewisham, Greenwich, Ware, and several other alien priories, with all their lands and revenues. By his charter he gave them also the fisheries at Sheen; Petershamwear; and four pipes of red wine of Vascony every year, granting them at the same time many valuable privileges and exemptions, and licence to make a conduit from a place called Hillsden-well⁶⁷. John Wydrington was constituted the first prior. A hermitage was founded within this monastery for a recluse in the year 1416, and endowed with 20 marks annual rent issuing out of the manors of Lewisham and Greenwich⁶⁸. In the Survey taken in 1649, this is called the Anchorite's Cell. John Kingflowe was the first chaplain or hermit⁶⁹. In the registry at Winchester is a commission to the Bishop of St. David's to consecrate a chapel and three altars in the monastery at Sheen⁷⁰.

Hermitage.

Perkin Warbeck.

Within these walls Perkin Warbeck sought an asylum, and intreated the prior to beg his life of the king. He was executed afterwards, for endeavouring to escape out of the Tower⁷¹.

Dean Colet.

The learned Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's school, built a house within the precincts of the monastery at Sheen, intending it as a place of retirement in the latter part of his life. He died there in the year 1519, according to Wood⁷², who says, that his body was

⁶⁷ This conduit not succeeding, the convent afterwards obtained a grant to make another from a place called Welway, or Pikwelles-well. Pat. 6 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 16. Various grants relating to this convent may be found according to the following references: Henry V.'s Charters, Cart. 2 Henry V. pt. 1. m. 3. Cart. 3 & 4 Henry V. m. 8. & 14. Confirmation of grants, Pat. 1 Edw. IV. pt. 6. m. 18. Grant of 48 acres of land, Pat. 19 Edward IV. m. 25. Grant of three

pipes of wine annually in the port of London, Pat. 22 Henry VII. pt. 2. Feb. 10. Grant to the convent to have a coroner in the house, Pat. 6 Henry VIII. pt. 2. Apr. 20.

⁶⁸ Pat. 5 Henry V. m. 22.

⁶⁹ Regist. Winton. Waynflete, pt. 2. f. 37. b. second numbering; commission to institute Robert Lynton, pt. 3. f. 52. a.

⁷⁰ Regist. Fox, pt. 3. f. 52. a.

⁷¹ Holinshed's Chron. A^o 1499.

⁷² Athen. Oxon. vol. i. col. 13.

removed

removed thence to London, previously to its interment in St. Paul's cathedral. Cardinal Pole in the early part of his life obtained a grant of his lodgings at Sheen, and spent two years there in studious retirement⁷³.

Cardinal Pole.

When the Earl of Surrey returned with the body of the Scottish King, after the battle of Flodden-field, he is said to have conveyed it to the monastery at Sheen; where it lay for a considerable time unburied. Stow says, that about the year 1552 he saw a body wrapped in lead which was thrown into a lumber-room, and that he was told it was the Scottish King⁷⁴.

Body of the King of Scots.

When the priory of Sheen was suppressed its revenues were estimated at 777l. 12s. 1d. per annum⁷⁵. Henry Man, the last prior, became afterwards Dean of Chester and Bishop of Man. Henry VIII. granted the priory to his favourite Edward Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset⁷⁶. In the year 1550 two splendid nuptial ceremonies were celebrated there in the King's presence; Lord Lisle being married to a daughter of the Duke of Somerset⁷⁷, and Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, to Amy, daughter of Sir John Robsart⁷⁸. The Earl's son, Robert Dudley, whom he had by Lady Douglas Sheffield, was born at Sheen in 1573⁷⁹, and concealed there with great secrecy, to prevent the Countess of Essex, to whom Leicester was then a suitor, from knowing of his birth. It is generally supposed that the Earl was married to Lady Douglas, though her son in vain endeavoured to establish his legitimacy before the star-chamber; it was nevertheless afterwards avowed in the patent, by which his widow

Suppression of the priory.

Grants of the site.
Duke of Somerset.
Nuptials of Lord Lisle and the Earl of Leicester.

Sir Robert Dudley.

⁷³ Biograph. Brit.
⁷⁴ Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 829. See also Lambe's Flodden-field, p. 152.
⁷⁵ Valor of 1534. Regist. Winton. Fox, pt. 5. There is a rental of the priory of Sheen 24 Hen. VIII. in the British Museum.

Cotton MSS. Julius C. II. 16.
⁷⁶ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, in the British Museum, No 4705. Ayscough's Cat.
⁷⁷ Stow's Annals.
⁷⁸ Biograph. Brit.
⁷⁹ Ibid.

Alice was created a Duchess in the reign of Charles I.⁸⁰ Sir Robert Dudley, disappointed in the hope of proving his legitimacy, went to the Continent, where he was patronized by the house of Medici, who were amply rewarded by his projecting the free-port of Leghorn. He resided many years in their Court and in that of the Emperor, who having created him a Duke, he assumed the title of Duke of Northumberland⁸¹. This remarkable person died in the neighbourhood of Florence, and lies buried at Boldrone⁸². Anthony Wood (after enumerating his manifold accomplishments) says, that he was the first who taught a dog to sit in order to catch partridges⁸³.

Henry Duke
of Suffolk.

Revival and
second sup-
pression of
the convent.

Percival
Gunston.
Sir Thomas
Gorge.

James Duke
of Lenox.

Parliamentary
Survey.

The Duke of Somerset having been attainted in 1551, the site of the priory appears to have been given to Henry Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, who resided there⁸⁴. Queen Mary restored the convent⁸⁵, which was dissolved again at her death, having continued little more than twelve months. In the year 1572 the site of the priory appears to have been in the possession of Percival Gunston, Gent.⁸⁶ Queen Elizabeth, in the 26th year of her reign, granted it for life to Sir Thomas Gorge and his wife Helen Marchioness of Northampton⁸⁷. Charles I. granted it upon the same tenure to James Duke of Lenox⁸⁸.

In 1650 it was sold as crown land, and purchased by Alexander Easton, being valued at 92l. per annum⁸⁹. The survey taken by order of parliament, describes very minutely the buildings belonging to the priory as they then existed. The old church is said to be standing, but very ruinous and fit to be demolished; the survey describes a structure of brick called the Prior's Lodgings; the

⁸⁰ Biograph. Brit.

⁸¹ Dugdale's History of Warwickshire.

⁸² Ibid. See an account of the Duke of Northumberland in the Royal and Noble Authors.

⁸³ Vol. ii. col. 126.

⁸⁴ Stow's Annals, p. 829. 4to.

⁸⁵ Pat. 3 & 4 P. & M. pt. 5. Jan. 26.

⁸⁶ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. No 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

⁸⁷ Pat. 26 Eliz. pt. 3. June 23.

⁸⁸ Pat. 14 Car. pt. 43. May 2.

⁸⁹ Particulars of Sale, Augmentation-office.

Monk's-

Monk's-hall, a stone building; the Lady of St. John's lodgings; the Anchorite's cell; and a parcel of buildings called the gallery⁹⁰.

Charles II. soon after his Restoration, granted a lease of the priory for 60 years to Philip Viscount Lisle⁹¹, who about the same time obtained from his Majesty a general pardon. Lord Lisle had been always hostile to the royal cause, but was an advocate for moderate measures, and refused to act as one of the King's judges⁹². He was a great patron of literary men, and is said to have set apart one day in every week for their reception⁹³. The year after he obtained the lease he assigned it to John Lord Bellasis, who in the year 1662 surrendered it to the crown, and obtained a new grant for 60 years. Lord Lisle, however, appears by his correspondence with Sir William Temple, to have resided at Sheen several years.

Philip Viscount Lisle.

In the year 1675 a lease of the priory was granted to Robert Rastrell and Martin Folkes, in trust for Henry Brounker, Esq. afterwards Viscount Brounker, and Sir William Temple. It appears by the records in his Majesty's Land-Revenue Office, that Lord Brounker inhabited the mansion-house late Lord Lisle's, which was afterwards assigned to the Buckworth family. The premises on lease to Sir William Temple, were alienated to John Jeffreys, Esq. who had a new lease in 1750.

Lord Brounker and Sir William Temple.

Sir William Temple appears to have been an under tenant of these premises before he obtained the lease from the crown. In the year 1666 his lady appears to have been resident at Sheen, during his absence at Brussels⁹⁴. Writing from that place the same year, he says, that perhaps he may end his life in a corner at Sheen, but he knows his Lordship will leave it for some of the great houses that await him⁹⁵. Many of his letters express in the most lively terms the pleasure which he took in this favourite retirement; "my

⁹⁰ Survey in the Augmentation-office.

⁹⁴ Sir William Temple's Works, vol. ii.

⁹¹ Pat. 12 Car. II. pt. 31. Aug. 8.

p. 17.

⁹² Collins's Memoirs of the Sidneys, p. 149.

⁹⁵ Ibid. p. 25.

⁹³ Ibid.

“ heart, (says he, writing to Lord Lisle, Aug. 1667.) is so set upon
 “ my little corner at Sheen, that while I keep that, no other disap-
 “ pointment will be very sensible to me; and because my wife tells
 “ me she is so bold as to enter into talk of enlarging our domi-
 “ nions there, I am contriving this summer how a succession of
 “ cherries may be compassed from May till Michaelmas, and how
 “ the riches of Sheen vines may be improved by half a dozen sorts
 “ which are not known there, and which I think much beyond
 “ any that are⁹⁸.” In a letter to his father (Nov. 22, 1670) he
 thanks him for a present of 500 l. towards his intended improve-
 ments at Sheen; and tells him, that as he had before resolved to lay
 out 1,000 l. his present will enable him to extend his improvements
 to ornament as well as convenience⁹⁹. In the short intervals between
 his foreign negotiations, this was his constant retreat. “ I spend
 “ all the time I possibly can at Sheen, (says he in one of his letters,)
 “ and never saw any thing pleasanter than my garden¹⁰⁰.” Here, in
 1672, he wrote his *Observations upon the Netherlands*¹⁰¹. In the
 year 1680 he began to reside wholly at Sheen, having retired from
 public business¹⁰². After a few years he gave up this house to his
 son, and went himself to Moor Park in Surrey. Upon the arrival
 of the Prince of Orange in England, that place being thought unsafe
 as lying between the two armies, Sir William returned to Sheen¹⁰³.
 It was about this time that Swift was taken into his family as an
 amanuensis¹⁰⁴. King William, who had known Sir William Temple
 on the Continent, and had a great esteem for his talents and cha-
 racter, frequently visited him at this place, and pressed him to be-
 come his secretary of state. When his patron was lame with the
 gout, Swift usually attended his Majesty in his walks round the

Dean Swift.

⁹⁸ Sir William Temple's Works, vol. ii.

p. 41.

⁹⁹ Biograph. Brit. p. 3917, notes.¹⁰⁰ Sir William Temple's Works, vol. ii.

p. 458.

¹⁰¹ Biograph. Brit. p. 3918, notes.¹⁰² Ibid.¹⁰³ Ibid.¹⁰⁴ Ibid. Article Swift.

gardens.

gardens. The King is said upon one of these occasions to have offered to make him a captain of horse, and to have taught him to cut asparagus in the Dutch manner¹⁰³. Here Swift became acquainted with the beautiful and accomplished Stella, who was born at this place, and whose father was Sir William Temple's steward. She is said, by most writers, to have been in her sixteenth year when she first went to Ireland in 1699; but Deane Swift, the biographer of his relation, says, she was eighteen. As her name is not to be found in the parish register which begins in 1682¹⁰⁴, he probably is right. Sir William Temple left Sheen finally in 1689, and returned to Moor Park.

Stella.

An ancient gateway, the last remain of the priory, was taken down about twenty-three years ago; the whole hamlet of West Sheen, consisting of eighteen houses, one of which was a calico manufactory, was at the same time totally annihilated, and the site, which was made into a lawn, added to the King's inclosures.

Last remain of the priory pulled down, and the hamlet of West Sheen destroyed.

The house upon Richmond Green, which belongs now to Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, was formerly the seat of Sir Charles Hedges, Secretary of State to Queen Anne, and afterwards the property of the present owner's maternal grandfather, Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. an eminent Dutch merchant, who built a room there for the reception of George I. In this house are the paintings of Richmond above-mentioned, some good pictures of the Flemish school, and a painting of a pine-apple, which, by the inscription¹⁰⁷ that is under it, seems to have been gathered for the royal entertainment. It has been erroneously said that it was the first fruit of that kind raised in England¹⁰⁸. In the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry-

Lord Fitzwilliam's house.

Sir Matthew Decker.

Flemish pictures. The pine-apple.

¹⁰³ Deane Swift's Life of Swift, p. 108. ¹⁰⁴ In 1682 is an entry of Ann the daughter of Edward Johnson baptised; but it appears that Mrs. Johnson's name was Esther. ¹⁰⁵ Perenni Memoria Mat. Decker Ba-
ronetti & Theodori Netscher Armigeri. Scrobilus hic regis convivio dignatus istius expensis Richmondia crevit: hujus arte etiam annum crescere videtur, 1720.
¹⁰⁶ Baronetage, 1741. vol. iv. p. 185.

hill,

hill, there is a portrait of Charles II. receiving a pine-apple from the hands of Rose his gardener.

Heydegger.

Heydegger, master of the revels, had a house upon Richmond-green.

Richmond-hill.

The beauties of Richmond-hill, with its varied and extensive prospect, have been so often celebrated both in verse and prose¹⁰⁹, that it would be needless to dwell on them here. There is a view from the Hill by Old Tillmans, in the collection of Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq. at Twickenham, which gives a very accurate representation of the adjacent country.

Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The late Sir Joshua Reynolds, President of the Royal Academy, had a house upon Richmond-hill.

Duke of Buccleugh's.

At the foot of the Hill the Duke of Buccleugh has a villa, which he inherited from the late Duke of Montagu. It is situated on the banks of the Thames. From the lawn there is a subterraneous communication with the gardens and shrubberies on the opposite side of the road, which extend almost to the summit of the hill. They are laid out with taste, and have local advantages superior to most places of the kind in the kingdom.

Richmond-park made by Charles I.

Richmond-park, formerly called the Great or the New-park, to distinguish it from that near the Green, was made by Charles I. who was extremely partial to the sports of the chace, and was very desirous of having a large park well stocked with red and fallow deer in the neighbourhood of his two palaces, Richmond and Hampton Court. Within the space which was marked out for that purpose, the King had large wastes and woods of his own; but as some parishes had commons, and many private persons had houses and lands intermixed, he found it a work of some difficulty; for though he offered more than the value of the several

¹⁰⁹ Thomson's Compliment to Richmond Hill is well known. See a list of Poems on Richmond and its Hill in Gough's British Topography, vol. ii. p. 272.

estates,

estates, and many of the owners consented to part with their lands to oblige his Majesty, yet others could not be prevailed on to alienate their property upon any terms. The King being very urgent in made a great clamour, and the outcry was, that he was about to take away his subjects' estates at his own pleasure. Under these circumstances Bishop Laud and Lord Cottington advised his Majesty to desist from a measure which threatened to be both so unpopular and so expensive, as it was intended to surround the park with a brick wall. The King however was not to be dissuaded, having already ordered the bricks to be burnt, and having begun the wall upon his own estate. This is Lord Clarendon's account¹¹⁹. It is to be presumed that the owners of the lands at last complied, for the park appears to have been completed, and Jerome Earl of Portland made the first ranger in the year 1638¹²⁰.

On the 30th of June 1649, the House of Commons voted that the New-park at Richmond should be given to the City of London and to their successors for ever, and the Attorney-General was ordered to make out a grant to that effect to pass the great seal¹²¹. An act of parliament for confirming it to the City passed on the 17th of July¹²². On the 18th of June 1659 it was referred to a committee to treat with the City about the exchange of Greenwich for the New-park¹²³.

At the Restoration the park reverted to the crown, and Sir Daniel Harvey was appointed ranger¹²⁴. Queen Anne granted the rangership to the Earl of Rochester for three lives. After his death his successor, who upon the extinction of the elder branch of the Hydes became Earl of Clarendon, joined with his son Lord Cornbury, and sold the grant and remainder for the sum of 5,000l. to George I. who granted it

Robert Lord
Walsingham
Sir Robert
Walsingham
in 1638
made

The Prince
of Wales
Amelia

Right of
foot-way
through the
park

First ranger.

The park
given to the
City of Lon-
don.

Projected im-
provements.

Sir Daniel
Harvey, ran-
ger.
The Earl of
Rochester,
&c.

¹¹⁹ History of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 100. or Whitaker's Memorial, p. 41. Moderate Messenger, July 16-23.

¹²¹ Pat. 13 Car. pt. 46. June 15.

¹²² Perfect Summary, June 25, 1649. Im- 1659. ¹²³ Public Intelligencer, June 13-20.

partial Intelligencer, June 27.

¹²⁴ Pat. 12 Car. II. pt. 23. Aug. 17.

Robert Lord
Walpole.
Sir Robert
Walpole's
improve-
ments.

The Princess
Amelia.

Right of
foot-way
through the
park.

John Earl
of Bute.

Extent of the
park.

Projected im-
provements.

to Robert, the second Earl of Orford, then Lord Walpole. His father Sir Robert Walpole spent much of his leisure time in the park, where he indulged himself with his favourite exercise of hunting, and paid nobly for his amusement by building the Great-lodge, and making other improvements in the park at the expence of 14,000 l. The Stone-lodge upon the hill was built (as mentioned before) by George I. The design was the Earl of Pembroke's. After the Earl of Orford's death, the Princess Amelia was appointed ranger. Whilst it was in her hands a law-suit was commenced relating to the right of a foot-way through the Park, which was tried at the Assizes at Kingston April 3, 1758, when the right was established; in consequence of which decision ladder-gates were put up at some of the entrances. The Princess Amelia having surrendered her interest in the rangership, it was granted by his present Majesty to John Earl of Bute, lately deceased.

Richmond-park is eight miles in circumference, and contains 2,253 acres, of which scarcely one hundred are in this parish; there are 650 acres in Mortlake, 265 in Peterham, 230 in Putney, and the remainder in Kingston.

Nature has disposed the ground of this Park to great advantage, and has diversified it with a pleasing variety of hill and vale; it is ornamented also with a great number of very fine oaks and other plantations. It has however some defects and deformities, which are now about to be removed, as some improvements are projected which promise to make it one of the most beautiful parks in the kingdom. It is said that his Majesty, who since the death of the Earl of Bute has taken it into his own hands, has it in contemplation to cause all the swampy parts to be effectually drained, the rough banks to be levelled, and the roads turned where beauty and advan-

There is a print of this Lodge in the Vitruvius Britannicus, vol. iv. p. 174.

tage

tage may be gained by so doing. The open parts, especially the large tract of ground towards East Sheen, are to be ornamented with plantations properly adapted to the elevation of the surface; and the vallies opened so as to carry the appearance of greater extent, and to give additional grandeur to the old plantations.

Within the walls of the park is an eligible and compact farm of 225 acres. To this, it is said, that his Majesty, who has shown a very laudable zeal for the encouragement and improvement of agriculture, will pay particular attention, by the application of the soil to the purposes most apposite to its nature, and in particular by introducing the Flemish system of husbandry¹¹⁶.

The church of Richmond is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. At the west end is a low embattled tower built of stone and flints, the other parts are of brick. It was repaired and enlarged in the year 1750. The chapel of "Schene" is mentioned in a record of the year 1339; it existed probably at a much earlier period.

On the east wall of the chancel is the monument of Henry Lord Viscount Brounker, of the kingdom of Ireland, who died in 1688. He was cofferer to King Charles II. and the last of his title. On the north wall are the monuments of Robert Cotton, officer of the removing wardrobe of beds to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; Dorothy wife of Sir George Wright, Knt. who died in 1631; John Dingley, who died in 1671; Lady Sophia, daughter of Robert Earl of Lindsey, and relict of Sir Richard Chaworth, Knt. who died

¹¹⁶ In this system two horses only are used in ploughing, and the lands are cultivated for alternate crops for man and beast, on a plan which is supposed to be productive of reciprocal advantage to both. It is said, that the labourers upon this farm are to be paid half their wages in wheat, according to the standard price of that commodity; the hint of which is taken from Bishop Fleetwood's scale of the proportionate price of labour and provisions in his *Chronicon Pretiosum*. Its beneficial consequences, both to the labourer and also to landlord, by its tendency to diminish the poor rates, are fully pointed out in an ingenious little treatise upon the subject, written in the year 1777 by Mr. Kent, who it is presumed will be employed to superintend these improvements under his Majesty's own direction.

in 1689; George Wakefield, M. A. vicar of Kingston, and minister of Richmond, who died in 1776; Elizabeth wife of George Wolaston, D. D. who died in 1784; and George Ross, Esq. who died in 1786. On the south wall are the monuments of Margaret, daughter of Sir William Courtney, and wife first of Sir Warwick Hele, and secondly of Sir John Chudleigh, who died in 1628; Walter Hickman, of Kew, who died in 1617; Mary wife of Thomas Jay, Esq. Commissary to Charles I. who died in 1646; William Rowan, Esq. who died in 1767; and William Aston, Esq. who died in 1769. Within the rails of the communion table are the tombs of the Right Hon. Lady Howard, relict of William Lord Howard, of Escrick, who died in 1716, and her son Charles the last Lord Howard, who died in 1715; and that of Mrs Catherine Macartney, who died in 1788. Near the rails is the tomb of Mary Ann Yates, the celebrated tragic actress, who died in 1787; and in the lower part of the chancel those of Miles Halsey, Esq. who died in 1771; Delacourt Walth, Esq. Captain the 38th Regiment of Foot, who died in 1784; the Honourable General John Fitzwilliam, who died in 1789; and Mary, relict of Nathaniel Gundry, Esq. who died in 1791. Aubrey mentions also those of Matthias Pringham, Esq. who died in 1620; and Henry Lygon, Esq. who died in 1661, which are now either obliterated or covered with pews¹¹⁷.

Mrs. Yates,
the actress.

Nave.

In the nave are the tombs of Jane, wife of Sir Andrew Forrester, Knt. who died in 1685; Catherine, daughter of Sir John Dormer, Bart. who died in 1673; Gilbert Wigmore, Esq. of Little Shelford in Cambridgeshire, who died in 1713; and Samuel Pechell, Esq. who died in 1783. Aubrey mentions the tomb of Sir Richard Chaworth, Vicar-general to Archbishop Sheldon, who died in 1672, as being at the west end of the nave¹¹⁸.

South aisle.

On the east wall of the south aisle is a monument for several persons of the families of Bardolph, Mawhood, and Stobart. Henry Stobart

¹¹⁷ Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 63. 67.

¹¹⁸ Ibid. vol. i. p. 70.

died

died in 1702. Under the south gallery are the monuments of Mary wife of Hugh Wood, Esq. and afterwards of Sir Edward Wingfield, Knt. who died in 1677; and Richard Brawne, Esq. who died in 1682. Over the same gallery is that of Robert Lewes, Esq. a Cambro-Briton and a barrister at law, who died in 1649; so great a lover of peace, says his epitaph, that when a contention began to arise between life and death, he immediately yielded up the ghost to end the dispute. On the west wall is the monument of Randolph Greenaway, Esq. who died in 1754. Under the south gallery are the tombs of Guise Hall, Esq. and Mary daughter of Sir Thomas Grantham, who died in 1682. At the west end that of Richard Curson, Esq. who died in 1784.

Whimsical
epitaph of
Robert
Lewes.

On the east wall of the north aisle is the monument of Francis Holbourn, Esq. Admiral of the White, and Rear-admiral of Great-Britain, who died in 1771; and that of his wife Frances, who died in 1763. On the north wall are those of Marc Antoine Bonoit, Esq. a native of France, tutor to Henry Duke of Newcastle, who died in 1687; Lieut. Col. Floyer, who died in 1731; Charles Floyer, Esq. who died in 1766; and Joseph Bentley, Esq. who died in 1660. The last-mentioned monument commemorates also Eleanor, daughter of Joseph Bentley, and wife of Richard Graves, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, who died in 1656, and lies buried at Richmond with four of her children. This monument, which is adorned with several busts, has been engraved by Vertue. It is now concealed by the gallery. In the north aisle are also the tombs of Edward Lascelles, Esq. who died in 1755, and others of that family; and of Thomas Eeles, apothecary, who died at the age of 90.

North aisle.

Admiral Hol-
bourn.

The monument of Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. who died in 1749, is affixed to the north wall of the church on the outside. On the south wall is the monument of Whichcott Turner, Esq. who died in 1780; and of William Turner, Esq. who died in 1790.

Tombs in the
church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of the following persons:—the dates of their death are annexed. Clement Kynnersley, yeoman of the wardrobe of beds to Charles I. and Charles II. (1662); Katherine, third daughter of Roger Earl of Orrery, and wife of Richard Brett, Esq. (1681); Edward Bertie, eighth son of Robert Earl of Lindsey, (1686); Mary wife of Robert White, Esq. first page of the bed-chamber to William III. (1686); Jane, relict of Sir Edward Ormsby, Knt. of the county of Roscommon, (1695); Martha, daughter of Robert Wilson, Esq. and wife of Sir Edward Crop-ley, Bart. (1697); Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Levet, Knt. and wife of Thomas Lewis, Esq. of St. Pierre, in the county of Monmouth, (1707); Ann, relict of Charles Ingram, Esq. (1720); Tempest Slingar, of Lincoln's-inn, Gent. (1728); William Coles, M. D. of Harwich, (1745); George Smith, Esq. (1745); Sarah Wall, a descendant of Archbishop Boulter, (1751); George Philip Goldman, Esq. (1753); Elizabeth, daughter of John Halliday, Esq. (1763); William Smith, apothecary, (1772); William Risby Whit-horn, Esq. of Jamaica, (1773); Monica, wife of Capt. Daniel Francis Haughton, of the 69th regiment, (1780); Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Lewis, (1781); Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Paxton, Esq. (1783); Henry Stebbing, D. D. (1787); the Reverend James Col-linson, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, (1788); Mr. Joseph Dubois, (1789); Ann, wife of Alexander Caffy, mer-chant, (1789); William Johnson, Esq. (1789); Mr. James Fea-ron, of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, (1789); the Reverend Corfield Clare, A. B. Rector of Alvechurch and Madresfield in the county of Worcester, (1790); and Henry Reddal, Esq. (1791). Aubrey mentions also the tombs of John Spiller, agent for the East-India Company in Bufforah, Surat, &c. who died in 1677; Christo-pher Peachman, Gent. who died in 1668; and William Hall, who died in 1700; he was gentleman of the King's private band of mu-sic, and is called, "a superior violin"¹¹⁹.

¹¹⁹ Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 81.

A new cemetery, at a small distance from the church-yard, was consecrated in the year 1791. The only tomb yet erected there is that of John Doveton, Esq. who died in 1792. At the east end of the ground a handsome room has been built for the meetings of the select vestry, by which, according to an act of parliament obtained for that purpose, this parish is governed.

New cemetery.

Vestry-office.

The church of Richmond is in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Ewell. It was a chapel dependant upon Kingston, and the curacy was in the gift of the vicar of that place; till by an act of parliament passed in 1769, it was made a perpetual curacy, and the patronage vested, after the death of the then vicar of Kingston, in the Hardinge family, who were proprietors of the great tithes. The reversionary patronage has since been alienated to St. John's College, Cambridge. The great tithes have undergone the same alienations as those of Kingston. It was presented to the commissioners appointed in 1658 to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that Richmond was a chapel dependant on Kingston; that the income was formerly about 40 l. per annum; and that it was without a settled minister. The commissioners divided Richmond from the mother church, and uniting it to the hamlets of Kew and West Sheen, ordered, that it should be called by the name of the Parish and Parish Church of Richmond.¹²⁰

Curacy.

Nicholas Brady, the translator of the Psalms, whilst he was engaged in that work resided at Richmond, where he so far ingratiated himself with the inhabitants that they requested him to become their curate¹²¹. His signature occurs in the register in 1696. He was also rector of Clapham.

Nicholas Brady.

The present incumbent is the Reverend Thomas Wakefield.

The parish register begins in the year 1682, and has been very well kept.

Parish register.

¹²⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

¹²¹ Biograph. Brit.

Comparative state of po- pulation.		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
		—	—	—	—
	1682—1691	—	62	—	65
	1780—1789	—	128	—	117
	1790—	—	129	—	115
	1791—	—	134	—	110

The parish appears to have increased in the proportion of 2 to 1 within the last hundred years. The present number of houses, exclusive of the workhouse and the alms-houses, is 815. The average number of persons in the workhouse is about 90.

Sir Charles
Lyttelton.

“ Charles, son of Sir Charles Lyttelton and dame Ann his wife,
“ baptized Sept. 7, 1684.”

“ Thomas, son of Sir Charles Lyttelton and dame Ann his
“ wife, baptized Dec. 20, 1685.” Sir Charles Lyttelton was in
his youth engaged in the service of Charles II. in the civil war,
and was at the siege of Colchester. Soon after the surrender of
that town he went into France, where he staid till about the time
of Sir George Booth's attempt to restore the King, in which he
had a considerable share. Upon the failure of that design he was
taken prisoner, but soon obtained his liberty and returned to the
King, who entrusted him with many secret and important messages
to his friends in England. He was knighted by Charles II. and dis-
tinguished himself as a military man during his reign and that of his
successor. At the Revolution he resigned his station in the army,
on account of the oaths, and retired to West Sheen, where he re-
sided till the death of his brother Sir Henry, to whose title as well as
the Hagley estate he then succeeded¹²². Sir Charles's wife was the
celebrated Mrs. Temple, mentioned in the Memoirs de Gram-
mont. Of his two sons, whose births are here recorded, Charles
died young; Thomas succeeded to the title, and was one of the
Commissioners of the Admiralty¹²³.

Edward Gib-
son.

“ Edward Gibson, painter, living in the Savoy le Strand, in Ca-
“ therine Street, buried Jan. 27, 1701.” He painted principally in

¹²² Baronetage, 1741. vol. i. p. 324—326.

¹²³ Ibid.

crayons,

crayons, and is supposed to have been son of the dwarf. He died at the age of 33¹²⁴.

"William Gibson, Gent. of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, ^{William Gibson.}
"buried Dec. 11, 1703." This was a nephew of the dwarf: he copied Lely, who was his master, happily; but chiefly practised miniature painting¹²⁵.

"John Lord Haversham buried in the chancel at the north side, ^{John Lord Haversham.}
"Nov. 13, 1710." Sir John Thompson was created Lord Haversham in 1696. He took a very active part in politics, opposed all measures in favour of popery or arbitrary power during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. and joined the Prince of Orange on his arrival in this kingdom. In the latter part of his life he forsook his party and went over to the tories. Several of his speeches are extant, and a short pamphlet in defence of his change of principles¹²⁶.

"The Honourable Thomas Howard, Lord Charles Howard, and ^{Howards, of Epsrick.}
"Mrs. Mary Howard, buried in the middle of the chancel May 3,
"1715." They were children of William Lord Howard of Epsrick. Charles was the last of that title.

"James Thomson, Esq. buried Aug. 29, 1748." The history and ^{James Thomson.}
writings of this favourite poet are too well known to need any mention here. The house in which he resided at Richmond was purchased after his death by George Ross, Esq. who, out of veneration to his memory, forebore to pull it down, but enlarged and improved it at the expence of 9,000 l. It is now the property of the Honourable Mrs. Boscawen, who has repaired the poet's favourite seat in the

¹²⁴ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 65.

¹²⁵ Ibid. Mention is made in the Anecdotes of Painting of Gerard Edema, a landscape painter of some eminence, who delighted in rocky views, and subjects of horror; Nicholas Byer, a painter of portraits and history, employed in Sir William Temple's family; and Peter Casteels, a painter of birds and flowers,

all of whom resided and died at Richmond. Byers was buried in the church of St. Clement Danes. The names of the two others do not occur in the register at Richmond. See the Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 46, 48, 49, and vol. iv. p. 11.

¹²⁶ Royal and Noble Authors, vol. ii. p. 98-102.

garden,

garden, and placed in it the table on which he wrote his verses. Over the entrance is inscribed—"Here Thomson sung the Seasons " and their Change." The inside is adorned with suitable quotations from authors who have paid due compliments to his talents; and in the centre appears the following inscription: "Within this " pleasing retirement, allured by the music of the nightingale, which " warbled in soft unison to the melody of his soul, in unaffected " cheerfulness and genial though simple elegance, lived James " Thomson. Sensibly alive to all the beauties of Nature, he painted " their images as they rose in review, and poured the whole profusion of them into his inimitable Seasons. Warmed with intense " devotion to the Sovereign of the universe, its flame glowed " through all his compositions; animated with unbounded benevolence, with the tenderest social sensibility, he never gave one " moment's pain to any of his fellow-creatures, save only by his " death, which happened at this place on the 27th day of August " 1748." Mr. Thomson was buried at the west end of the north aisle of Richmond church. There was nothing to point out the spot of his interment till a brass tablet with the following inscription was lately put up by the Earl of Buchan:—"In the earth below " this tablet are the remains of James Thomson, author of the beautiful poems entitled, *The Seasons*, *The Castle of Indolence*, &c. " who died at Richmond on the 27th of August, and was buried " there on the 29th O. S. 1748. The Earl of Buchan, unwilling " that so good a man and sweet a poet should be without a memorial, has denoted the place of his interment for the satisfaction " of his admirers, in the year of our Lord 1792." Underneath is a quotation from his *Seasons*: "Father of light," &c.

Mrs. Yates.

"Mary Ann Yates, buried May 14, 1787." Mrs. Yates' maiden name was Graham. She first appeared upon the boards of Drury-Lane, Feb. 25, 1754, in the character of Icilia in the tragedy of *Virginia*.

Virginia. Her performance gave little promise of that eminence to which she afterwards arrived. An accidental circumstance which afforded her an opportunity of acting Mandane in the new tragedy of the Orphan of China first established her reputation in the year 1759¹²⁷. She continued for many years to perform the principal characters in tragedy with great applause. Her last appearance upon the stage was for the benefit of Mrs. Bellamy in the year 1785, when she acted the part of the Duchess of Braganza. She was married about the year 1755, to Mr. Richard Yates the celebrated comedian, who is still living.

“ Henry Stebbing, D. D. aged 70, buried Nov. 20, 1787.” He was son of Dr. Stebbing the well-known polemical writer, and was himself a man of considerable talents and very amiable manners. He published a few occasional sermons, and had prepared for the press two volumes of discourses delivered at Gray’s-inn, to which Society he was many years preacher. These were published after his death by his son Henry Stebbing, Esq. barrister at law, who has prefixed to them a short and elegant biographical preface. A third volume has since been added.

Dr. Stebbing.

“ James Fearon buried Oct. 6, 1789.” Mr. Fearon had considerable merit as an actor, and performed some characters with great truth and nature, particularly Capt. Driver in Oroonoko, and the prisoner in Mrs. Inchbald’s comedy of “ Such Things Are.” He resided constantly at Richmond, from which place he attended the duties of the Theatre, and frequently walked home after the play was over. He was buried in the church-yard, where is the following inscription to his memory:—“ This memorial is inscribed to “ Mr. James Fearon, of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, who “ paid the debt of nature, Sept. 30th 1789, aged 43. In dramatic “ life he held the mirror up to Nature. In private life he fulfilled

James Fearon.

¹²⁷ European Magazine, vol. ii. p. 313, &c.

"the duties relative and social, and as he lived respected he died lamented."

Joseph Taylor.

Joseph Taylor, an eminent actor who died in 1653, is said to have been buried at Richmond¹²⁸; but there is no memorial of him to be found in the church or church-yard, and the register is not so ancient. He was yeoman of the revels to Charles I., and is said to have been taught by Shakespear to act Hamlet¹²⁹.

Hon. Richard Hill.

The Hon. and Reverend Richard Hill, LL. D. who died at Richmond in the year 1727, was, in the earlier part of his life, a statesman of considerable eminence. He was employed in various embassies to the courts of Italy by William III. and Queen Anne, and had the merit of bringing the Duke of Savoy into the grand alliance. Having been both a commissioner of the admiralty and the treasury, and a pay-master of the army, he retired from civil employment in the reign of George I. and entered into holy orders¹³⁰.

Bishop Duppa.

The pious Bishop Duppa lived in a very retired manner at Richmond during the civil war, and the subsequent exile of his pupil Charles II. whom he had educated at this place¹³¹. After he was made Bishop of Winchester he still resided occasionally at Richmond, and died there in 1662. The King visited him on his death-bed, and begged his blessing¹³².

Alms-house founded by him.

The year before he died the Bishop founded an alms-house at this place for 10 poor women, in consequence of a vow which he had made during the King's exile. He endowed it with a farm at Shepperton, for which he gave 1,540 l.¹³³ This now produces 115 l. per annum. A few other benefactions have augmented the annual income to 129 l. 7s. The alms-house stands upon the Hill; over the door is an inscription, with a short account of its foundation.

¹²⁸ Malone's History of the Stage, prefixed to his edition of Shakespear, p. 215—217.

¹²⁹ Ibid.

¹³⁰ Baronetage, 1741, vol. iv. p. 215.

¹³¹ Biograph. Brit.

¹³² Ibid.

¹³³ Ibid.

Another alms-house was founded in the year 1606 by Sir George Wright for eight poor women. Its revenues having been augmented by the benefactions of Whichcott Turner, Esq. (300 l.); Charles Selwyn, Esq. (150 l.); and Sarah Gaudry Debatt (150 l.); now amount to 73 l. 1 s. per annum. This is usually called Queen Elizabeth's alms-house: it stood on the lower road under the hill till the year 1767, when it was re-built by subscription in the vineyard, on a piece of ground given by William Turner, Esq.

Sir George Wright's alms-house.

A third alms-house was founded between the years 1695 and 1697 by Humphry Michel, and his nephew John Michel, Esq. for ten old men. It stands on the declivity of the hill: its income is now 189 l. 0 s. 4 d. per annum, a considerable part of which arises from sundry messuages bequeathed by William Smith, Esq.

Michel's alms-house.

A fourth alms-house was founded by Rebecca Houblon for nine poor women in the years 1757 and 1758. Its endowment consists of sundry lands, and a capital of 1,050 l. in the old South-Sea annuities; producing in the whole 150 l. per annum.

Houblon's alms-house.

A charity-school was established in this parish in the year 1713, with the legacies and benefactions of various persons:—Dorothy Lady Capel left 11 l. per annum, to this amongst other parishes for the education of children. The capital belonging to the school now amounts to 3,000 l. in the 3 per cents, with the interest of which, aided by an annual subscription and the collections at a charity sermon, 34 boys and the same number of girls are clothed and educated. His present Majesty contributes 30 l. per annum to this school, and the Queen 12 l. 12 s.

Charity-school.

Mr. Henry Smith's benefaction to this parish, originally 40 l. per annum, now produces 62 l. 5 s. 6 d. Richard Tomlins, in the year 1649, left 50 l. to buy lands to put out children apprentices. William Hickey, in 1727, left an estate to this parish which produces 202 l. 17 s. per annum. Out of this income six poor men and ten

Various benefactions.

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women are to receive annual pensions of 6l. each. The remainder is appropriated partly to buy coals and clothes for the poor, and partly to augment the allowance of the women in Bishop Duppa's alms-house. The sum of 7l. 16s. has been left by various benefactors to buy bread for the poor. Mrs. Mary New, in 1785, left the reversion of 1,000l. in the 3 per cent. reduced Bank Annuities to be divided among five poor widows.

The tract of ground called "The Pest-house Common," is now the sole property of the parish. His Majesty surrendered his right therein about five years ago, and at the same time built at his own expence a large workhouse for the poor, as a compensation for shutting up the road between Richmond and Kew Gardens.

The church-lands belonging to Richmond produce 62l. 10s. per annum, and are vested in trustees.

The ferry.

The ferry at this place belonged to the crown, being an appendage to the manor: it was usually granted for life to some persons about the court, the crown receiving 13s. 4d. per annum¹³⁴. When the bridge was built an act of parliament passed to enable the crown to grant the fee-simple to the commissioners.

The bridge.

The first stone of Richmond-bridge was laid Aug. 23, 1774; and it was finished in December 1777. Messrs. Paine and Coufe were the architects. The river at this place is nearly 300 feet wide. The length of the bridge is about 300 feet exclusive of the causeway at each end; it consists of five stone arches. The central arch is 25 feet high, and 60 wide. The expence of this structure amounted to about 26,000l. of which sum 25,000l. was raised upon tontine in shares of 100l. each. The revenues are about 1,300l. per annum. The view from Richmond-bridge on either side, but particularly towards the hill, is singularly beautiful.

¹³⁴ Pat. 19 Edw. IV. m. 12. Pat. 20 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 13, &c. &c.

In the early part of the present century there was a place of entertainment much frequented, called Richmond-wells¹³³; assemblies were advertised there as lately as the year 1755, but the place was then much on the decline.

Richmond-wells.

Penkethman, of facetious memory, opened a new theatre at Richmond on the 6th of June 1719, and spoke a humorous prologue on the occasion, alluding to the place having been formerly a hovel for asses¹³⁶. This theatre was the same probably that stood on the declivity of the hill, and was opened in the year 1756 by Theophilus Cibber, who, to avoid the penalties of the act of parliament against unlicensed comedians, advertised it as "a cephalic snuff warehouse¹³⁷." A theatre was erected a few years afterwards at the north-west corner of the green, which has the sanction of royal authority. It is opened, during the summer season, three, and sometimes four nights in the week, and is generally supplied with performers from the theatres in London.

Penkethman's theatre.

Cibber's cephalic snuff.

Theatre-royal.

Richmond was paved, watched, and lighted by act of parliament 25 Geo. III.

¹³³ The following advertisement is copied from a news-paper of the year 1730: "This is to give notice to all gentlemen and ladies, that Richmond-wells are now opened, and continue so daily, where attendance is given for gentlemen and ladies that have a mind either to raffle for gold chains, equipages, or any other curious toys and fine old china, and likewise play at quadrille, ombre, wisk, &c. And on Saturdays and Mondays, during the summer season, there will be dancing as usual." *Craftsman*, June 11.

¹³⁶ *Read's Weekly Journal*, June 23.

¹³⁷ "Cibber and Co, snuff-merchants, sell at their warehouse on Richmond-hill a most excellent cephalic snuff, which taken in

"moderate quantities (in an evening particularly) will not fail to raise the spirits, clear the brain, throw off ill humours, dissipate the spleen, enliven the imagination, exhilarate the mind, give joy to the heart, and greatly invigorate and improve the understanding. Mr. Cibber has also opened at the aforefaid warehouse (late called the theatre) on the hill, an histrionic academy for the instruction of young persons of genius, in the art of acting; and purposes, for the better improvement of such pupils, &c. frequently with his assistants, to give public rehearsals without hire, gain, or reward," &c. *General Advertiser*, July 8, 1756.

R O T H E R H I T H E.

Etymology.

THIS place, which is situated on the banks of the Thames, about a mile and a half below London-bridge, derives its name from the Saxon words *rother*, a sailer, and *byth*, a haven or wharf. It is usually called Redriff, and this pronunciation appears to have prevailed as early as the 13th century¹.

Boundaries,
extent, &c.

The parish lies in the eastern division of Brixton hundred, and is bounded by Bermondsey and Deptford. The land which is not occupied by houses is principally pasture, of which there is about 470 acres. The market gardeners employ about 40. The greater part of this parish was formerly a marsh. Rotherhithe pays 1,918l. 5s. to the land-tax, which, on an average, is about 2s. 6d. in the pound. This year it was 3s.

Dock-yards.

There are eleven dock-yards in this parish, at some of which a considerable number of ships are built for the East-India service; the others are employed for building vessels of a smaller size. The whole extent of the shore is inhabited by various artificers and tradesmen who make and furnish rigging and provisions for the navy.

Canute's
trench.

The trench, said to be cut by Canute, to besiege the city of London by water, began in this parish². The channel through which the river was turned in the year 1173, for the purpose of rebuilding London-bridge, is said to have had the same course³.

¹ Cl. 8 Edw. I. m. 5. dorso.² History of Lambeth, p. 66—70.³ Stow's Annals, p. 225, 4to edit. 1605.

The manor of Rotherhithe belonged to the Abbot of Graces, who, Manor: with the King's permission, granted it in the reign of Richard II. to the priory of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey*. It was then valued at 20 l. per annum. After the suppression of monasteries it was kept in the hands of the crown till the reign of Charles I. when it was granted at the request of Sir Allen Apsey, and probably in trust for him, to William White and others†. In the year 1672 it was in the possession of James Cecil‡ Earl of Salisbury; about the year 1692 it appears to have been alienated to John Bennet, Esq.; in 1715 to John Jolley and Benjamin Morret; and about 1732 to Thomas Scawen, Esq. It was afterwards the property of Francis Gashry, Esq. whose widow bequeathed it to the present proprietor Philip Goldsworthy, Esq. one of his Majesty's Equerries, and Colonel of the first regiment of dragoons. This manor has a court-leet and court-baron.

It appears that there was formerly another manor in Rotherhithe distinct from that of the priory, and that Sir William Lovell was seized thereof in the reign of Henry VI.‡

Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, had considerable property in this parish in the reign of Edward I.§ Sir Hugh Burnell, who died in the eighth year of Henry V. held the manor of Rotherhithe for term of life of the Abbot of Bermondsey¶.

In the reign of Henry VIII. Matthew Dale held a messuage in this parish called the "Moted-place," which was formerly the property of Robert Fitzwalter, Baron of Egremont, in the reign of Edward III.‡

As Rotherhithe is not mentioned in Domesday Book, it is probable that it was formerly only a hamlet to Bermondsey. The present church was built in the years 1714 and 1715. In the case of

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§ Exch. 33 Henry VI. N° 28.

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Monuments,
&c.

In the chancel are the monuments of Mr. Joseph Wade, King's carver in his Majesty's yards at Deptford and Woolwich, who died in 1743; Mr. Alexander Roberts, who died in 1758; and Captain Thomas Barrow, who died in 1781.

In the nave is the tomb of Peter Hills, mariner, and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, who died in 1614. On a square brass plate are engraved the figures of himself and his two wives. There are the tombs also of George Pastfield, Esq. who died in 1660, and others of his family; and of Mary Tiddiman, who died in 1666.

¹¹ Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, vol. v. p. 7, 8. It appears that in the beginning of the last century the main fabric of the church was supported by chalky pillars of very large proportions, which being at that time much decayed, their place was supplied with timber columns. Gataker's Answer to Lilly, p. 47.
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In the north aisle is a tablet to the memory of Roger Tweedy, Esq. who died in 1655. In Aubrey's Antiquities are mentioned also an achievement to the memory of Matthew Hungerford, Esq. of the county of Wilts, who died in 1677; and the tomb of Elizabeth, wife of Capt. William Evans, who died in 1703.

In the vestry is a portrait of King Charles I. in his robes, kneeling at a table, and holding a crown of thorns. This formerly hung in the south aisle¹². On the outside of the church are tablets in memory of Capt. Anthony Wood, who died in 1625, and Capt. Thomas Stone, who died in 1666.

The only remarkable monument in the church-yard is that of the Pelew prince, Lee Boo, the inscription upon which is given in p. 476. There are the tombs also of Ann, widow of Capt. John Blake, who died in 1681; Nicholas Leach, Esq. who died in 1776, and others of his family; Thomas Halcot, Esq. of the county of Norfolk, who died in 1780; and the following persons, most of whom were captains of merchants ships; John Steele, who died in 1710; Samuel Biggs, (1726); George Wane, (1748); Anthony Nicholson, (1750); Richard Weales, (1752); William Scarth, (1762); John Mackmath, (1762); Henry Sax, (1766); John Petyt, (1773); William Godfrey Turner, (1789); John Lasley, (1791). In the year 1790 a handsome monument was erected for Mr. John Ruffel, who is yet living.

Tombs in the church-yard.

The church of Rotherhithe, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is in the diocese of Winchester and the deanery of Southwark. The benefice is a rectory. The advowson belonged to the priory of Bermondsey; since the suppression of which monastery it has passed through various hands, and now belongs to Clare Hall, Cambridge. There is a record in the Tower of sundry grants to the rector of Rotherhithe¹³. It was presented to the commissioners appointed to

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¹² Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, vol. v. p. 9.

¹³ Pat. 33 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 1.

inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1658, that the rectory of "Redereth" was worth about 92 l. per annum, and that the impropriation was vested in Captain Hurleston and Captain Joseph Dobbins, the purchasers. By some legal controversy the presentation lapsed to the Lord Protector, who intended to place there Mr. Conyers Rutter; but Capt. Dobbins taking advantage of his absence, placed there Mr. John Baker, who then officiated there. The rectory is valued in the King's books at 18 l.

Thomas Gataker.

Thomas Gataker, who was instituted to this rectory about the year 1612, was a man of considerable note in his time. He was in principles a Calvinist, and rendered himself so obnoxious to the government, that he was confined for some time in the Fleet before the breaking out of the civil war. When his party came into power he was appointed one of the assembly of divines, where he sometimes officiated as chairman¹⁴. Several of his works are extant, consisting of Sermons; a Treatise on the Purity of the Language of the Greek Testament; Annotations on a Passage in Jeremiah; and several other tracts. Anthony Wood, who bore no good-will to his party, calls him "the learned Presbyterian"¹⁵. A few months before he died he engaged in a controversy with Lilly the astrologer, who had attacked him by name in one of his almanacs. In his answer to Lilly he recites at large the circumstances which attended his removal from Lincoln's-inn, where he was preacher, to Rotherhithe¹⁶, and enters into a detail of the profits of his rectory, which had been much exaggerated by his antagonist. It appears, by his account, that he received only 75 l. 10 s. per annum for his tithes and glebe land¹⁷. He had formerly received 40 l. per annum, which was decreed him

¹⁴ Discourse apologetical in answer to Lilly, p. 57. It appears that the members of this assembly were allowed 4 s. a day for their attendance.

¹⁵ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 669.

¹⁶ Apologetical Discourse, p. 44—46.

¹⁷ Ibid. p. 60. In the fifth vol. of Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey (1719), the profits of this rectory are valued at 400 l. per annum.

by

by the Court of Exchequer in lieu of an ancient tithe on houses¹⁸; but this the inhabitants for some years had refused to pay. Mr. Gattaker died July 27, 1654¹⁹, and was buried at Rotherhithe; having been rector there 42 years. His son Charles, who was born in this parish, was chaplain to Lucius Lord Faulkland, and author of some theological treatises²⁰.

The present rector is the Reverend Robert Myddelton.

The parish register begins in 1674, and appears to have been regularly kept. Parish register.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.	Comparative state of population.
1680—1689	151	160	
1780—1789	341	266	
1790	376	284	
1791	388	265	

This parish appears to have increased in a proportion of more than two to one during the last century; and it still continues to increase in a very rapid degree. An act of parliament has been lately obtained for granting building leases upon Colonel Goldsworthy's estate. The disproportion of the burials to the births seems to denote a healthy spot, and indeed Rotherhithe has been remarked for the salubrity of its air, and the infrequency of infectious disorders there; a circumstance which has been accounted for from the flux and reflux of the tides passing through the common sewers. The present number of houses is calculated at about 1600. There are usually about 190 poor in the workhouse.

The following is the only entry in the register which appears deserving of notice:—"Prince Lee Boo buried, from Capt. Wilson's, Paradise-row, Dec. 29, 1784, aged 20." The history of this amiable young man, who fell a sacrifice to the small-pox, may be Prince Lee Boo.

¹⁸ Apologetical Discourse, p. 49, 50.

¹⁹ Anthony Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

P. 570.

²⁰ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 669, 670.

seen at large in Mr. Keate's interesting narrative of Capt. Wilson's adventures at the Pelew Islands". Lee Boo was buried in the church-yard at Rotherhithe, where, upon his tomb, is the following inscription:—

" To the memory of Prince Lee Boo, a native of the Pelew
 " or Palas islands, and son to Abba Thulle, Rupack or King of
 " the island Goo-roo-raa, who departed this life on the 27th of De-
 " cember 1784, aged 20 years, this stone is inscribed by the Ho-
 " nourable East-India Company, as a testimony of the humane and
 " kind treatment afforded by his father to the crew of their ship
 " the Antelope, Capt. Wilson, which was wrecked off that island
 " in the night of the 9th of August 1783.

" Stop reader, stop, let Nature claim a tear,

" A Prince of mine, Lee Boo, lies buried here."

Free-school.

A free-school was founded in this parish about the beginning of the last century by Peter Hills and Robert Bell, and endowed with a small annual income for the education of eight sons of seamen, with a salary of 3l. per annum for the master. The school-house, which is situated near the church, was rebuilt by subscription in 1745. The endowment has been considerably augmented by various donations. In 1712, 220l. was subscribed to purchase a ground-rent. Since this time benefactions to the amount of near 900l. have been given", and the fund is now such as to enable the parish to clothe and educate thirty-three boys and twenty-two girls.

The founders of the charity-school left also six pounds per annum to be distributed in bread to the poor. Ambrose Bennet, Esq.

²¹ In this book there is a print of Lee George Cornwall, Esq. who gave 100l.; B. Boo, from a drawing made by Mr. Keate's Wood, Esq. 100l.; Mrs. Elizabeth L'Ans, accomplished daughter. 100l.; Henry Mills, Esq. 100l.; John Gray,

²² Some of the principal benefactors were, Esq. 105l.; and James Taylor, Esq. 200l.

left 9l. per annum for the same purpose. Captain Tweedy, 5l. 4s. per annum, and Captain William Steevens and the Reverend Thomas Gataker, jointly, the same sum. With the two last benefactions lands have been purchased which produce 15l. 10s. per annum. Mr. Henry Smith left 10l. per annum, to buy clothes and provisions for the poor.

S T R E A T H A M.

Etymology.

THIS place derives its name from having been situated near the great Roman road from Arundel to London; *strete* signifying in the Saxon language a highway, and *ham* a dwelling. The Normans, with little attention to its derivation, call this village in Doomsday-book *Estraham*: in all records of a subsequent date it is written *Stretham*. In compliance with the universal custom which has prevailed perhaps for the last fifty years, I have spelt it *Streatham*, though the *a* seems an unnecessary and improper interpolation¹.

Situation,
boundaries,
soil, &c.

Streatham lies in the eastern division of *Brixton* hundred, and is situated on the road from London to Croydon, at the distance of somewhat more than five miles from Westminster-bridge. The parish is bounded by those of Croydon, Mitcham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Clapham, Lambeth, and Camberwell. The greater part of the land is arable, the soil various, but clay is predominant. There are about 380 acres of common. *Streatham* is assessed the sum of 586l. 13s. 9d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 2s. 3d. in the pound.

Manors.

In Doomsday-book several manors or estates are recorded as lying within the parish of *Streatham*; they were held in the Confessor's time by Ulward, Edwin, Harold, the canons of *Waltham*, *Erding*, and *Estarcher*. Ulward's manor was of one carucate, valued at 20s.; and was held at the time of the survey by

¹ See Mr. Bray's paper in the *Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 104.

Haimo the sheriff. Edwin's manor, which was of the same extent, but valued at 25s. was given by the Conqueror to the Bishop of Baieux, and was held under him by Ansgot. Earl Morton became proprietor of the land which had been divided between Earl Harold and the canons of Waltham. It contained two carucates, and at three several periods had been valued at 30s. 15s. and 43s. Richard de Tonebridge obtained of the Conqueror the two other manors; one of which, being valued at 100s. he gave to the monastery of Bec; the other, valued in the Confessor's time at 50s. and at the time of the survey at 60s. was held of him by the same convent. The former of these included the hamlet of Tooting, which, as well as the manor, was called afterwards Tooting Bec. The lands here are sometimes described as the property of the abbey of Bec, and sometimes of the priory of Okebourn, which was the principal cell to that monastery in England². Tanner speaks of a priory of Black Monks settled at Tooting; in support of which authority, a record of the reign of Edward IV. mentions the manor or priory of Tooting³. After the suppression of alien priories, the manor of Tooting Bec was granted to John Duke of Bedford, constable of France⁴; and was afterwards leased by the crown to John Arderne, Esq. for a rent of 19l. per annum, which formed part of the endowment of Eton college⁵. The manor was granted by Edward IV. to Lawrence Booth, Bishop of Durham, for life⁶; and was afterwards, by the same king, settled upon John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, master, and Sir John Scott and others, wardens, of St. Mary's Guild, in the

Priory at
Tooting.

Manor of
Tooting Bec.

² Rymer, vol. xi. p. 488. In a register of Merton Abbey, in the Bodleian Library, is an account of a trial at law between the Abbot of Bec, and William Rector of Streatham, A^o 1340, in which the former recovered a house and 60 acres of land, of which he had been disseized. Another trial relating to the same premises happened in 1368, be-

tween the Abbot and John Whiteman, in which the former was again successful. The Prior of Okebourn's property in Streatham was valued at 68s. 8d. in 1291. See note, p. 10.

³ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 488.

⁴ Esch. 14 Hen. VI.

⁵ History of Alien Priories, vol. ii. p. 155.

⁶ Rymer, vol. xi. p. 488.

church of Allhallows-Barking⁷. Upon the suppression of the guild, John Dudley Earl of Warwick bought the manor of Tooting Bec of the crown, at 22 years purchase⁸. It afterwards became the property of the Pakenhams, and was aliened in the year 1600, by Henry Pakenham to Sir Giles Howland⁹. By the intermarriage of Wriothesley Duke of Bedford, with Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of John Howland, Esq. it came into the Bedford family, and is now the property of the present Duke, who bears the title of Baron Howland of Streatham.

Manor-
house.

The manor-house, which is situated at the corner of Streatham-common, on the road to Croydon, is large, but contains nothing remarkable. It was probably rebuilt by Sir Giles Howland, whose arms and those of his wife¹⁰ are upon two brick turrets, which appear to have formed the grand entrance to the house. Queen Elizabeth's arms, which were formerly in the hall, serve also to ascertain the date, and no doubt gave rise to a tradition, that it was one of her palaces; a tradition so prevalent in Salmon's time¹¹, that they showed the Earl of Essex's apartments, and supported it by other circumstantial proofs, yet so destitute of foundation, either from history or record, as to make one very cautious of trusting the village tale upon such occasions. The house appears to have undergone a total change in its external form about the beginning of this century.

Tradition
of Queen
Elizabeth.

It does not appear what became of the other manors mentioned in Doomſday. King John granted a considerable estate at Streatham, which had been the property of Peter Feald, to William de Rivers

⁷ Pat. 5 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 19.

⁸ Certificate of the sale of chantry lands, in the Augmentation-office.

⁹ Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. 10. Dec. 1.

¹⁰ Howland bears Argent, two bars Sable, in chief, 3 lions rampant, Gules; Rivers bears

Az. on a fesse Gules, engrailed Arg. between 3 swans proper, three roses of the third. Sir Giles Howland married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Rivers. Sir Giles's brother Richard was Bishop of Peterborough.

¹¹ Antiquities of Surrey, 8vo. 1736. p. 39.

Earl of Devonshire. This probably was afterwards given to the monastery of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

The dean and chapter of Canterbury have still a manor here, which, though not mentioned in Domesday-book, is said to have been given to the monks of that cathedral by King "Egelred," in the year 959".

Manor of the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

The manor of Leigham's or Legham's Court belonged to Bermondsey Abbey, and was granted, after the suppression of that monastery, to Henry Dowse", Clerk; William Dowse appears to have alienated it about the year 1564 to John Southcott, Esq. afterwards one of the Justices of the Common Pleas". About the year 1610, it came into the possession of Sir Matthew Carew, Knt. and LL. D. who two years afterwards appears to have alienated it to John Howland, Esq. from whom it descended to Walter Howland, alias Roberts, son of Thomas Roberts, Esq. and grandson of Sir Matthew Howland. George Duke of St. Albans married Jane sole heir of Sir Walter Roberts, whereby he became possessed of this manor, which was purchased of the late Duke's trustees by the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, who is the present proprietor.

Manor of Leigham's Court.

The lord of this manor has a court-leet, and view of franc-pledge; the lands therein descend to the youngest son. The tenants are subject to the payment of pannage, or 1 d. to the lord for every swine, and to another customary payment called rump-pence, being one penny to be paid by every person who has cattle to the value of 30 s.

The manor of Balgham, or, as it is now called, Balham, though now in Streatham parish, seems to be mentioned in Domesday-book as an appendage to Clapham. It had been held of Earl Harold by Anschil. At the time of the survey it was in the possession

Manor of Balham.

" Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 21. There must be an error respecting the date: Eldred began to reign in 946, and died in 955. Ethelred began his reign in 979.

" Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 10. Oct. 15.

" Court-rolls of the manor, whence the subsequent alienations are taken.

of Godfrey Orlatele, who is there reported not to have had lawful seizure thereof. At three several periods it had been valued at 6l. 20s. and 40s. Sibyl de Tingria confirmed to the monks of Bec a hide of land in Balgham belonging to the manor of Clapham, which had been given them by her ancestors¹⁵. Nigel de Mandeville, in the year 1103, gave two hides of land in Balgham to Bermondsey Abbey¹⁶. The farm of Balams in Streatham continued in the crown some time after the dissolution of monasteries, and was leased by Queen Elizabeth to Edward Williams¹⁷. William Smith, Gent. who died 16 Car. I. was seized of a messuage called Balams in Streatham, which he had lately purchased of Nathaniel Bostock¹⁸. The manor has belonged to the family of Du Cane since the year 1701, and is now the property of Peter Du Cane, jun. Esq.

Edward VI. granted lands at Streatham to Thomas Lord Darcy¹⁹, which afterwards came to the Carews²⁰.

On the side of the small common between Streatham and Tooting, is a villa which belonged to the late Henry Thrale, Esq. and is now the residence of Gabriel Piozzi, Esq. who married his widow. The house, which is pleasant and commodious, has been much improved by Mr. Piozzi. In the library is a very valuable set of portraits, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds for Mr. Thrale. Besides the master and mistress of the house, they consist, of Lord Sandys, Lord Westcote, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, David Garrick, Arthur Murphy, Oliver Goldsmith, Dr. Burney, Sir Robert Chambers, and Baretti, who spent many social hours in the room where their portraits now hang. It is well known to those who have read any of the various writers of Johnson's life, that he spent much of his time beneath this hospitable roof. The little events which happened, and the

Seat of Gabriel Piozzi, Esq.

Portraits in the library.

Dr. Johnson's residence here.

¹⁵ History of Alien Priories, vol. i. p. 164 N^o 411. p. 188.

—167.

¹⁶ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 640.

¹⁷ Pat. 29 Eliz. pt. 3. Apr. 2.

¹⁸ Cole's Escheats, Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS. Ayscough's Cat. MSS. Brit. Mus.

¹⁹ Grants by Edw. VI. Augmentation-office.

²⁰ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, N^o 4705.

peculiarities which distinguished this eminent and worthy character during his residence here, are admirably portrayed by Mrs. Piozzi in her anecdotes of the last 20 years of his life. The kitchen-gardens belonging to this villa are remarkably spacious, and surrounded by brick-walls fourteen feet in height, built for the reception of forcing-frames, and producing a great abundance of fine fruit. Adjoining the house is an inclosure of about 100 acres, surrounded with a shrubbery and gravel walk of nearly two miles in circumference.

The church, which stands in the centre of the village, is dedicated to St. Leonard, and consists of a nave and chancel. The north-side is built of flints, and retains some traces of the architecture of the fourteenth century. The south-wall was rebuilt with brick, and a gallery added on that side about 16 years ago. At the west-end is a square tower supporting a taper spire, which, though of no great height, yet, being situated upon a high spot of ground, forms a conspicuous object for several miles.

The church.

Upon an altar-tomb in the north-wall, under a rich Gothic canopy, lies the mutilated figure of an armed knight, having a pointed helmet, mail gorget, and plated cuirasses. The canopy is ornamented with quatrefoils, but the pinnacles and some of the other parts are imperfect. It seems probable, from the situation, that it is the founder's tomb, and its form ascertains it to be of the 14th century". It has been absurdly called the tomb of John of Gaunt", who it is well known was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Ancient Gothic tomb.

In the same wall, higher in the chancel, is another Gothic canopy with a flat arch: beneath this is a marble slab fixed sideways in the wall, which has evidently been displaced. The inscription, which

" It very nearly resembles the tomb of Sepulchral Monuments, vol. i. Haimo de Hathe, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1352; and that of Sir William de la Pole, at Hull, who died 1367. See Gough's ²² See Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 201; and Salmon, p. 40.

is nearly covered with wainscot, records the death of Margaret wife of Henry Cantlowe, and daughter of Nicholas Aylwin, who died in 1486. It is printed in Aubrey, who says, that it was taken from the ground. In the pew belonging to the Thrale family are the following inscriptions, upon tablets of white marble, to the memory of Mr. Thrale, and Mrs. Salusbury, mother to Mrs. Piozzi. They were both written by Dr. Johnson.

Epitaphs of
Mr. Thrale
and Mrs. Sa-
lusbury, writ-
ten by Dr.
Johnson.

“ Hic conditur quod reliquum est Henrici Thrale, qui res seu
“ civiles, five domesticas, ita egit, ut vitam illi longiorem multi op-
“ tarent: ita sacras, ut quam brevem esset habiturus præscire vide-
“ retur. Simplex, apertus, sibi que semper similis, nihil ostentavit
“ aut arte fictum aut curâ elaboratum. In Senatu, Regi, patriæque
“ fideliter studuit, vulgi obstrepentis contemptor animosus; domi
“ inter mille mercaturæ negotia, literarum elegantias minimè neglexit.
“ Amicis quocunque modo laborantibus, consiliis, auctoritate, mu-
“ neribus adfuit. Inter familiares, comites, convivas, hospites, tam
“ facili fuit morum suavitate ut omnium animos ad se alliceret,
“ tam felici sermonis libertate, ut nulli adulatus, omnibus placeret.
“ Natus 1728, obiit 1781. Confortes tumuli habet Radulphum pa-
“ trem, strenuum prudentemque virum et Henricum filium unicum,
“ quem spei parentium mors inopina decennem præripuit. Ita do-
“ mus felix et opulenta, quam erexit avus, auxitque pater, cum nepote
“ decedit. Abi Lector! et vicibus rerum humanarum perspectis,
“ æternitatem cogita!”

“ Juxta sepulta est Hestera Maria, Thomæ Cotton de Comber-
“ mere Baronetti Cestriensis filia, Johannis Salusbury, Armigeri Flin-
“ tiensis, uxor; formâ felix, felix ingenio, omnibus jucunda, suorum
“ amantissima, linguis artibusque ita exulta ut loquenti numquam
“ deessent sermonis nitor; sententiarum flosculi, sapientiæ gravitas,
“ leporum gratia: modum servandi adeo perita ut domestica inter
“ negotia literis oblectaretur; literarum inter delicias rem familia-
“ rem sedulò curaret. Multis illi multos annos precantibus, diro
Car-

" Carcinomatis veneno contabuit, nexibusque vitæ paulatim resolutis,
 " e terris, meliora sperans, emigravit. Nata 1707, nupta 1739,
 " obiit 1773.

In the chancel are also the monuments of Thomas Hobbes, Esq. (no date); his wife Susanna, who died in 1623, and his second wife Margaret Lady Chiborne, daughter of Sir George Younge, of York, who died in 1628; John Maffingberd, who died in 1653; Sir Matthew Howland, Knt. gentleman pensioner to King James and King Charles, who died in 1648; (this tablet is mutilated, but the inscription is preserved in Aubrey;) Edmund Tilney, Esq. of Letherhead, master of the revels to Queen Elizabeth and King James (no date, the inscription records his alliances with the family of Howard, Duke of Norfolk); Cecilia, wife of Robert Goodwin, Esq. of the county of Suffex, who died in 1664; Walter Howland, alias Roberts, Esq. of Brixton-caufey, who died in 1692; and Rebecca, wife of William Lynne, who died in 1653. Her epitaph was written by her husband, who, after dwelling upon her several virtues, exclaims in the concluding lines:

Various monuments.

" Should I ten thousand years enjoy my life,

" I cou'd not praise enough so good a wife."

Good wives.

On the south wall is a monument to a woman of equal excellence—Elizabeth, wife of Major General Hamilton, " who was married near 47 years, and never did one thing to displease her husband." She died in 1746.

On the chancel floor are the tombs of Sir Giles Howland, who died in 1609; and Susanna, relict of John Evelyn, Esq. who died in 1680.

On the north-wall are the monuments of Robert Livesay²³, Esq. who died in 1608; John Howland, Esq. who died in 1686; and

²³ At the foot of this monument is the following quibbling couplet:—

" Livesaye the name, God here them gave,

" And now Lives—aye, indeed they have."

Major

Major Henniker, Esq. who died in 1789. On the south-wall that of Priscilla Lavayfiere, a native of France, who left that kingdom during the persecutions of Lewis XIV. She died in 1748. In the middle of the church are the tombs of Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Fry, of the county of Devon, who died in 1770; and Elias Durnford, Esq. who died in 1774. Under the gallery are those of the Honourable John Piers, one of his Majesty's Council in Barbadoes, who died in 1688, and his grandson John Piers, Esq. who died in 1761; William Hambly, Esq. of the county of Cornwall, who died in 1718, and Peter Hambly, Esq. who died in 1723. Towards the west-end are those of the Reverend Philip Morgan, rector of Wasing in Berkshire, who died in 1774; and Amelia, wife of James Strachan, Esq. who died in 1788.

Tombs described by Aubrey.

Aubrey has preserved the epitaphs of the following persons, which are either destroyed or covered with pews. John Ellifield, rector of Streatham, (no date)²⁴; William Mowfarth²⁵, rector of this church and Mickleham, who died in 1513; Roger Norton, sub-dean of the King's chapel, and rector of Streatham, who died in 1527; Michael Rabet, rector, who died in 1630; Thomas Holt, rector, who died in 1710; Anne, wife of Gabriel Livesey, Esq. who died in 1518; Cecilia, wife of George Lee, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, who died in 1664; and Elizabeth, wife of Mark Wiseman, Gent. who died in 1643.

In the chancel window, which is said in Roger Norton's epitaph to have been put up at his expence, are still some remains of painted glass.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Godfrey Lee, proctor in Doctors Commons, who died in 1720; Edward Theobald Gent. who died in 1738; William Jones, Esq. of Tooting Bec, who died in

²⁴ John Ellifield, as he is called in the Bishop's register, was instituted in 1390. Reg. Winton. William de Wykham, pt. 1. f. 208. ^{a.} 2d numbering. ²⁵ He is called Mountforth, in the Winchester Register, Fox, pt. 3. f. 446.

1753; John Jones, Esq. who died in 1762; the Reverend James Jackson, M. A. master of an academy, who died in 1766; William Hardy, Esq. who died in 1779; Ann, relict of the Reverend Pier-son Lloyd, LL.D. who died in 1787; Mary, wife of Henry Bodi-coate, merchant, who died in 1789; and Elizabeth, wife of John Painter, Esq. who died in 1791. Aubrey mentions also that of John Baker of Gray's-Inn, Gent. who died in 1703.

The church of Streatham lies in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Southwark. The benefice is a rectory, the patron- age of which has been always attached to the manor of Tooting Bec, and is now vested in his Grace the Duke of Bedford. In 1291 it was taxed at six marks and 40d. The Prior of Okebourn received a pension of 20s. from it; the Prior of Bec 4l.; and the Prior of Garsteyne 4s. The rectory is valued in the King's books at 18l. 13s. 9d. per annum.

The celebrated Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Bangor, so well known for the controversy which from him took the name of Ban- gorian, was instituted to this rectory in the year 1710 on the presentation of Mrs. Howland; who gave it him without any previous acquaintance, because she admired his political principles²⁶. Dr. Hoadly dedicated a volume of Sermons to his patroness. He left Streatham, which was his most beloved retirement, upon his pro- motion to the see of Salisbury in 1723²⁷.

The present incumbent is the Reverend Richard Bullock, D.D.

The parish register begins in the year 1538, and, except during a part of the last century, appears to have been very accurately kept:

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Comparative state of popu- lation.
1580—1589	—	11	—	8	
1680—1689	—	20	—	25	
1780—1789	—	42	—	63	

²⁶ Biograph. Brit.

²⁷ Ibid.

The population of this place appears to have increased in a proportion of two to one, during each century. The burials considerably exceed the baptisms, especially during the last ten years, a circumstance which is to be accounted for from the great number of strangers who are interred here. The present number of houses is 265.

Plague
years.

In the year 1545 there was a very great mortality at this place, the number of burials being 51; which exceeded the average of that period in a much greater proportion than in either of the great plague years in the last century. In 1603 there were 36 burials; in 1625, 34; in 1645, 40.

Extracts from the Register.

Richard
Adams, the
hermit.

"April 19, 1545, Richard Adams the hermit was buried."
There is still a place in the parish called the "Hermitage-Bridge."

"Mr. Edmund Tilney, Esq. and master of the King's revels,
"buried Oct. 6, 1610."

Marriage of
Wriothesley,
Duke of Bed-
ford.

"Wriothesley Marquis of Tavistock, was married to Madam
"Elizabeth Howland, jun', of this parish, in the chapel at Streatham-
"house, in the presence of the grandfathers and grandmothers, and
"other nobility, by the Right Reverend Father in God Gilbert
"Lord Bishop of Sarum, May 23, 1695."

John Duke
of Bedford.

"John, son of Wriothesley and Elizabeth, Duke and Duchess of
"Bedford, baptised Oct. 20, and born Sept. 30, 1710." This John
succeeded his elder brother Wriothesley as Duke of Bedford in the year
1732, and became a character of considerable eminence in the political
world. In 1744 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty,
and in 1748 succeeded the Earl of Chesterfield as one of his Majesty's
principal secretaries of state. He was sent as ambassador plenipoten-
tiary to the court of France in 1762, where he negotiated the peace
which was finally ratified in the ensuing year. The Duke died Jan.
14th, 1771, and was buried at Cheney in Buckinghamshire.

His

His mother Elizabeth, Duchess of Bedford, died of the small-pox in the month of June 1724.

“— Ruffel, buried April 14, 1772. N.B. This person was
“always known under the guise or habit of a woman, and answered
“to the name of Elizabeth, as registered in this parish Nov. 21,
“1669, but at death proved to be a man.”

Extraordina-
ry story of
Elizabeth
Ruffell.

In speaking of this extraordinary person, whose history I have taken some pains to inquire into, it will be necessary, in order to avoid confusion among the relative pronouns, to make constant use of the masculine gender, however oddly it may be sometimes combined. The various adventures of his life, had they been collected by a contemporary, would have formed a volume as entertaining as those of the celebrated Bampfylde Moore Carew, whom he accompanied in many of his rambles, and from whom probably he first took the hint of disguising his sex to answer some temporary purpose. Upon examining the parish register, I find that John Ruffel had three daughters, and two sons; William, born in 1668, and Thomas, in 1672; there is little doubt therefore that the person here recorded was one of the two; and that when he assumed the female dress, he assumed also the name of his sister Elizabeth, who probably either died in her infancy, or settled in some remote part of the country; under this name, in the year 1770 he applied for a certificate of his baptism. He attached himself at an early period of life to the gypsies, and being of a rambling disposition visited most parts of the continent as a stroller or vagabond. When advanced in years he settled at Chipstead in Kent, where he kept a large shop. Sometimes he travelled the country with goods, in the character of a married woman, having changed his maiden name for that of his husband who carried the pack, and to his death was his reputed widow, being known by the familiar appellation of Bet Page. In the course of his travels he attached himself much to itinerant physicians, learned their nostrums, and practised their art. His long experience gained him the character of a most infallible *doctress*, to

which profession he added that of an astrologer, and practised both with great profit; yet such was his extravagance, that he died worth six shillings only. It was a common custom with him to spend whatever he had in his pocket at an alehouse, where he usually treated his companions. About twelve months before his death he came to reside at his native place. His extraordinary age procured him the notice of many of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood, particularly that of Mr. Thrale, in whose kitchen he was frequently entertained. Dr. Johnson, who found him a shrewd sensible person, with a good memory, was very fond of conversing with him. His faculties indeed were so little impaired by age, that a few days before he died, he had planned another ramble, in which his landlord's son was to have accompanied him. His death was very sudden: the surprise of the neighbours may be well imagined, upon finding that the person, who, as long as the memory of any one then living could reach, had been always esteemed and reputed to be a woman, was discovered to be a man; and the wonder was the greater as he had lived much among women, and had frequently been his landlady's bed-fellow when an unexpected lodger came to the house. Among other precautions, to prevent the discovery of his sex, he constantly wore a cloth tied under his chin; and his neighbours not having the penetration of Sir Hugh Evans, who spied Falstaff's beard through his muffler, the motive was unsuspected. After his death a large pair of nippers was found in his pocket, with which, it is supposed, he endeavoured to remove by degrees all tokens of manhood from his face. It may be observed, that supposing him to be the younger son of John Russell, he would have been 100 years of age; if we suppose him to have been the elder, his age would have been 104. He himself used to aver that he was 108. He had a mixture of the habits and employments of both sexes; for though he would drink hard with men, whose company indeed he chiefly affected, yet he was an excellent *sempstress*, and celebrated for making

ing a good shirt. There was a wildness and eccentricity in his general conduct which frequently bordered on insanity; and, at least, we may fairly conclude, to use a favourite expression of Anthony Wood the Oxford biographer, that he had "a rambling head and a crazy pate."

A school was founded in this parish about the beginning of the present century by Mrs. Elizabeth Howland, mother of the Dukes of Bedford, who gave 20l. per annum for clothing and educating ten children.

Mrs. Howland's school.

John Croft, in the year 1584, left 20s. per annum to the poor; Mrs. Anne Livesaye, in 1618, 3l.; Mr. Gabriel Livesaye, in 1620, the rent of a house which is now let for 8l. to be distributed among the poor at Christmas and Easter; Sir Giles and Sir John Howland left 10l. per annum, which after deducting 1l. 6s. 8d. for a sermon, was to be distributed in bread, a certain portion every Sunday; Mrs. Elizabeth Howland 3l. 15s. to be distributed annually to poor widows on St. Thomas's day; and the Reverend Thomas Holt, a former rector, the sum of 20l. to remain in the overseers' hands, for ready money for the present supply of the poor till the taxes were gathered. This parish receives also about 9l. per annum out of Mr. Smith's charity; and 15l. 4s. being a benefaction of Mrs. Dorothy Appleby, in the year 1681; of which, five pounds were appropriated to put out a child apprentice.

Various benefactions.

A large and commodious workhouse was built on Tooting-common in the year 1790.

Workhouse.

A mineral water of a cathartic quality was discovered in this parish in the year 1660, which is still held in considerable esteem. There are no accommodations for persons who come to drink it on the spot, yet the well is much resorted to by those who cannot afford a more expensive journey; and the water is sent in considerable quantities to some of the hospitals in London.

Mineral water.

S U T T O N.

Name,
situation, and
boundaries.

The Downs.

Chalk-pit.

Soil.

Land-tax.

Manor.

THE name of Sutton, i. e. South-town, is common to many places in all parts of England. This village is situated upon the road to Reigate, about eleven miles from Westminster-bridge. The parish lies in the hundred of Wallington, and is bounded by Carshalton towards the east; Morden towards the north; towards the west, by Cheam; and to the south, by Banstead. The cultivated land is principally arable; the proportion of meadow being very small; the downs and commons are extensive. The downs adjoin those of Banstead, and are grazed by sheep. The mutton is noted for its small size and fine flavour. The inhabitants have a right of turning out their cattle upon Sutton and Bonhill commons in this parish, during a certain part of the year. Near the turnpike-gate, on the road to Carshalton, is a very large chalk-pit, which produces a variety of extraneous fossils. A rock of chalk extends through the greater part of the parish, being covered with a fine mould, in some places six feet deep. The soil to the north of the village is a strong clay, between which and the chalky lands there runs a narrow vein of sand. Sutton is assessed 179l. 14s. to the land-tax, which this year (1792) is at the rate of 2s. in the pound.

The manor belonged formerly to St. Peter's Abbey at Chertsey. In Domesday-book it is said to contain 15 ploughlands, and to have been valued in the reign of Edward the Confessor at 20l. and at the time of the survey, at 15l. After the suppression of monasteries it was granted to Sir Nicholas Carew. Having been forfeited

by his attainder it reverted to the crown, but was restored to his son by Queen Mary². It afterwards came into the Darcy family, having been bequeathed probably by Sir Francis Carew to the issue of his brother-in-law Sir Arthur Darcy. From the Darcys it passed to Sir Richard Mafon, whose daughter and co-heir, Dorothy, brought it to her husband Sir William Brownlow, who died in 1700. It was purchased in the year 1720 by the Cliffe family³. Henry Cliffe, Esq. died in 1761, leaving one daughter, on whom the manor and estate were entailed, and who, in the year 1785, married Thomas Hatch, Esq. of New Windsor, now lord of the manor in right of his wife.

It appears, that there was formerly a manor in this parish⁴ distinct from that of the Abbot of Chertsey, valued in the reign of King John at eight marks, and then held by Gilbert Basset⁵. The manor, which was granted in the reign of Edward III. by Sir Simon de Codyngton to Richard Cok and William Hardegrey⁶, and by them aliened to Sir Simon St. Michael, with remainder to Ralph Codyngton⁷, was held under Chertsey Abbey.

The record of Doomſday ſpeaks of two churches in this pariſh: there is now one only, which is a ſmall ſtructure dedicated to St. Nicholas, conſiſting of a nave and chancel. At the weſt-end was a wooden tower, which has been lately taken down and rebuilt of brick.

On the outside of a north window of the nave is the following mutilated inſcription cut in ſtone: + PRI. PUR WILL. EM FOUL.. ALICIE MAT: ILLI. S. It appears to be a mixture of French and Latin, and may be rendered "Pray for William Foul and Alice his mother." They

The church.

Ancient inſcription.

² Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Muſ. deſcribed as within the hundred of Wallington. N^o 4703, Ayscough's Cat.

³ From the information of the Rev. Giles Hatch.

⁴ It is appropriated to this pariſh by being

⁵ Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N^o 313. f. 22. b.

⁶ Cl. 47 Edw. III. m. 8.

⁷ Eſch. 18 Ric. II. N^o 45.

probably

probably were considerable benefactors towards the re-building of the church. Some of the letters of this inscription are in the Saxon character; it has been printed very erroneously by Aubrey^s.

Monuments.
Lady Brown-
low.

On the north wall of the chancel is a handsome monument to the memory of Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Mason and wife of Sir William Brownlow, who died in 1700; and on the south wall that of Sarah wife of Joseph Glover, rector of this parish, who died in 1629. Within the rails of the communion table are the tombs of Henry Wyche and George Roberts, both rectors of this place. The former died in 1678, the latter in 1686.

William,
Earl Talbot.

On the south wall of the church is a handsome monument of white marble to the memory of William Earl Talbot, son of the lord chancellor, and high steward of his Majesty's household, who died in 1782, and was interred at this place in the same vault with his mother.

Isaac Little-
bury.

On the north wall is a tablet with the following inscription:

"In memory of Isaac Littlebury, whose liberal education, travels abroad, skill in divers languages, knowledge of history and conversation with eminent men, rendered him a lover of public liberty and good order, which he endeavoured to promote by publishing several eminent books. He was, through the course of his life, just, open, modest, generous, mild, beneficent, frugal. He died the 30th of April 1710, in his 53d year."

Isaac Littlebury is said to have been the son of "Mr. Thomas Littlebury, the famous bookseller in Little Britain, eminent for his skill in languages." He is best known as the translator of Herodotus; what his other publications were I have not been able to learn, nor any thing further of his history.

In the nave are the tombs of Jane, relict of John Harris, rector of Mestham and prebendary of Hereford, who died in 1703; and of Robert Holmes, Esq. who died in 1782.

^s Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 128.

^s Magna Britannia, Surrey.

In the church-yard is a sarcophagus of white marble (almost overgrown with ivy) to the memory of Cecil, daughter and heir of Charles Matthews, Esq. of Castle Menyche in the county of Glamorgan, wife of Charles Talbot, Esq. barrister at law, (afterwards lord high chancellor of England,) and mother of William Earl Talbot. She died at this place in the 28th year of her age, in the year 1720.

Church-yard.

Tomb of Mrs. Talbot, wife of the Lord Chancellor.

At the south-east corner of the church-yard is a large mausoleum, built in the year 1777 by James Gibson, Esq. of London, for the interment of his family. There are also the tombs of James Ramsay, rector, who died in 1745; Lewis Cholmley, Esq. who died in 1753, and others of his family; James Sanxay, the late rector, who died in 1766; and Edmund Wilcox, Esq. who died in 1767.

Mausoleum of the Gibsons.

Various tombs.

Sutton is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Ewell. The advowson, which has been generally annexed to the manor, is now vested in the Reverend Giles Hatch, the present incumbent. In 1291 it was taxed at 20 marks; in the King's books it is valued at 16l. 18s. 4d. per annum.

Rectory.

William Stephens, who was instituted to this rectory in 1686, distinguished himself as a political writer in opposition to the court. He preached before the Lord Mayor on the 30th of January 1694, and before the House of Commons upon the same occasion in 1700. Both these sermons are in print¹⁰. In preaching before the House of Commons he omitted the prayer for the King and Royal Family, and took the liberty of suggesting the impropriety of continuing the observance of the day, which was considered as such an insult to the House, that a vote of censure was passed upon him. An anonymous writer published some very severe strictures both upon the preacher

William Stephens.

¹⁰ Mr. Stephens published also "A Sermon without Doors, to the Protestants of Ireland now residing in London; preached at their Anniversary Meeting, Oct. 23, 1712; in commemoration of their Deliverance from

" the barbarous Massacre committed by the Irish Papists in the year 1641. London, 1713. 4to."
" Reflections upon Mr. Stephens's Sermon, 4to. 1700.

and

and his sermon, which Stephens is said to have sold to a bookseller for 25 l.¹² In the year 1707 he published a pamphlet, called "A Letter to the Author of the Memorial of the Church of England," containing many severe reflections upon Secretary Harley and the Duke of Marlborough. He was indicted in the Court of Queen's Bench for writing this pamphlet, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 100 marks, to stand twice in the pillory, once at Charing-cross, and once at the Royal Exchange, and to find sureties for his good behaviour for twelve months. The ignominious part of his sentence was at length remitted, but not till he had been taken to a public-house at Charing-cross, whence he saw the pillory erected, and the multitudes of people who were assembled to be witnesses of his disgrace¹³.

Parish register.

The parish register begins in 1636.

Comparative state of population.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1680—1689	10	10
1780—1789	16	12

The present number of houses is about 100.

There were no entries of burials in the year 1665.

Benefactions.

This parish receives 2 l. per annum out of Mr. Smith's charity. Robert Holmes, Esq. gave 200 l. for poor widows and housekeepers. Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens gave 200 l. for the same purpose, and 200 l. towards beautifying the church and keeping the footpaths in repair. Mrs. E. Gibson gave 500 l. to purchase shoes and stockings for the poor; and Mr. Williams, 200 l. in the year 1791 for educating children. The parish receives 10 l. every third year for repairing the highways, being the benefaction of Mr. Wilford.

¹² Reflections upon Mr. Stephens's Sermon, 4to, 1700.

¹³ Tindal's Continuation of Rapin, vol. xvi. p. 384. 8vo. in the notes.

T O O T I N G.

IN all records the name of this place is written with the addition Name.
of Graveney, which should more properly be Gravenel, being
the name of a family who had considerable property here in the
twelfth and thirteenth centuries. I find no satisfactory derivation
of the word 'Tooting', or, as it is written in Domesday-book, Totinge.
Ing is a frequent termination, and signifies a meadow.

Tooting Graveney lies in the western division of Brixton hundred, Situation,
boundaries,
&c.
and is situated on the road to Epsom about six miles from Westmin-
ster-bridge. The parish is bounded by that of Streatham on the
east; Mitcham on the south and west; and Wandsworth on the
north. The land is principally arable, and the soil, chiefly gravel
intermixed with clay. Tooting is assessed the sum of 163 l. to the
land-tax, which is at the rate of 1 s. in the pound.

It appears that there were two manors in this parish at the time Manors.
of the Conquest, exclusive of that of Tooting Bec, which belonged
to Streatham. One of them had been held of King Edward by
Swain. After Edward's death it was given by Swain to Earl Wal-
lef, who sold it to Alnod a Londoner. Alnod gave it to the church
of Westminster, under which it was held at the time of the survey
by Osbert, who paid no taxes. This manor, which contained only
one ploughland and a half, valued at 40 s. was probably joined
afterwards either to that of Tooting Bec or Tooting Graveney.

* Salmon's derivation of Tooting from *theou*, a slave, and *ing*, a meadow, does not seem to
approach near enough to the word.

Manor of
Tooting
Graveney.

The other manor contained three ploughlands, and was held at the time of the survey by Haimo the Sheriff, under the Abbot of Chertsey. It was valued at three several periods at 40s. 20s. and 70s. This manor appears to have been held in King John's reign under the same abbey by Richard Gravenel², and at subsequent periods by the families of Lodelowe and Dymock³. After the suppression of monasteries it seems to have been kept for some time in the hands of the crown, and to have been granted by Queen Elizabeth to James Harrington⁴, who soon aliened it to Sir Henry Maynard⁵; from the Maynards it passed to Sir James Bateman, alderman of London, and after his death successively to Abraham Atkins, Esq.⁶ of Clapham, and Percival Lewis, Esq. of Putney. It was purchased of the latter about twenty years ago by Morgan Rice, Esq. the present proprietor.

Bartholomew de Castello had a grant of free warren in Tooting in the reign of Edward I.⁷

The church.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small structure, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle. On the north side is a low circular tower, with a small spire.

Monuments.

In the chancel is the monument of Esther, wife of Sir James Bateman, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, who died in 1709; and the tombs of Isaac Brand, Esq. who died in 1712; his son, who was killed by a fall from his horse, in 1701; and William, son of Timothy Turner, rector of this parish, who died in 1714.

Sir John
Hepdon.

On the north wall of the church was the monument of Sir John Hepdon, Knt. who died in 1670. He was twice Envoy to the Emperor of Russia, and employed in various foreign negotiations during the reign of Charles I. and Charles II. This monument has been re-

² Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. N° 313. f. 15. N° 4705, Ayscough's Cat.

³ Esch. 7 Edw. II. N° 37. Esch. 15 Pat. 38 Eliz. pt. 3. July 1.

Edw. III. N° 22. Esch. 17 Ric. II. N° 39.

Esch. 4 Hen. V. N° 14.

⁴ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus.

⁶ These alienations were obligingly communicated by the present proprietor.

⁷ Cart. 13 Edw. I. N° 40.

moved

moved into the belfry. In the nave are the tombs of Samuel Pashler, Gent. who died in 1759; and Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings, who died in 1779. Aubrey⁸ mentions also that of Deputy Joseph Scriven, who died in 1704.

On the east wall of the south aisle is a brass plate to the memory of William Fitzwilliam, Esq. who died in 1597. On the south wall is the monument of Frances, wife of John Rice, who died in 1790; and on a pillar of the nave that of Ralph Plumbe, Esq. who died in 1776, and Samuel Plumbe, Esq. who died in 1784.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Sir John Maynard, K. B. who died in 1658, and his son, Sir John Maynard, Knt. who died in 1664; Sarah, wife of John Crichton, M. D. (no date); Robert Papworth, of London, Gent. who died in 1755; the Reverend Thomas Barron, curate of this parish, who died in 1766; Peter Hamond, Esq. who died in 1769; John Greenway, Esq. of the Middle Temple, who died in 1781; and Page Keble, Esq. who died at Port l'Orient, in his return from Bengal, in 1786.

The church of Tooting is in the diocese of Winchester, and deanery of Southwark. The benefice is a rectory, the advowson of which was formerly given to the monastery of St. Mary Overie by Hamon de Gravenel⁹. After the suppression of that convent it was granted by Edward VI. to Edward Lord Clinton and Say¹⁰, by whom it seems to have been very soon aliened to Sir Richard Sackville¹¹. It continued in the Sackville family till the middle of the last century¹². George Earl of Berkeley appears to have been the proprietor in 1683¹³. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir James Bateman¹⁴, and continued to be annexed to the manor till Mr. Lewis sold it to the Reverend Nicholas Brady, whose daughter married the

Church-
yard.

Rectory.

⁸ Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 219.

⁹ Dugdale's Monast. vol. ii. p. 940.

¹⁰ 5 Edw. VI. Grants in the Augmentation-office.

¹¹ Regist. Winton. Gardiner restored, f. 8. a.

¹² Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

¹³ Regist. Winton. Morley, p. 102.

¹⁴ Brown Willis's Papers, Bodleian Library.

Reverend Henry Allen, who thus became possessed of the patronage of the living of which he is the present incumbent. The rectory was taxed at 40s. in 1291¹⁵; it is rated in the King's books at 8l. 8s. 6½d. and was valued at 52l. per annum in the year 1658¹⁶. The prior of St. Mary Overie formerly received a pension of 4l. per annum out of this rectory¹⁷. There is a terrier of the glebe in the registry at Winchester.

Samuel Lisle
Bishop of
Norwich.

Samuel Lisle, who was instituted to this rectory in the year 1720, was promoted to the bishopric of St. Asaph in 1743, and translated to Norwich in 1748. He died the ensuing year.

Parish regis-
ter.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1555.

Comparative
state of popu-
lation.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1580—1589	—	6	—	3
1680—1689	—	5	—	6
1780—1789	—	31	—	24

The population of this village appears to have increased during the last century in a greater proportion than that of any other place which has been described. The present number of houses is about 150.

There are no entries of burials in the years 1603 and 1665.

Extracts from the Register.

Sir John
Maynard.

"Sir John Maynard died the 29th of July, and was buried the 31st of that month, 1658." He was brother of the first Lord Maynard, and was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. He had a seat in the House of Commons in the year 1640, where having given offence to the prevailing party, he was impeached of high treason and committed to the Tower. Some little tracts ascribed to him are extant¹⁸.

¹⁵ See note, p. 10.

¹⁶ Parliamentary Surveys.

¹⁷ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Faustina, A. 8.

f. 256.

¹⁸ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 856.

"Phoebe,

" Phoebe, the daughter of Joshua Gearing, Gent. was baptised
 " in the parish church of St. Austin, London, but the place being
 " burnt by the raging fire, it was desired by the parents that she
 " should be registered in this book—1666."

This parish receives 2 l. per annum out of Mr. Henry Smith's be- Benefactions.
 nefactions. John Maynard, Esq. in 1659 gave 20 s. per annum
 to the poor¹⁹. Isaac Brand, Esq. in 1712 gave an annuity of 3 l. to
 be divided between twelve poor persons on Easter Sunday. Sir
 James Bateman, in 1718, gave the interest of 100 l. for apprentic-
 ing children. Thomas Man, in 1721, gave a sum of money out of
 the rent of some tenements in Kingston, to purchase annually six
 chaldrons of coals, to be divided between twelve poor persons. John
 Rogers, Esq. in 1778, gave 200 l. to which his widow added
 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. to be laid out in Government securities, and the in-
 terest (which amounts to 10 l.) to be divided among poor house-
 keepers not receiving alms; and Mrs. Martha Chivers gave the sum
 of 200 l. to the same purpose.

The alms-houses founded by Sir James Bateman's mother in 1709 Bateman's
alms-houses.
 for six poor women, have been pulled down, and the benefaction is
 lost to the parish.

A charity-school is now building by public subscription.

A new meeting-house is building for the presbyterian dissenters.

Queen Elizabeth visited Tooting in the year 1600²⁰; it is proba- Charity-
school.
Dissenters
meeting-
house.
Queen Eliza-
beth.
 ble that she was the guest of Sir Henry Maynard, who was then lord
 of the manor.

The Lords North and Grey had a feat in this parish for many Lords North
and Grey.
 years²¹.

¹⁹ A copy of the deed is in the parish regis-
 ter.

²⁰ Sidney Papers, vol. ii. p. 210. Letter
 from Rowland White to Sir Robert Sidney,

" The Queen removed on Tuesday to Toot-
 ing."

²¹ British Compendium.

WANDSWORTH.

Name.

THIS place is so called from its situation upon the banks of the small river Wandle, which falls into the Thames in this parish. Worth, in the Saxon language, signifies either a village, or a shore. In Doomsday-book, the name of this place is spelt Wandeforde, and Wendlesforde; in other ancient records, Wandlesworth, and Wendlesworth.

Situation,
boundaries,
soil, &c.

The village is situated on the road to Kingston, about five miles and a half from Westminster-bridge, and lies in the western division of Brixton hundred. The parish is bounded by those of Battersea, Streatham, Merton, Mitcham, Tooting, Wimbledon, and Putney. The land is divided in nearly an equal proportion between arable and pasture. Two hundred and eighteen acres are occupied by the market gardeners. The soil is chiefly a sandy loam upon a bed of gravel. About one half of the common, which takes its name from Wandsworth, is in this parish: it contains about 400 acres, and extends nearly two miles in length towards Streatham. A part of Putney-heath is also in this parish. Wandsworth is assessed the sum of 1042 l. 9 s. to the land tax, which, in the year 1791, was at the rate of 2 s. in the pound.

Manufac-
tures.

Aubrey mentions^{*} a manufacture of brass plates for frying pans, kettles, and other culinary vessels, which was established here by Dutchmen, who kept it as a mystery. The houses where this ma-

^{*} Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 14.

nufacture

manufacture was carried on, bore the name of the frying-pan houses. Towards the close of the last century, when great numbers of French protestants fled from the persecution which prevailed in the reign of Lewis XIV. many of them settled at Wandsworth, where they established a French church^a. Among these refugees was a considerable number of hatters, who introduced their manufacture at this place, and carried it on with great success. Though much diminished in its extent, the manufacture still exists; Mr. Chatting, a grandson of one of the refugees, being now a hatter in Wandsworth. Most of their descendants, who either remain here, or are dispersed into the neighbouring villages, have so Anglicised their names, that the memory of their extraction is almost lost. The art of dying cloth has been practised at this place for more than a century. There are now two dyers here, Mr. Barchard and Mr. Williamson; the former carries on the branch of scarlet dying to a very considerable extent. There is also a manufactory here for bolting cloth; Mr. Henckell's iron mills; Mr. Gardiner's calico-printing manufactory, which is of considerable extent, and employs about 250 hands; another of the same kind, lately established by Messrs. Lawrence and Harris; Mr. Rigby's manufactory for printing kerseymeres; Mr. Dibble's manufactory for whitening and pressing stuffs; Mr. Were's linseed oil and white lead mills; Mr. Shepley's oil mills; Messrs. Gattey's vinegar works, and Messrs. Bush and Co.'s distilleries. These several manufactures, exclusive of Mr. Gardiner's, employ about 250 hands.

French refugees.

Manufacture of hats established by them.

Dyers.

The citizens of London, who had been deprived of their privileges by Richard II. sent a deputation of 400 members of their corporation, with the Recorder, to meet the King at Wandsworth, in his road from Sheen, and implore his pardon, which he graciously

The citizens of London meet Richard II. at Wandsworth.

^a The building is now used as a meeting-house by the people called Methodists.

granted;

granted; and upon their earnest intreaty, rode through the city on his return to Westminster, being received with great magnificence³.

Manor.

It appears by the Conqueror's survey, that the manor of Wandsworth, which contained four ploughlands, had been held of Edward the Confessor, by six freemen, who might go where they would; that Ansculf took possession of it when he obtained the sheriffalty, but the men of the hundred reported, that they never saw the King's seal, or the livery. His son William, however, inherited it, and was in possession when the survey was taken. In consequence of this representation, the king probably seized it into his own hands, for it is known that he gave it to the church of Westminster⁴. In 1291, the Abbot of Westminster's estates at Wandsworth were valued at 17 l.⁵

Manor of Wandsworth.

The manor which bears the name of the village was connected with that of Battersea, and has undergone the same alienations⁶, being now the property of the right honourable George John Earl Spencer.

Manor of Dunsford.

The manor of Dunsford belonged to Merton-abbey. It was granted, after the suppression of that monastery, to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk⁷, and was by him sold for the sum of 403 l. 6 s. 8 d. to Thomas Lord Cromwell⁸. It was granted in the year 1564 to Robert Lord Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester⁹, and was aliened by him to Sir William Cecil, (afterwards Lord Burleigh¹⁰). Within a few years it was again aliened

³ Stow's Annals, p. 493. 4to.

⁴ Dart's Hist. of Westminster-abbey, vol. i. p. 21.

⁵ See note, p. 10.

⁶ It was settled, with that of Battersea, upon Henry Prince of Wales: Royal Household Establishments, published by the Society of Antiquaries, 1790, p. 315.

⁷ Grants by Henry VIII. Augmentation-office.

⁸ Cart. Antiq. Brit. Mus. 47. A. 50. & Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. Jan. 15.

⁹ Terrier of lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. No 4705, Ayscough's Cat.

¹⁰ Ibid.

to John Swift, Esq.²¹ and by the latter to Thomas Smith, Esq.²², who died seized thereof in 1575²³. It was aliened in the year 1664 to the Brodrick family²⁴, in whose possession it has continued for several generations, being now the property of George Brodrick Viscount Midleton, of the kingdom of Ireland, who has a seat at Pepperharrow in this county.

The manor of Downe, or Downe-buys, parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Westminster, and situated, partly in this parish, and partly in that of Battersea, appears to have been kept in the hands of the crown till the thirty-third year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the fee-simple was purchased by William Cammeck, Esq.²⁵, for the sum of 101 l. It was aliened the next year to Sir William Cecil²⁶, and sold by the heirs of his grandson, Edward Viscount Wimbledon, to Thomas Hewett²⁷, Esq. of whom it was purchased in 1698, by Mrs. Elizabeth Howland. It has since descended with the manor of Streatham, to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who has lately aliened it to the right honourable George John Earl Spencer.

Manor of
Downe, or
Downe-buys.
in parish
of Battersea

The manor of Allfarthing was also parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Westminster, and was afterward annexed to the honour of Hampton-court²⁸. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Cromwell²⁹, and in 1598 was the property of John Bowyer, Esq.³⁰ It was among the lands settled upon Charles I. when Prince of Wales, and in the year 1625 was demised, for 99 years, to Sir Henry Hobart and others³¹, under whom Endymion Porter,

Manor of
Allfarthing.

²¹ Pat. 7 Eliz. pt. 1. Mar. 10.

²² Pat. 12 Eliz. pt. 3. Jan. 17.

²³ Cole's Escheats, Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 760. p. 398.

²⁴ Court-rolls of the manor.

²⁵ Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. 12. Nov. 12.

²⁶ Cl. 34 Eliz. pt. 23.

²⁷ Records in the office of his Grace the

Duke of Bedford, whence the other alienations of the manor are obtained, through the favour of Mr. Beaumont.

²⁸ Fee-farm Rolls in the Augmentation-office.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Churchwardens' accounts at Wandsworth.

³¹ Fee-farm Roll.

gentleman of the bedchamber, and one of the favourite attendants of King Charles, took a lease of thirty-one years, to commence in 1646²³. He afterwards procured the remainder of this term²⁴, and in the year 1628, the fee-simple was granted in reversion to Thomas Porter, Esq. whose descendant, Pierce Patrick Walsh Porter, Esq.²⁵ is the present proprietor.

The manor house has been many years a school²⁶.

Various
estates at
Wandsworth.

In the Conqueror's survey, mention is made of an estate in this parish, which belonged to the Abbot of Wandregisili, who held it for Ingulphus the monk. It was valued at 20 s. and had been held of King Edward by Swein. It is probable that it was afterwards seized by the crown as the property of an alien priory; and may have been the same estate which, in the reign of Edward III., belonged to John Lord Molins, and for which he had a charter of free warren²⁷.

Richard Rook, in the reign of Edward III. granted 200 acres of land in Wandsworth, to Westminster-abbey²⁸.

To some
Mansions
of
Wandsworth.

Edward IV. granted certain messuages in this parish to his aunt, Ann Duchess of Buckingham, late wife of Walter Blount Lord Mounjoy²⁹.

A part of the estate which was annexed to the see of York by the Archbishop Lawrence Booth, is in this parish. In Strype's Annals of the Reformation³⁰, mention is made of an annuity of 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. paid out of certain lands at Wandsworth, belonging to the Archbishop of York, towards the endowment of a school at Guildford.

The church.

The church, which stands nearly in the centre of the village, is dedicated to All Saints. It is a brick structure, and consists of a

²³ Fee-farm Roll.

²⁴ Pat. 2. Car. pt. 12. Apr. 20.

²⁵ Pat. 4 Car. pt. 18. July 2.

²⁶ Miff's Journal, Aug. 15, 1724.

²⁷ Cart. 8 Edw. III. m. 33.

²⁸ Esch. 40 Edw. III. N° 20. 2d numbering.

²⁹ Pat. 11 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 10.

³⁰ Vol. i. p. 309.

nave,

nave, chancel³¹, and two aisles. At the west end is a square tower, which was built in the year 1630, before which time there was a leaded steeple³². The greater part of the church was rebuilt in the year 1780, at the expence of about 3500*l*. The inside has been lately painted and ornamented.

Near the pulpit is the tomb of an officer of Henry the Fifth's army, a sharer, probably, in the glory of the battle of Agincourt. He died in 1420. The part of the inscription which contained his name has been torn off, and his figure, which was engraved on brass, much mutilated.

Tomb of an
officer of
Henry V.

In the chancel are the monuments of Henry Smith, Esq. who died in 1627-8³³, and Susanna Powell, widow of John Powell, servant to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1630. Near the communion table is the tomb of Robert Knarelsborough, patron of the vicarage, who died in 1611. At the east end of the north aisle is the monument of Sir Thomas Broderick, who died in 1641, and his wife Katherine, who died in 1678. It is adorned with busts, well executed, in white marble. On the same wall, over the gallery, is the monument of John Powell, Esq. who died in 1611. At the west end of the same aisle, are the monuments of Thomas Morley, reader of this parish, who died in 1681; Samuel Palmer, Esq. F. R. S. Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital, who died in 1738; Edward Barker, Esq. Baron of the Exchequer, who was born at Wandsworth in 1678, and died in 1759; and Robert Buck, Gent. of London, who died in 1769. In the nave is the tomb of Mr. Martin Newport, merchant, who died in 1734; at the west end of the church is a tablet to the memory of

Various
tombs.

Samuel
Palmer.

Edward
Barker, Ba-
ron of the
Exchequer.

³¹ At the rebuilding of the church, the chancel was so far incorporated with the nave, that it appears to be a part of it. The limits of each, however, are defined to adjust the separate interests of pews, and burial fees.

³² Parish accounts.

³³ Mr. Smith's epitaph is given in p. 314.

Joseph Wight, Esq. who died in 1770; and near the vestry-door, one to the memory of Mr. Somerset Draper, who died in 1756.

Aubrey mentions also the tomb of Edmund Snow, Esq. who deceased at the manor of Allfarthing in 1587³⁴, and Strype, in his Continuation of Stow's Survey³⁵, takes notice of those of Eliz. Gale, widow, who died in 1545; Richard Breame, Gent. of the county of Suffolk, who died in 1610; and Thomas Tayer, Esq. of Rants, in the county of Northampton, who died in 1653, aged 101.

Church-
yard.

In this church-yard are the tombs of Peter Sainthill, Esq. who died in 1775, and others of his family; and of Mary relict of Joachim Gerhard Baas, Esq. who died in 1789.

Cemetery.

At the distance of about half a mile from the church, where the roads branch off to Clapham and Vauxhall, is a cemetery, which was walled in, and consecrated towards the latter end of the last century.

Various
tombs.

It contains, among others, the tombs of Francis Hunt, citizen of London, who died in 1687; Peter Paggen, Esq. (1720); Nicholas Garrett, Esq. (1726); Dame Isabeau Bories de Montauban en Guyenne, epouse de Jean de Comarque, Ecuyer (1731); James Baudouin, Esq. born at Nismes in France, "who fled from tyranny and persecution in 1685," and died in 1739, aged 91; Mr. Melancthon Strong (1750), and others of his family; Samuel John, Esq. (1759); Mr. David Afterley (1761), and others of his family; William Vile, Gent. (1767); James Poumies, Esq. (1769); John Higginson, Esq. (1770); Malachi Hawtayne, Esq. (1772); the Reverend Evan Evans (1772); George Ward, Esq. of the county of York (1777); Matthew Green, Esq. (1785); Samuel Goodman, Esq. (1787); and Jane Betsy, daughter of Capt. James Williamson, who died in 1791.

Aubrey mentions also the tomb of Elizabeth, wife of John Foster, who died in 1688; and "Thomas de Demfrene, Esquier, Sieur "de Garende," who died in 1709³⁶.

³⁴ Vol. i. p. 132. ³⁵ Vol. ii. p. 738, 739. ³⁶ Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 134, 135.

The church of Wandsworth is in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Southwark. The benefice is a vicarage. The rectory was appropriated to Westminster-abbey by Richard Toclivius Bishop of Winchester³⁷; and it was ordained by his successor, Godfrey de Lucy, that the monks should receive an annual pension of six marks out of the revenues of this church, leaving the vicar enough to support himself, and to pay the episcopal burdens³⁸. After the suppression of monasteries, this rectory was granted to John Whyte Bishop of Winchester³⁹. It was afterwards annexed to the honour of Hampton-court⁴⁰. Queen Elizabeth granted it, with the advowson, to Edward Downing and Peter Ashton⁴¹. The advowson appears afterwards to have been the property of Robert Knaresborough⁴², and the rectory that of Mrs. Susanna Powell, widow⁴³. The patronage of the vicarage was vested in the crown about the year 1630⁴⁴. In the year 1658, both the rectory and advowson belonged to Mr. Thomas Andrews⁴⁵; some time afterwards they came to the Acworths, who were for many years proprietors of both. They alienated the former some time ago to the trustees of Mr. Marshall's charitable donations. The representatives of the late Gabriel Acworth, Esq. are still patrons of the vicarage.

William de Raleigh Bishop of Winchester, about the year 1249, endowed the vicarage with the great tithes of Heyford and Dunsford, and all the lands of William Fawkner and William Fitzharvey⁴⁶. The rectory was taxed at thirty marks in the year 1291; the vicarage at ten marks. In 1646, the sum of 50 l. per annum, out of the manors of Walworth and Lambeth, was voted for the augmentation of the

³⁷ Ducarel's List of Endowments and Appropriations in the MS. Library at Lambeth. He quotes the register of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Terrier of lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. N^o 4705, Ayscough's Cat.

⁴⁰ Fee-farm Rolls, Augmentation-office.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² See his epitaph.

⁴³ She charged it with the payment of an annuity: see the account of benefactions.

⁴⁴ MS. of Sir J. Doddridge, Brit. Mus. N^o 3479, Ayscough's Cat.

⁴⁵ Parliament. Surveys, Lambeth MS. Lib.

⁴⁶ The endowment is recited in W. de Edyndon's Register at Winchester, pt. 1. f. 97. b.

vicarage of Wandsworth. In 1650 the rectory was said to be 50l. 10s. 8d. clear yearly value; the vicarage 40l. In the King's books the latter is valued at 15l. 5s. 5d.

Vicars.
Griffith
Clerke.

In the year 1540 Griffith Clerke, vicar of Wandsworth, with his chaplain, servant, and Friar Waire, were all hanged and quartered at St. Thomas Watering, most probably for denying the King's supremacy; though Stow, who mentions the fact⁴⁷, professes himself ignorant of the cause of their execution.

John Field.

Anthony Wood makes mention⁴⁸ of John Field, a famous preacher and minister of Wandsworth, who died in 1586. He published several sermons and religious tracts, among which was a pamphlet called "God's Judgment at a Bear-baiting at Paris Garden."

Nathan Resbury.

Nathan Resbury, instituted to this vicarage in 1674, was author of several sermons and tracts against popery⁴⁹.

Parish register.

The present vicar is the Reverend Robert Holt Butcher, M.A. The earliest date of the parish register is 1603.

Comparative
state of popu-
lation.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1603—1612	—	37	—	38
1680—1689	—	52	—	
1780—1789	—	134	—	146
1790		152	—	114
1791		131	—	159

The early part of the register appears to have been accurately kept, as it does during the greater part of the present century; but the intermediate period is too defective to admit of forming any average of burials, nor is that of baptisms by any means satisfactory. The population of this place appears to have increased in a proportion of nearly four to one since the beginning of the last century. The great numbers of children who are brought into this parish to be

⁴⁷ Annals, p. 972. 4to. ⁴⁸ Athen. Oxon. vol. i. col. 234. 1st edit. ⁴⁹ Ibid. vol. ii. fasti.

nursed,

nursed, many of whom die and are buried here, will account for the average of burials exceeding that of baptisms. The present number of houses, exclusive of the workhouse of this parish, and that of St. Mary le Strand, is 689. Of these 26 are empty, 11 of them being newly built. The inhabitants having been accurately numbered by Mr. Spencer, master of the charity-school, in the month of July 1792, were found to amount to 4,554. In this number are included 367 children at the various boarding-schools, and 46 poor belonging to the parish of St. Mary le Strand, and lodged in their workhouse. In that of Wandsworth are at present 91 poor. Mr. Spencer has remarked, in his list of the inhabitants, that the number of lodgers amounted to 843; that of servants to 460. There are about 20 families of the people called Quakers in this place, and two schools for children of that persuasion. They have a meeting-house here also attended by a numerous congregation; adjoining which is a small burial-ground, given by Joan Stringer in the year 1697. Very few persons are buried there annually, perhaps not more than five on an average. The meeting-house was rebuilt in the year 1787.

Present number of houses and inhabitants.

Quakers' meeting-house.

The plague appears to have been particularly fatal at Wandsworth; the number of persons who died of that distemper at various periods is thus specified in the register:

Plague years.

In 1603	—	100	In 1665	—	245
1604	—	25	1666	—	99
1625	—	52			

Mention is made of a few persons who died of the plague in the years 1636, 1641, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1647, and 1648. It seems, by the following entries in the churchwardens' accounts, that this distemper was very fatal in the year 1643:

	£.	s.	d.
" For burying divers persons who died of the plague	0	14	4
" For strong waters for the sick at several times	0	5	1
" For signing the assessment for the visited poor."			

Among

Among the persons who died of the plague in 1665 are "the Ladie Henderfon, buried Aug. 19," and "Mr. Richard Bowden, (Dr. of physick) buried Oct. 10." Several of those who fell victims to this fatal malady in 1665 and 1666 were buried at the pest-house and in the fields adjoining.

Extracts from the register.

Instances of
longevity.

"Alice Palladaye, widow, aged 114 years, buried Mar. 25, 1622."

"Mr. Thomas Tayer, aged 101, buried Dec. 30, 1653."

"Mary Crofs, widow, aged 102 years, buried Aug. 5, 1760."

"Henry Smith, Esq. was buried the 14th day of Feb. 1627-8."

Henry
Smith's cha-
rities.

Mr. Smith, whose name is well known on account of his various benefactions to the poor, died at his house in Silver-street on the 30th of January, and his funeral "was worshipfully solemnized at Wandsworth, it being his desire to be there buried, because it was the place of his nativity". He was once married, but his wife dying many years before him without issue, he made over his estate real and personal, in the year 1620, to trustees for charitable purposes, reserving out of the profits thereof 500 l. per annum for his own maintenance. By his last will, bearing date Apr. 24, 1627, he bequeathed legacies to various persons to the amount of nearly 1,000 l. among which was 200 l. to the Countess of Dorset, and 100 l. to Lady Delaware; 1,000 l. to his nephew, Henry Jackson; 1,000 l. to his poor relations; 10,000 l. to buy impropriations for godly preachers; 150 l. to found a fellowship in Cambridge for his own kindred; 1,000 l. to redeem poor captives taken by Turkish pirates; 500 l. to the parish of Wandsworth; 1,000 l. to Richmond; and 1,000 l. to Reigate to buy lands of inheritance for the use of the poor; the residue of his estates real and personal he bequeathed to his executors to be allotted to the poor of various parishes according to their discretion. In this distribution the county of Surrey has been principally regarded. It may be observed, that whenever it has been asserted

⁵⁰ Funeral certificate, Heralds' College. ⁵¹ Ibid.

that

that Mr. Smith left a sum of money to any of the parishes here mentioned, (though they have recorded it as a specific bequest in their respective tables of benefactions,) it is erroneous, and would have been more accurately stated if it had been said that they received it as an allotment out of Mr. Smith's charity. It may be collected from his will and declaration of uses, that his object was to set such poor people to work as were able; to relieve the impotent with clothes and provisions; to educate children, and to bind them apprentices. A schedule of the present amount of the allotment to each parish mentioned in this volume, as paid in the year 1791, (obligingly communicated by William Bray, Esq. of Great Ruffel-street, the treasurer,) is given in the note^{so}, with the names

	£.	s.	d.	
^{so} Addington -	1	0	0	Bexhill, Suffex.
Barnes - - -	5	13	0	Kemfing, Kent; Reigate, Surrey, &c.
Battersea -	7	10	0	Ibid.
Beddington -	2	0	0	Bexhill.
Camberwell	7	10	0	Kemfing, &c.
Carshalton	2	0	0	Bexhill.
Cheam -	4	12	0	Worth, Suffex.
Clapham -	2	0	0	Bexhill.
Lambeth -	18	16	0	Kemfing.
Malvern -	1	10	0	Warbleton, Suffex.
Merton -	1	0	0	Bexhill.
Mitcham -	4	0	0	Ibid.
Morden -	1	0	0	Ibid.
Mortlake -	5	13	0	Kemfing, &c.
Newington Butts	18	16	0	Ibid.
Peterham -	5	14	0	Iwood, Suffex.
Putney -	11	6	0	Kemfing, &c.
Richmond -	97	0	0	Kemfing, &c. and Tellescomb, Suffex.
Rotherhithe -	18	16	0	Kemfing, &c.
Streatham -	5	13	0	Ibid.
Sutton -	2	0	0	Bexhill.
Tooting -	2	0	0	Ibid.
Wandsworth -	27	0	0	Stoughton, Leicestershire.
Wimbledon -	5	13	0	Kemfing, &c.

The allotments to Richmond and Wandsworth are exclusive of the sums left to those places by Mr. Smith's will. The estate at Bexhill being a fee-farm rent, is not improveable; a part of the Kent estate having been advantageously exchanged with the Duke of Dorset for lands at Reigate, the allotments paid out of it are much augmented, and are capable of further improvement. The parishes of *Kingston* and *Croydon* have their estates in their own hands, and receive therefore nothing from the trustees. The parish of Streatham, in addition to the sum above-mentioned, receives about 4l. per annum, out of an estate at Longney in Gloucestershire, which, from eventual circumstances, produced nothing in the year 1791.

of the estates out of which they issue. The story of Smith's having been a beggar rests upon a very vague tradition: its fallacy, as far as relates to his excluding Mitcham from the benefits of his charity because he was whipped out of that parish, may be deduced from the foregoing account. It appears, nevertheless, that he was a person of very humble extraction, from his leaving money to his poor kindred, viz. such as were aged, impotent, and unable to help themselves. Upon being asked, which of his poor kindred he meant? he said, the poorest of his sisters' children, and their children successively". Mr. Smith was buried in the chancel; on his tomb is the following inscription:

" Depositum Henr. Smith, Senatoris Londinensis.
 " Mole sub hac quæris quis conditur, optime lector,
 " Cujus et qualis, quantus in orbe fuit.
 " A dextris muri, statuam tu cernere possis
 " Oranti similem, marmore de Pario;
 " Subter quam statuam cernatur tabula sculpta
 " Auratis verbis quæ tibi cuncta notant."

On the east wall a monument has been erected to his memory, with his effigies kneeling at a desk in the attitude of devotion; underneath is a tablet inscribed as follows:

" Here lyeth the body of Henry Smith, Esq. sometime citizen
 " and alderman of London, who departed this life the 30th day of
 " January A° Dom. 1627, being then neere the age of 79 yeares,
 " whome while he lived gave unto these severall townes in Surrey
 " following:—One thousand pounds apeece to buy lands for per-
 " petuity for the reliefe and setting poore people on worke in the
 " said townes, viz. to the towne of Croydon, one thousand pounds;
 " to the towne of Kingston, one thousand pounds; to the towne
 " of Guildford, one thousand pounds; to the towne of Darking,

⁵¹ See the codicil to his will.

“ one thousand pounds; to the towne of Farnham, one thousand
 “ pounds; and by his last will and testament did farther give and
 “ devise, to buy lands for perpetuity and setting the poore a-worke,
 “ unto the towne of Reigate, one thousand pounds; to the towne
 “ of Richmond, one especialtye or debt of a thousand pounds; and
 “ unto this towne of Wandsworth, wherein he was borne, the
 “ sum of five hundred pounds, for the same use as before; and
 “ did further will and bequeath one thousand pounds to buy lands
 “ for perpetuity, to redeem poore captives and prisoners from the
 “ Turkish tyranny; and not here stinting his charity and bounty,
 “ did also give and bequeath the most part of his estate, being to a
 “ great value, for the purchasing lands of inheritance for ever for
 “ the relief of the poor and setting them a-worke: a patterne worthy
 “ the imitation of those whom God has blessed with the abundance
 “ of the goods of this life to follow him therein.”

“ Sarah, daughter of Praise Barbone, was buried Ap. 13, 1635.” Praise Barbone.
 It is probable that this was the celebrated Puritan, commonly called
 “ Praise God Barbone,” a distinguished member of the parliament
 which took its name from him. He was a leather-feller in Fleet-
 street.”

“ Sir Thomas Brodrick, Knt. buried Feb. 4, 1641-2.”

“ Allan Brodrick Lord Viscount Midleton, buried June 13th,
 “ 1747.”

“ George Brodrick Viscount Midleton, aged 35, buried Aug.
 “ 28, 1765.”

Several others, of the Brodrick family have been interred at
 Wandsworth:—Sir Allan Brodrick, Knt. who died Nov. 25, and Sir Allan Brodrick.
 was buried here Dec. 3, 1680, was surveyor-general of the king-
 dom of Ireland. Anthony Wood says, that he was endowed with
 a poetical wit, of which several specimens were extant”. His
 burial is not entered in the register.

²² Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. iii. p. 482. 8vo. ²³ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. fasti.

Tobias Whittaker.

" Dr. Tobias Whittaker primarie phyfician to his Maj^s houfhould, buried May 19, 1666." He wrote upon the fmall-pox, and was author alfo of " A Difcourfe of Waters;" and a treatife on " the poffibility of maintaining human life (without ficknefs) from infancy to extreme old age, by the ufe of wine."

" Abraham, Ifaac, and Jacob, fons of John Rowton, were baptifed Jan. 25, 1693-4."

" David Montolieu, Baron de St. Hyppolite, aged 93, buried June 16, 1761."

" The honourable Alice Scot, relict of Francis, late Duke of Buccleugh, aged 63, buried Dec. 13, 1765."

Churchwardens' accounts.

The churchwardens accounts in this parifh begin in the year 1590. It appears by a minute in thefe books, that the bridge over the Wandle was built at the expence of Queen Elizabeth, between the 18th and 25th of July 1602⁴.

" 1607. Paid the ringers for ringing that day our King, £. s. d.
" with the King of Denmark, came through the
" towne — — — — — 0 0 12

" 1619. — When the Queen's Ma^{tie} dined in
" the towne — — — — — 0 4 0

" 1630. Given by confent to a poor minifter who
" preached in our church — — — — — 0 2 6.

In the year 1638 the inhabitants were affeffed 3s. for the King's hounds. During the civil war are entries of various fums of money paid for complying with the ordinances of thofe times.

Charity-school.

William Wickes, by his will bearing date 1710, bequeathed 200 l. towards raifing a fum of money for purchafing lands of inheritance of 25 l. yearly value to clothe and educate 25 boys. Various perfons having contributed towards the accomplifhment of this object, an eftate was purchafed at Ashurst in Kent, which was vefted in trustees,

⁴ It was widened, and in a great meafure rebuilt, in 1757.

and

and the school established in the year 1720. Other benefactions having since accrued, there is now 300 l. in the stocks belonging to this charity, with the interest of which, joined to the collection at an annual sermon, the trustees are enabled to increase the number of children to 35. The school-house, in which the master lives rent-free, was leased to the trustees of the charity by Lord Midleton, upon their paying an annual acknowledgment of five shillings.

Mr. Henry Smith left the sum of 500 l. to purchase lands of inheritance for the relief of the poor of this place. Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell, having left 100 l. for the same purpose, the parish, with these two sums, and 60 l. more added by themselves, bought an estate at Carshalton which formerly let for 40 l. per annum, but now produces 86 l. The parish receives an allotment also from the trustees of Mr. Smith's charities, which is paid out of an estate at Stoughton in Leicestershire; this was formerly 16 l. per annum, now about 28 l. Mrs. Elizabeth Tyroe, in 1625, left a house at Wandsworth to the poor, which in 1705 let at 6 l. 4 s. per annum. Mrs. Susanna Powell left an annuity of 20 l. 16 s. issuing out of the profits of the rectory to be distributed thus:—Four-pence in bread, and four-pence in money, to 24 poor widows, 12 on each Sunday alternately. The same person bequeathed 40 s. per annum issuing out of the same rectory to bind a poor child apprentice. Sir Allan Brodrick, about the year 1680, gave to this parish the interest of 360 l.; 5 l. of which he directed to be paid to the minister for reading prayers; 20 s. to the sexton, and six shillings a week to be divided among such of the poor as attended daily prayers. An estate at Willsden which was purchased with this money now produces 39 l. 13 s. 4 d. per annum. Mr. Nicholas Tonnet, in 1680, gave the sum of 200 l. to the poor of Wandsworth. Mr. W. Ford, in 1681, the sum of 100 l. to be laid out in lands for the poor. Some of these legacies have been considerably improved.

Benefactions.

Mr.

Mr. Millington's benefaction.

Mr. Francis Millington left the profits of an estate to purchase a coat annually, and to distribute portions of 4 l. each to seamen and watermen of this parish of the age of 50 years and upwards. This benefaction was at first distributed among four persons only, but the revenues of the estate being improved, its benefits are now extended to ten.

The parish have some other estates not appropriated to any particular purpose, and they receive 50 l. per annum from the Right Honourable Earl Spencer, for land belonging to the parish, which he has inclosed in his park.

GARRETT.

Garrett election.

The hamlet of Garrett appears to have been about two centuries ago a single house called "the Garvett". It now contains about fifty houses, and is well known as the scene of a mock election which took place there for many years upon the meeting of every new parliament; when several well-known characters in low-life appeared as candidates, being furnished with fine clothes and gay equipages for the occasion by the publicans, who made a good harvest of the day's frolic. This piece of burlesque had been some time in the decline, it was wholly dropped at the last general election, and a short time hence perhaps its memory will be preserved only in Foote's diverting comedy of the Mayor of Garrett.

Wandsworth hills.

Upon the hills on each side of Wandsworth are several good houses, which command a fine prospect over the river Thames, the metropolis, and a great part of the county of Middlesex.

Mr. Rucker.

A very handsome villa has been lately built by Mr. Gibson of Hackney, for John Anthony Rucker, Esq. It stands near Lord Spencer's park, on the site of a house which was built for the present Lady Rivers, and lately occupied by Lord Stormont. Its elevated situation renders it a conspicuous object in the neighbourhood, and gives it the advantage of a beautiful prospect.

⁸³ Records of the manor of Dunsford.

WIMBLEDON.

IT is not improbable that the name of this place, which was anciently written Wymbaldon and Wymbekdon, was derived from one of its early proprietors. I have seen ancient records in which the name of Wimbaldus occurs. *Dune* in the Saxon language signifies a hill.

Name.

Wimbledon lies in the western division of Brixton hundred, and is situated about seven miles from Hyde-park-corner, being three miles south of Putney. The parish is bounded by those of Merton, Wandsworth, Putney, and Kingston. In a survey of the manor, dated 1612, this parish is said to contain 1648 acres of cultivated land; its whole extent is now calculated at about 2,800 acres, of which about 800 are arable; 1,000 pasture; 100 meadow; 400 common; and 500 wood. It may be observed, that this calculation includes 800 acres of Lord Spencer's park, of which 600 are pasture and 200 arable. Two hundred acres of the wood are inclosed and regularly cut, the remaining 300 acres constitute part of Wimbledon Common.

Situation, boundaries, and extent.

The soil of this parish is very various, consisting of gravel; clay; black sand upon a stratum of gravel; black mould upon gravel and clay; sandy loam upon a clay bottom; and strong loam upon the same; the meadows are black moor earth. In several parts of the parish the springs are very near the surface, and the ground swampy.

Soil.

Wim-
* For this accurate account of the proportion and quality of the land, and the nature of the soil, I am indebted to Mr. Paterfon, who rents a very large farm in the parish. This gentleman, who is a very scientific farmer, has introduced upon his premises one of the newly-invented mills for threshing corn. These mills are worked by two and sometimes three horses,

Wimbledon is charged the sum of 47l. 8s. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1791, was at the rate of 4s. in the pound.

Circular
camp.

At the south-west angle of Wimbledon-common is a circular encampment with a single ditch; it includes a surface of about seven acres; the trench is deep and remains very perfect. Camden, who says that this camp was called in his time Bensbury, is of opinion² that this was the site of a battle between Ceaulin King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert King of Kent, in which the latter was defeated; and which is said to have been fought in the year 568, at a place called Wibandune³. In this engagement two of Ethelbert's generals, Oslac and Cnebba, were slain.

On the same common, near the village, is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze in the most severe winter.

Horse-races.

In the early part of the present century there were annual races upon this common, which had then a King's plate⁴.

The manor.

It has been before observed, that in all the very ancient records Wimbledon is described as a grange or farm within the manor of Mortlake, which accounts for its being omitted in the Conqueror's survey. Archbishop Cranmer, whose predecessors had been possessed of this manor from the time of the Conquest⁵, exchanged it for other lands with Henry VIII., who soon afterwards granted it to Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex⁶. After his attainder it was settled upon Queen Catherine Parr for her life⁷. Queen Mary granted it to

horses, and they require the attendance of three men. They are found to separate the corn more effectually from the straw than it can be done by common threshing; and their advantage in point of expedition and the saving of manual labour is such, that it is calculated that one of them will thresh 10 quarters of wheat, or 20 quarters of oats, beans, or peas in a day. Mr. Paterson's mill was constructed by Mr. Rustick of Morpeth.

² Vol. i. p. 170. Gough's edition.

³ Sax. Chron. p. 21, 22. Scriptores post Bedam, p. 834.

⁴ Read's Weekly Journal, Aug. 30, Sep. 6, 1718.

⁵ Archbishop Islippe leased all his demesne lands to the Prior and Convent of Merton for 30 years. Pat. 38 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 34.

⁶ Court-rolls of the manor.

⁷ P. R. 36 Hen. VIII. Rot. 44. Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's-office.

Cardinal

Cardinal Pole⁹. Her successor Elizabeth first gave it to Sir Christopher Hatton¹⁰; and again, in the 32d year of her reign, to Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter, in exchange for an estate in Lincolnshire¹¹. His father, Lord Burleigh, had a grant of lands at Wimbledon in the reign of Edward VI.¹²; and it appears from the date of some of his letters, that he resided there when he was Sir William Cecil and secretary of state¹³. It is probable, notwithstanding the grant was made in his son's name, that he lived occasionally at the manor house. In the year 1599 he entertained Queen Elizabeth at his house at Wimbledon for three days¹⁴. The Earl of Exeter left this estate to his third son Sir Edward Cecil, who was created a peer with the title of Viscount Wimbledon, and Baron Putney. Immediately after his decease, which happened in 1638, the manor was sold by his heirs to Henry Earl of Holland, and others, trustees for Queen Henrietta Maria¹⁵. The mansion at Wimbledon is mentioned among the houses belonging to the crown in the inventory of Charles the First's jewels and pictures¹⁶. It is worthy of remark, that this unfortunate monarch was so little aware of the fate preparing for him by his enemies, that a few days before he was brought to trial, he ordered the seeds of some Spanish melons to be planted in his garden at Wimbledon¹⁷. When the crown lands were put up to sale, this manor, valued at 386l. 19s. 8d. per annum, was bought by Adam Baynes, Esq. of Knowstrop in the county of York, at 18 years purchase¹⁸. It is probable that it was sold by him to General

Lord Burleigh.

Visit of Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Edward Cecil.

Queen Henrietta Maria.

⁹ Orig. 3 & 4 P. & M. pt. 2. Rot. 31. is the following entry, 1599:—"Paid for mending the wayes, when the Queen went from Wimbledon to Nonsuch, 20d."

¹⁰ Recital of the grant (18 Eliz.) among records of the manor.

¹¹ Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. 17. Mar. 6.

¹² Mentioned among the records of the manor.

¹³ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 6990.

¹⁴ Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, vol. ii.—In the churchwardens' accounts, at Kingston,

¹⁵ This and the subsequent alienations were obligingly communicated by the steward of the manor.

¹⁶ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 66.

¹⁷ Collins's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 181. Extract of a letter from Sir John Temple.

¹⁸ Particulars of Sale, Augmentation-office.

General
Lambert.

Lambert, who was lord of the manor in the year 1656¹⁹. "Lambert," says Coke, author of a book called the Detection, "after he had been discarded by Cromwell, betook himself to Wimbledon-house, where he turned florist, and had the finest tulips and gilliflowers that could be got for love or money; yet in these outward pleasures he nourished the ambition which he entertained before he was cashiered by Cromwell²⁰." General Lambert was not only a cultivator of flowers, but excelled in painting them; some specimens of his skill in that art remained for many years at Wimbledon²¹. After the return of Charles II. this manor was restored to the Queen, of whom it was purchased in the year 1661 by the Earl of Bedford, and others, as trustees for George Digby Earl of Bristol, and his heirs²². His Lordship's widow sold it to Thomas Earl of Danby, the lord treasurer, who was afterwards created Duke of Leeds. The Duke, by his will, bearing date Jan. 21, 1711, left this estate in trust to Montagu Earl of Abingdon and others; they, by virtue of a decree in Chancery, sold it in the year 1717 to Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart. who becoming deeply involved in the unfortunate South-Sea adventure, it was again put up to sale, and purchased by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough for 15,000 l.²³ Her Grace gave it to her grandson John Spencer, Esq. grandfather of the Right Honorable George John Earl Spencer, the present proprietor.

This manor was valued in Edward the Confessor's time at 32 l. per annum²⁴; when the survey of Doomſday was taken, at 38 l.; and between those periods, at only 10 l.; in 1291, at 20 l.²⁵; in Archbishop Bouchier's time, at 47 l. 17 s. 8 d.²⁶; when the grant was made to

¹⁹ Court-rolls of the manor.

²⁰ P. 406.

²¹ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 155.

²² Records of the manor.

²³ Particulars of sale of the estates of the

South-Sea directors.

²⁴ Record of Doomſday.

²⁵ See note, p. 10.

²⁶ Cart. Miscellan. Lamb. MS. Library,

vol. xiii. N^o 14.

Sir Christopher Hatton, at 98l. 3s. 4½d.²⁷; and when the crown-lands were sold, in 1650, at 386l. 19s. 8d.²⁸

The following customs formerly prevailed in this manor, some of which have now necessarily ceased:—On the first coming of every new archbishop, each customary tenant was obliged to present him with “a gyfte called saddle sylver, accustomed to be five marks;” every person who held two yard-lands, or 30 acres, was liable to serve the office of beadle; and those who held three yard-lands, the office of reeve or provost. Upon the death of every freeholder the lord was entitled to “his best horse, saddyl, brydell, spere, sworde, “boots, spores and armure, if he any should have.” Lands in this manor descend to the youngest son.

Customs of
the manor.

The manor-house, which was purchased of Sir Christopher Hatton by Sir Thomas Cecil, some years before he obtained a grant of the manerial estate²⁹, was rebuilt by him in the year 1588³⁰. It received considerable damage by the accidental blowing up of some gunpowder in the year 1628³¹. It was upon its being repaired after this accident, perhaps, that the outside was painted in fresco by Francis Cleyne³². Fuller calls Wimbledon-house “a daring structure;” and says, that by some it has been thought to equal Non-such, if not to exceed it³³. A very accurate and minute survey of the house and premises was taken by order of parliament in the year 1649, the original of which is deposited in the Augmentation-office. It was read at the Society of Antiquaries in the month of November

Manor-
house;

rebuilt in
1588;

injured by an
explosion of
gunpowder.

Survey of the
manor-house
in 1649.

²⁷ Recital of the grant among the records of the manor.

²⁸ Particulars of Sale, Augmentation-office.

²⁹ Paper among some records of the manor, copied from the Black Book in the Archbishop of Canterbury's Office of Record.

³⁰ Terrier of Lands in Surrey, Brit. Mus. N^o 4705. Ayscough's Cat.

³¹ There was an inscription in Latin over the door to the following purport:—“That the house was built in 1588, that memora-

ble year in which the Spaniards attempted “but in vain to invade England.” See Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, vol. i. p. 15.

³² Continuation of Stow's Annals. It is remarkable that Wimbledon-house, in London, was burnt the same year.

³³ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 128. Aubrey also mentions its being adorned with fresco of two colours, yellow and burnt-oker.

³⁴ Worthies, pt. 3. p. 78.

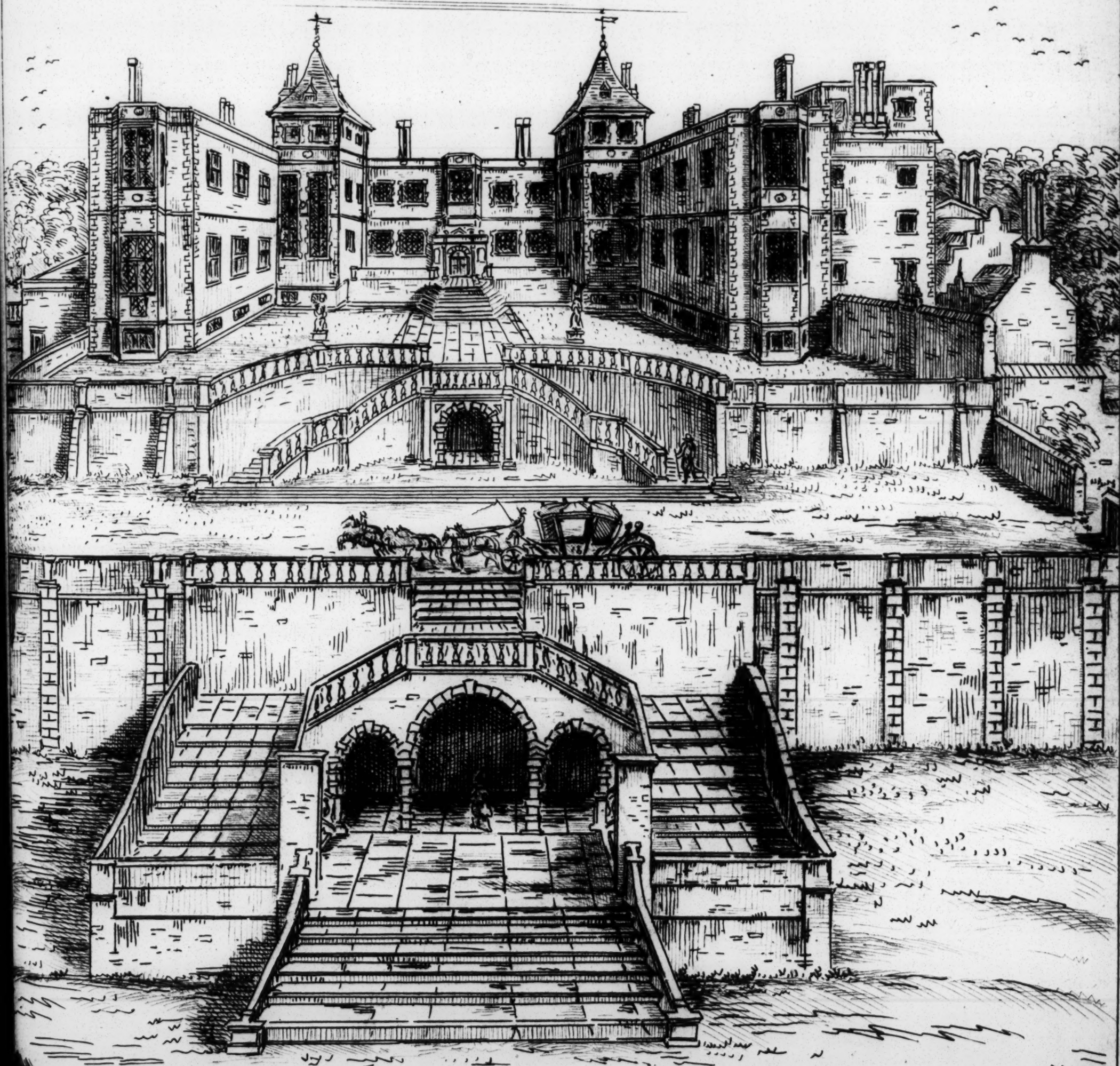
Description
of the front.

last, and is now printed in the tenth volume of the *Archæologia*. The following account of the singular ascent to the north front will be found to correspond with the annexed plate, which is copied from an extremely rare if not an unique print in the possession of Richard Bull, Esq. to whose liberality I am indebted for the use of it³⁵. The survey, after mentioning two courts, one lying higher than the other by an ascent of twenty-six steps, continues thus:—

“ The scite of this manor-house being placed on the side flipp of
 “ a rising ground, renders it to stand of that height that, be-
 “ twixt the basis of the brick-wall of the sayd lower court, and the
 “ hall door of the sayd manor-house, there are five severall assents,
 “ consisting of three-score and ten stepps, which are distinguished in
 “ a very graceful manner; to witt, from the parke to a payre of
 “ rayled gates, set betwixt two large pillers of brick; in the mid-
 “ dle of the wall standing on the north side of the sayd lower
 “ court is the first assent, consisting of eight stepps, of good free-
 “ stone, layed in a long square, within which gates, levell with the
 “ highest of those eight stepps, is a pavement of freestone, leading
 “ to a payr of iron gates rayled on each side thereof with turned
 “ ballasters of freestone, within which is a little paved court leading
 “ to an arched vault neatly pillowred with brick, conteyning on each
 “ side of the pillers a little roome well arched, serving for celleridge
 “ of botteled wines; on each side of this vault are a payre of
 “ staires of stone stepps, twentie-three stepps in assent, eight foote
 “ nine inches broad; meeting an even landing-place in the height
 “ thereof, leading from the foresayd gates unto the lower court, and
 “ make the second assent; from the height of this assent a pave-
 “ ment of Flanders bricke thirteene foot six inches broad, leading

³⁵ The inscription under this print is as follows:—“ Wimbledon, in Surrey, six miles distant from London, the mansion-house belonging to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Earle of Danby, Lord High Treasurer of England, and Knight of the most honorable order of the
 “ Garter, 1678; to whose Lordship this plate is dedicated by his Honor's most humble servant, Henry Winstanly, at Littlebury in Essex, fecit.” Size of the plate 14 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches by 11 $\frac{6}{8}$.

“ to



Wimbledon House. Pl. 1.



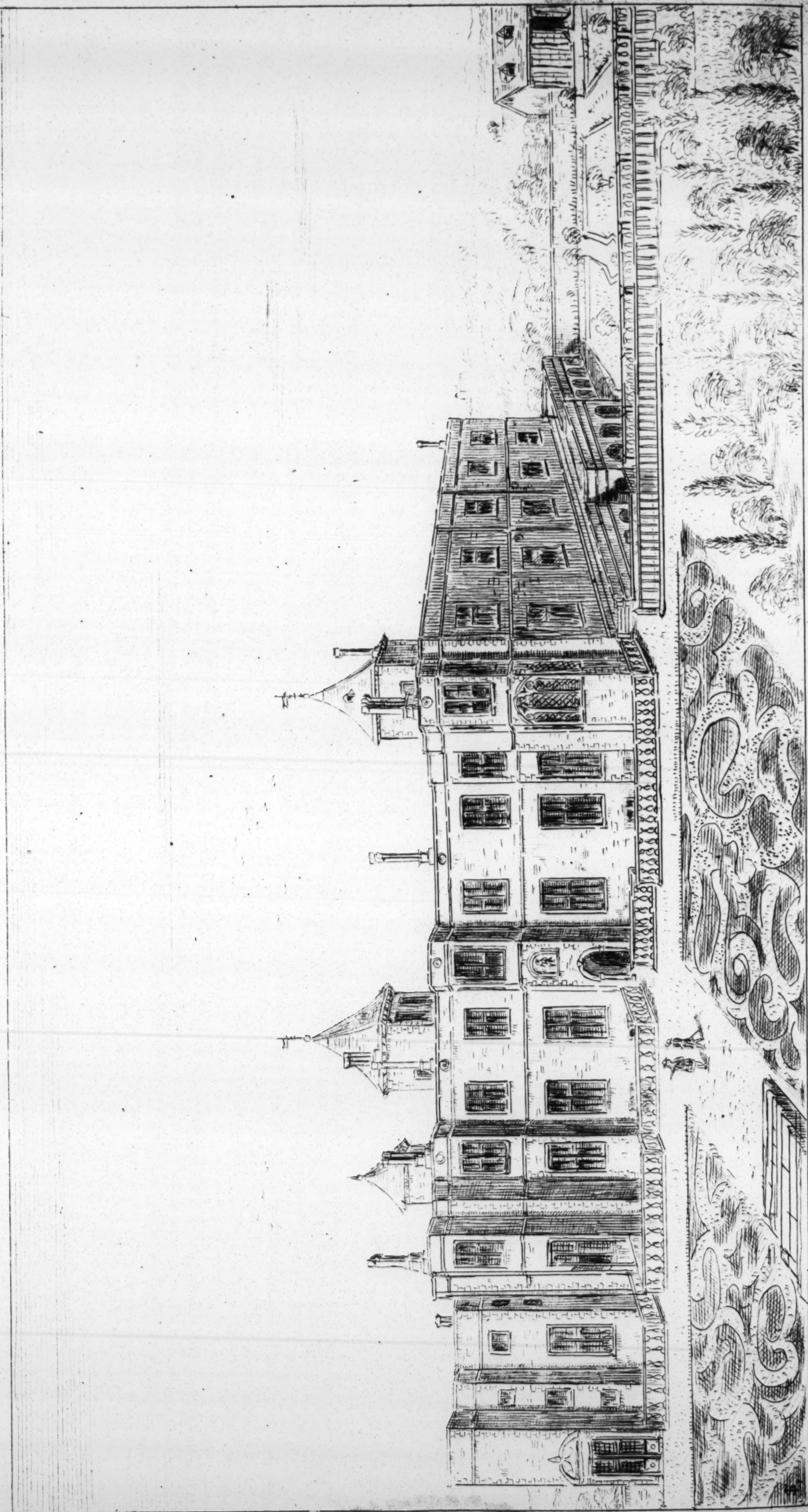
" to the third assent, which stands on the south side of the lower
 " courte, consisting of a round modell, in the middle whereof is a
 " payre of iron gates rayled as aforesayd, within which is a foun-
 " tayne fitted with a leaden cesterne fed with a pipe of lead; this
 " round conteynes a payre of stone stayres of 26 stepps in
 " assent, ordered and adorned as the second assent is, and leades into
 " the sayd higher courte, and soe makes the third assent; from the
 " height whereof a pavement of square stone nine foote broad and
 " eightie-seaven foote long leades up to the fowerth assent, which
 " consists of eleven stepps of freestone very well wrought and or-
 " dered, leading into a gallery paved with square stone, fixtie-two
 " foote long and eight foote broad; adjoyning to the body of the
 " sayd manor-house towards the south, and rayled with turned
 " ballasters of stone towards the north; in the middle of this
 " gallery, the hall-doore of the sayd manor-house, the fabrick
 " whereof is of columns of freestone very well wrought, doth stand,
 " into which hall from the said gallery is an assent of two stepps.
 " From the forementioned first assent there is a way cut forth of the
 " parke, planted on each side thereof with elmes and other trees, in
 " a very decent order, extending itself in a direct line two hundred
 " thirty-one perches from thence quite through the parke north-
 " ward unto Putney-common, being a very special ornament to
 " the whole house."

The Survey describes on the ground-floor, " a roome called the
 " Stone Gallery, 108 foote long, seeled over head, pillored and arched
 " with gray marble, waynscotted round with oake waynscott var-
 " nished with greene and spotted with starrs of gould, and benched
 " all along the sides and angles thereof;" in the middle was
 " a grottoe wrought in the arch and sides thereof with fundry
 " sorts of shells of great lustre and ornament, formed into the
 " shapes of men, lyons, serpents, antick formes, and other rare de-
 " vices;"

Stone gal-
lery.

“vices;” also “fortie fights of seeing-glass sett together in one
 “frame, much adorning and setting forth the splendour of the
 “roome.” In the hall was “a table of one intire peece of wood,
 “21 foote long and 6 inches thick.” The cieling was “of fret or
 “parge work, in the very middle whereof was fixed one well-
 “wrought landskip, and round the same in convenient distances
 “seven other pictures in frames, as ornaments to the whole roome;
 “the floor was of black and white marble.” In this room was also
 Chapel. “a fayre and riche payre of organs.” The chapel is described as
 paved with black and white marble, the roof was “a quadrate arch”
 painted with landscapes, as were also the side-walls above the
 Lower par- wainfcot. The lower parlour was “waynscotted with oake adorned
 lour. “with starres and crosse patees of gould, the ceiling thereof a qua-
 “drat arch, in the middle of which (hung) one pinnacle perpendicu-
 “lar, garnished in every angle with coates of armes well-wrought
 Balcony- “and richly guilt.” Near this was the balcony-room, the cieling of
 room. which also was “a quadrat arch, garnished and adorned in the
 “angles with variety of several kinds of curious works.” On the
 same, that is, the first floor, were the King’s chamber, the Queen’s
 chamber, and several other rooms, in one of which was “a lytle
 “wyndow to looke into the greate kitchen.” On this floor was also
 Stone gal- a stone gallery 62 feet long, on the walls of which were many
 lery. “compendious sentences.” At the east and west end of the house
 Staircases. were two staircases 20 feet square, “topped with turrets of a great
 “height, covered with blue slate; in the middle pinnacles whereof
 “(stood) two faier gilded wether-cocks, perspicuous to the countrie
 “round about.” The west staircase contained 82 steps, the east
 stairs, 33. “These staires,” says the Survey, “are adorned with one
 “large picture of Henry the Fourth of France in armes on horseback,
 “set in a large frame; placed at the head thereof, and with land-
 “skipps of battayles, anticks, heaven and hell, and other curious
 “works; under the staires is a little compleate room called the
 “Den





"Den of Lyons, paynted round with lyons and leopards." The great gallery on the second floor was 109 feet 8 inches long, and 21 feet 1 inch broad, "floored with cedar-boards casting a pleasant smell, seeled and bordered with fret-work well-wrought, very well lighted, and waynscotted round with well-wroughte oake 13 foot 6 inches high, garnished with fillets of gould on the pillers, and starrs and cross patees on the panes, in the middle whereof is a very fayre and large chimnie-piece of black and whyte marble ingraved with coates of armes adorned with several curious and well-guilded statues of alablafter, with a foot-pace of black and whyte marble." Near this gallery was a room called the Summer Chamber, 45 feet long and 20 broad, floored also with cedar, "well seeled with fret-work, in the middle whereof (was fixed) a picture of good workmanship representing a flying angel." On this floor were several other rooms, among which was one called the Duchesse's Chamber, another the Countess of Denbigh's Chamber, another the Lord Willoughby's. The whole house is said to have been of excellent good brick, "the angles, window-staun-chions and jawmes all of ashler stone." The leads and battlements of the roof are described as having been a great ornament to the whole house. The surveyors valued the house alone at 150*l.* per annum, and reported the materials to be worth 2,840*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* The second plate of Wimbledon-house, here annexed, represents the garden front: it is copied from another rare print in the possession of Richard Bull, Esq.³⁶

Great gal-
lery on the
second floor.

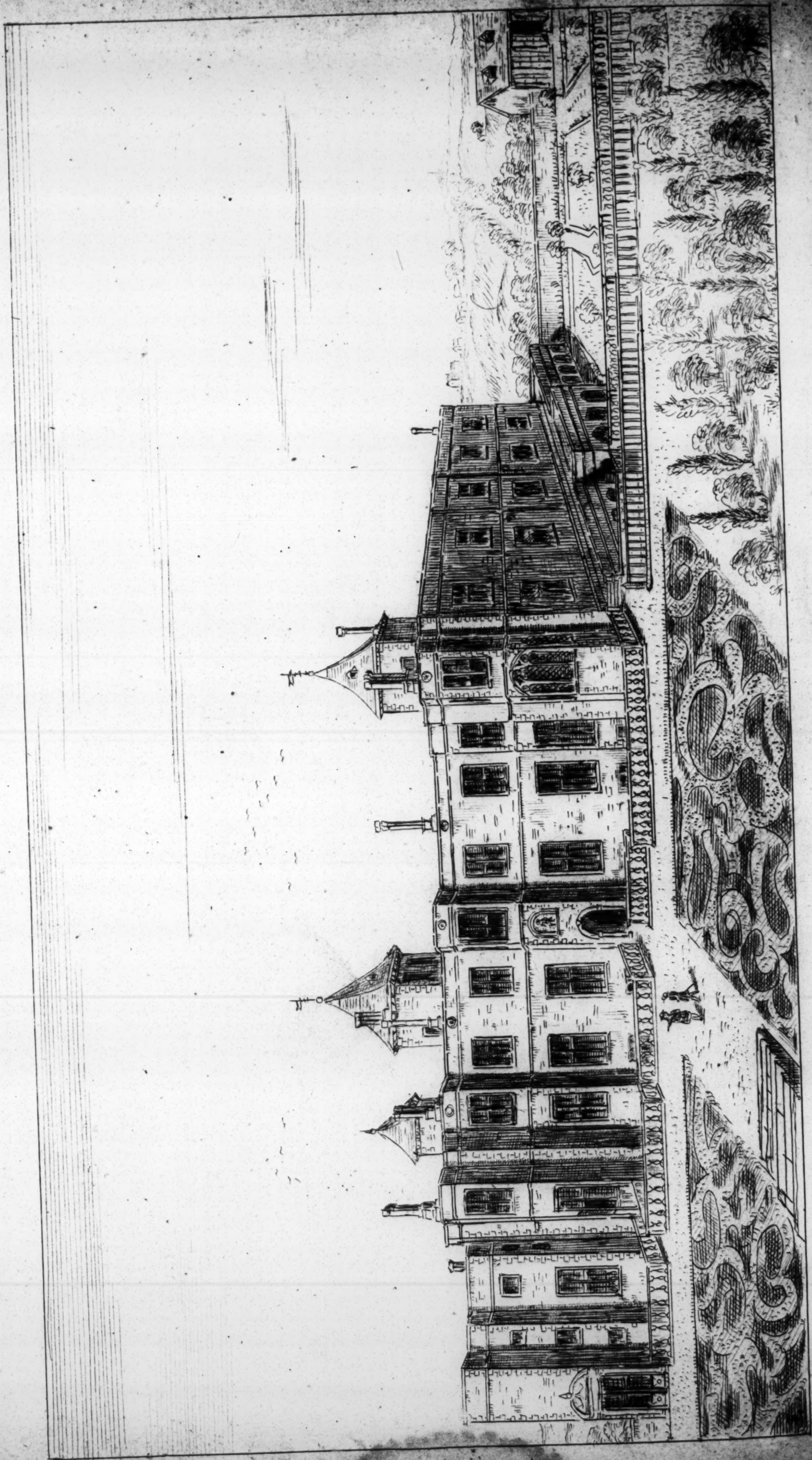
Summer
chamber.

In the survey of the gardens, &c. "the orangerie" is said to contain 42 orange trees in boxes, valued at 10*l.* each; "one lemon tree bearing greate and very large lemmons," valued at 20*l.*;

Gardens.
Orangerie.

³⁶ The following inscription is under this plate:—"Wimbledon as it is seen from the great walk of trees in the principal garden, with a side prospect of that part which is towards the orange-garden; and with a view of the orange-garden and orange-house. Henry Winstanley, at Littlebury in Essex, fecit." Size of the plate 17 inches by 7 $\frac{3}{8}$.

"one



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"one

Large fig-trees.

Irish arbutis.

Fruit trees.

Manor-house pulled down and rebuilt.

Burnt by accident in 1785.

The park.

"one pomecitron tree," valued at 10 l.; "six pomegranet trees," valued at 3 l. each; and 18 young orange-trees, valued at 5 l. each. The survey mentions "three great and fayer fig-trees, the branches "whereof by the spreading and dilating of themselves in a very large "proportion, but yet in a most decent manner, (covered) a very "greate part of the walls of the south side of the manor-house." In the several gardens, which consisted of mazes, wildernesses, knots, allies, &c. are mentioned a great variety of fruit trees, and some shrubs; particularly "a faire bay-tree," valued at 1 l. and one very fayer tree called "the Irish arbutis, very lovely to looke upon, and "worth 1 l. 10 s." Above 1000 fruit trees are enumerated, among which is every sort now cultivated except the nectarine. Mention is made of a muskmilion ground, "at the end of the kitchen-garden, "trenched, manured, and very well ordered for the growth of mus- "milions."

Wimbledon-house was pulled down by the Dukes of Marlborough in the early part of the present century, and rebuilt upon or near the site, after a design of the Earl of Pembroke. This house, of which there is a view in the *Vitruvius Britannicus*³⁷, was burnt down by accident upon Easter-Monday, in the year 1785. The ruins were cleared away, and the ground levelled and turfed, so as to leave scarcely a trace of its foundation. Some of the offices which were preserved from the flames have been elegantly fitted up, and are used as an occasional retirement by Lord Spencer's family. The situation is singularly eligible, having a beautiful home prospect of the park, with a fine piece of water towards the north, and an extensive view over the county of Surrey on the south.

The park. The park, which contains about 1,200 acres, exhibits a beautiful variety of surface, and was planted and laid out with much taste by Brown.

³⁷ Vol. v. p. 21, 22.





Figure on Glass, in Wimbledon Church.

Published by the Rev. Canon, March 1898, by T. Cadell, Printer.

John Lynton, at the time of the survey above-mentioned, held certain lands of the lord by the service of rendering annually four horse-shoes³⁸.

It appears by a record in the cartulary of the see of Canterbury³⁹, that Peter de Eggeblanche, or Equeblank, who was Bishop of Hereford from 1240 to 1269, held a house at Wimbledon under the archbishop.

The church stands near the site of the manor-house, and at a considerable distance from the principal part of the village. A church is mentioned in the Conqueror's survey as within the manor, which must have been that of Wimbledon, as there was no church at Mortlake till the reign of Edward III.⁴⁰ Archbishop Peckham held an ordination at Wimbledon in 1286⁴¹. The church has lately been rebuilt with grey-stock bricks, at the expence of about 2,200*l*. The new church, which was opened July 7, 1788, is fitted up in the Grecian style, and has galleries on the north, west, and south sides. At the west end is a circular projection, on which is a square wooden tower with Gothic pinnacles of artificial stone, and in the centre a taper spire covered with copper.

The church.

In the chancel, which underwent no alteration at the rebuilding of the church, and which seems to be of the 14th century, are some remains of painted glass, consisting principally of Gothic canopies. In the north window are the figures of St. John the Baptist and St. Christopher, and that of a crusader completely armed. He has a close helmet and a mail gorget; the rest of his armour is partly mail and partly plated. He is represented with whiskers; in his right hand is a spear, with a banner of the most ancient form; and upon his left arm a shield with the cross of St. George. His armour nearly corresponds with that of Sir John Creke, described in the

The chancel.

Painted glass.

Figure of a crusader.

³⁸ See the Survey in the *Archæologia*.

³⁹ In the Bodleian Library, f. 136.

⁴⁰ See p. 367.

⁴¹ Regist. Peckham, f. 121. b.

first volume of Gough's Sepulchral Monuments. Sir John died some time in the reign of Edward III. In the east window are the arms and quarterings of Sir Thomas Cecil⁴², afterwards Earl of Exeter; and those of Thomas Osborne, the first Duke of Leeds⁴³.

Monuments.

In the north wall is an altar-tomb, under a flat Gothic arch, to the memory of Philip Leweston. A tablet of a much more modern date than the tomb is fixed on the wall under the arch, and gives the descending pedigree of Leweston but without dates; it appears, however, that his grand-daughter Catherine married William Walter, Esq. of Thindge in Northamptonshire, who died in 1587, and whose monument adjoins to that of Philip Leweston. It is mentioned in his epitaph that Mr. Walter lived 50 years at Wimbledon, upon the estate which he possessed in right of his wife.

Tomb of Sir Richard Wynn.

On the floor is the tomb of Sir Richard Wynn, with the following inscription:

" Hic jacet Richardus Wynn de Gwedir in comitatu Carnarvon
 " Mil. et Baronet. Thesaurarius necnon consiliarius Honoratissē
 " principis Henriettæ Mariæ Reginae; qui lineâ paternali ex illustri
 " illâ familiâ et antiquissimâ stirpe Britannicâ Northwalliæ princi-
 " pum oriundus, denatus 19^o die Julii 1649, ætat 61."

Sir Richard Wynn was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I. and attended him in the romantic journey which he took into Spain to visit his intended consort. Sir Richard drew up an account of his travels, which was printed among other scarce tracts

⁴² Cecil bears barruly of 10 Arg. and Az. 6 escutcheons, 3, 2, and 1. Sable, each charged with a lion ramp. Argent; and quarters, 1. Per pale, Gules and Az. a lion rampant Arg. holding a tree Vert, for Winston. 2. Sable, a plate between 3 castles Argent, for Carleon. 3. Arg. on a bend cottised Gules, 3 cinquefoils Or, for Eckington. 4. Arg. a chevron between 3 chess-rooks Ermine, for Walcote.

⁴³ Osborne bears, quarterly ermine and Az. a cross Or; and quarters, 1. Arg. two

bars gules; on a canton of the second a cross of the first, for Broughton. 2. Arg. a chevron Vert between 3 annulets Gules. 3. Arg. on a fesse flory counterflory, 3 cranes proper between 3 lions passant Argent. 4. Gules a chevron between 3 owls Argent, for Hewit. 5. Gules on a chief Ermine, two hurts for Walmsley. 6. Gules, a chevron between 3 mullets pierced, Or, for Danvers. 7. Gules, a Saltier Argent, charged with an annulet Sable, for Nevil.

by

by Mr. Thomas Hearne *. He died at Wimbledon, in the manor-house, which he held as trustee for Queen Henrietta Maria *.

Aubrey mentions the tombs of W^m de —, rector of Wimbledon, who died in 1461; Thomas Myllyng, rector, who died in 1540; and Robert Squibb, Esq. who died in 1694, as being in the chancel; of these the last only remains.

On the south side of the chancel is a small chapel or aisle built for the interment of Lord Wimbledon's family, which is kept in repair with a sum of money left for that purpose, by Dorothy Cecil, one of his daughters. In the centre is an altar-tomb of black marble, over which hangs a viscount's coronet suspended by a chain from the ceiling. The following inscription occupies the four sides of the tomb and the ledge which surrounds the upper stone.

Lord Wimbledon's chapel and monument.

“ Here resteth Sir Edward Cecil, Knight, Lord Cecil and Baron
 “ of Putney, Viscount Wimbledon of Wimbledon, third son of
 “ Thomas Earl of Exeter and Dorothy Neville, one of the coheires
 “ of the Lord Neville of Latimer, and grandchild of the Lord Trea-
 “ surer Burleigh, who followed the warres in the Netherlands five
 “ and thirty yeares, and passed the degrees of captaine of foote, and
 “ horse; collonell of foote and collonell of the English horse at the
 “ battle of Nieuport in Flanders; who was admiral and lo. mar-
 “ shall, lieutenant-generall, and generall against the King of Spaine
 “ and Emperor, in the service of King James and King Charles
 “ the First, and at his returne was made counsellor of state and warre
 “ and lord lieutenant of this county of Surry, and captain and go-
 “ vernour of Portsmouth; and after so many travells returned to
 “ this patient and humble mother earth, from whence he came,
 “ with assured hope in his Saviour Christ to rise againe to glory ever-
 “ lasting. His first wife was Theodosia Nowell, of the house of the

* Pennant's Tour in Wales, vol. ii. p. 153.

* See the Survey in the Archaeologia, vol. x. p. 447.

“ Lord Nowell and Viscount Campden, by the mother of the house
 “ of the Lo: Harrington, who died in Holland and lyeth buried
 “ in the cathedral church of Utrecht, by whom he had four daugh-
 “ ters here mentioned in this chapell with their husbands. His se-
 “ cond wife was Diana Drury, here interred, one of the coheiresses
 “ of the house of Drury; and by the mother descended from the
 “ ancient family of the Dukes of Bucks and Stafford, and had only
 “ one daughter by her, named Cecil.”

Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who served with Lord Wimbledon in Flanders, speaks of him as an able and an active general, though he lost some reputation by the miscarriage of the expedition to Cadiz, in which he commanded⁴⁶. He wrote a short defence of his conduct on this occasion, which is extant in print, and two short tracts on military affairs⁴⁷, which remain in MS. in the British Museum. The date of Lord Wimbledon's death is not mentioned on his tomb, nor is it to be found in the parish register; it appears, by his funeral certificate in the Heralds' College, that he died at his house at Wimbledon, Nov. 16, 1638. There is a rare print of him by Simon Pafs.

In the east, west, and south walls of the chapel are small windows with coats of arms painted on glass. In the south windows are the arms of Cecil impaling Noel⁴⁸, and Cecil, with a viscount's coronet, impaling Drury⁴⁹. Underneath are tablets thus inscribed:—“ His
 “ first wife, who in this tomb is named,” and “ his second wife.”
 In one of the east windows is a coat of arms⁵⁰, impaling Cecil, un-
 derneath which is a tablet inscribed “ Mr. James Fines, son and
 “ heyr of the Lo: Viscount Say and Sele, and his wife Frances Cecil.”

⁴⁶ Life of Lord Herbert, written by him-
 self, p. 74.

⁴⁷ Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,
 vol. i. p. 177.

⁴⁸ Noel bears Or, fretty Gules, a canton
 Ermine.

⁴⁹ Drury bears Arg. on a chief Vert, a Tau
 between two mullets pierced, Or.

⁵⁰ This coat Or, fretty Azure; being that
 of Lord Willoughby of Parham, has been mis-
 placed.

The arms have been removed from the other window, but the tablet remains with the following inscription:—"The Lo: Francis Wilmoughby of Parrom, and his wife Elizabeth Cecil." In one of the west windows are the arms of Cecil only; the tablet underneath which is thus inscribed, "Dorothy Cecil, unmarried as yet;" in the other the arms of Cecil on the female side, those of the husband having been removed. The following inscription is on the tablet beneath:—"Sir Christopher Wray, Knight, heyer to the Drurys; and his wife Albinia Cecil."

Upon the floor of Lord Wimbledon's chapel are the tombs of Richard Betenson, son of Sir Richard Betenson, of Scadbury in the county of Kent, who married Albinia, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, and grand-daughter of Lord Wimbledon; he died in 1677; and that of the honourable Frances Ellis, who died in 1687. She was wife of Andrew Ellis, Esq. of Alrey in the county of Flint; daughter of James Fiennes, Esq. Viscount Say and Sele, and grand-daughter of Lord Wimbledon. Upon the walls and in the small niches are placed several pieces of armour.

Other tombs
in the chapel.

In the nave of the church are the tombs of Mr. George Morley, who died in 1737; General Joseph Hudson, who died in 1773; his son Colonel Hudson, who died in 1789; and Peter Shaw, M. D. who died in 1763. He was physician to the late King, and to his present Majesty.

Tombs in the
church.

At the entrance of the church-yard, on the right hand, is a large columbarium made by Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. for the interment of his family. Within it are inscriptions upon tablets of white marble to the memory of Benjamin Bond, Esq. of Clapham, who died in 1783; his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1787; and Eliza and Alicia, wives of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. of Pains-hill, who died in 1771 and 1788.

In

“ Lord Nowell and Viscount Campden, by the mother of the house
 “ of the Lo: Harrington, who died in Holland and lyeth buried
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In

Various
tombs.

VultureHop-
kins.

Sir Theodore
Janßen.

In the church-yard are tombs of Gilbert Smyth, M. A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, who died in 1674; John Simpson, "a zealous minister of Christ, who was blessed with the conversion of very many souls in the city of London;" he died in 1662; Thomas Pitt of London, merchant (1699), and several of his family; Henry Canby Gent. (1719); John Tompkins, Gent. (1720); Mary, relict of Richard Savage, Esq. (1726); John Hopkins, Esq. (1732); he was commonly known by the name of Vulture Hopkins, and is remarkable for having accumulated an immense fortune, which he disposed of in such a manner by his will that it might not be enjoyed till the second generation. His intentions, however, were defeated, and his will set aside by the Court of Chancery, which decreed that his fortune should go immediately to the heir at law". To continue the list of tombs,—There are those also of George Brehold, Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the Portland, who died in 1735; Thomas Walker, Esq. Commissioner of the Customs, and Surveyor-general of his Majesty's Land Revenue, who died in 1748; Sir Theodore Janßen, Bart. one of the directors of the famous South-Sea adventure, who died the same year; James Trymmer, Esq. (1762); John Lawson, Esq. (1764); Mr. David Ker (1770), and Richard Macphedris, Esq. (1774); Martha, relict of Murthwayte Ivatt, Esq. (1770); Mr. John Paterfon (1772); Sir Henry Bankes, Knt. and Alderman of London (1774); the Reverend John Cooksey, late curate of Wimbledon, (1777)⁵¹; William Wilberforce, Esq. (1777); he was uncle to William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. who inherited from him a house at Wimbledon; Kemble Whateley, Esq. of Lambeth (1780); Richard Gaire, Esq. (1788); Diana, wife of the Reverend Herbert Randolph, curate of this parish, who died in 1789; and Mary, wife of William Southouse, Esq. who died the same year.

⁵¹ Note on l. 85 of Pope's 3d Moral Essay, edit. 1751.

⁵² He published some occasional sermons.

The church of Wimbledon, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whose predecessors the advowson of the church as well as the manor anciently belonged. Archbishop Cranmer aliened them to King Henry VIII.; who, in the 38th year of his reign, granted the rectory to be appropriated to the dean and chapter of Worcester⁵³, out of which the sum of 6l. 13s. 4d. each was to be allowed to the curates of Mortlake and Putney. By a grant of the same date he gave the advowson of the vicarage to Nicholas Heath, Bishop of Worcester, and his successors⁵⁴. Wimbledon and its two chapelries were afterwards put upon the same footing, and the salaries of the curates at each increased to 40l. per annum⁵⁵. In 1550 a letter was written by King Edward VI. to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, to desire that they would make the like, or rather a better grant to Mr. Cecil, then secretary of state, (of a lease in reversion for 60 years,) than they did to Sir Robert Tyrwhit, whose interest in the old lease Mr. Cecil had purchased⁵⁶. In 1658 it was presented to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that the tithes of this parish were impropriated, and that the impropriators hired curates, and gave them what salaries they thought fit; in consequence of this representation, and the distance of Putney and Mortlake from the mother-church, they made them separate and distinct rectories, endowing them with the great tithes, which at Wimbledon were then valued at 80l. per annum; those of Mortlake, at 70l.; and those of Putney, at 80l.⁵⁷ This arrangement of course lasted no longer than till the Restoration of Charles II. The rectory was taxed at

Rectory and
curacy.

⁵³ Grants by Henry VIII. Augmentation-office.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ See Archbishop Laud's Letter, p. 414.

⁵⁶ Rawlinson's MSS. additions to Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey in the Bodleian Library.

⁵⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MSS. Library.

60 marks in 1291⁵⁸. In the King's books it is valued at 63l. 4s. 2d. per annum.

The parsonage-house, which is an ancient structure, stands near the church. In the Survey, taken by order of parliament in the last century, it is described as containing a considerable number of rooms, and having two coach-houses, stabling for 14 horses, and a hawk's-mew. One other building is mentioned as adjoining to it, containing two rooms above stairs and two below stairs, wherein, says the Survey, "the minister of Wimbledon and the French gardiner of Wimbledon orange-garden doe live"⁶⁰.

Archbishop
Reynolds.

Walter Reynolds, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was instituted to the rectory of Wimbledon in the year 1298, and quitted it in the year 1308, on being promoted to the see of Worcester⁵⁹.

The present curate is the Reverend Herbert Randolph, B. D.

Parish regis-
ter.

The register of baptisms begins in 1513, that of burials in 1593.

Comparative
state of po-
pulation.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1580—1589	—	4	—	—
1594—1603	—	—	—	6
1680—1689	—	16	—	14
1729—1738	—	27	—	27
1780—1789	—	36	—	43
1790	—	39	—	38
1791	—	37	—	35

The population of this parish appears to have increased during the last century in a proportion of somewhat more than two to one; and in the century preceding in a proportion of at least 4 to 1. In the year 1617, as it appears by a survey of the manor then taken, there were only 46 houses in this place; there are now nearly 230.

In the year 1603 there were 21 burials.

⁵⁸ See note, p. 10.

⁵⁹ Parliamentary Survey, Augmentation-office.

⁶⁰ Lambeth Regist. Winchelsey, f. 25. a.

Extracts from the Register.

" The thirteenth day of Julie being Satterday, in the yeare of our
 " Lord 1616, about half an hour before 10 of the clocke in the
 " forenoon of the same day at Wimbledon, in the countie of Surrie,
 " was born the lady Georgi-Anna, daughter to the right honorable
 " Thomas Earl of Exeter, and the honorable Lady Frances Coun-
 " tess of Exeter; and the same ladie Georgi-Anna was baptised the
 " thirtieth day of the same moneth of Julie, in the saide yeare 1616,
 " being Tuesdaie in the afternoone of the same daie; Queen Anne
 " and the Earl of Worcester, Lord Privie-Seal, being witneses; and
 " the Lord Bishop of London administered the baptism."

Birth of
 Georgi-
 Anna, daugh-
 ter of Tho-
 mas Earl of
 Exeter.

" Christopher Wraye, Esq. and Albinia Cecill were married the
 " third of August 1633. She was given in marriage by her honor-
 " able father Sir Edward Cecill, Knt. and son to the right honorable
 " the Earl of Exeter."

Marriage of
 Christopher
 Wraye and
 Albinia Cecil.

" On the 19th day of September 1678, Charles Earl of Plymouth
 " was married to the Lady Bridget Osborn, daughter to the right
 " honorable Thomas Earl of Danby, Lord High Treasurer of Eng-
 " land."

Charles, Earl
 of Plymouth,
 and Lady
 Bridget Os-
 borne.

" Sir John Cotton married to Mrs. Elizabeth Herbert, grand-
 " daughter to the Duke of Leeds, in his chapel, on Sunday night,
 " July 4, 1708; the licence being only a common one for the
 " register of the parish church of Wimbledon, between the hours of
 " 8 and 12 as usual."

Sir John
 Cotton and
 Elizabeth
 Herbert.

" Henry Duke of Beaufort and Mary Osborne, daughter of
 " Peregrine Marquis of Carmarthen, married by special licence in
 " the Duke of Leeds's chapel, the 14th of September 1711."

Henry Duke
 of Beaufort
 and Mary
 Osborne.

" Bridget Duchess of Leeds died at Wim- Peregrine Marquis of Carmarthen, died there
 bledon in June 1703. Le Neve's Monumenta in child-bed, Nov. 20, 1713. Ibid. vol. iv.
 Anglicana, vol. iv. p. 69. Elizabeth, wife of p. 270.

Birth of
George John
Earl Spencer.

" George John, son of John Spencer, Esq. and Georgiana his wife, was born September the first, and baptised October the 16th, 1758; his Majesty and Earl Cowper being godfathers; the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Dowager Bateman godmothers. It is remarkable that his Majesty King George II. was godfather not only to this young gentleman, but to his mother, daughter of the Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq. and to his grand-mother, daughter of the right honorable the Earl of Granville."

Instance of
longevity.
Dorothy Cecil's benefac-
tion.

" Francis Trevor, aged 103, was buried Feb. 8, 1778."

Dorothy Cecil, daughter of Lord Wimbledon, by a deed of gift bearing date 1651, which she afterwards confirmed by her will, gave to this parish the sum of 25 l. per annum, issuing out of an estate called Miseden and Newlands, in the parish of Putney. After deducting the sum of 8 l. to be expended annually, if necessary, upon the repairs of her father's tomb, the remainder was to be thus appropriated:—Five pounds to educate children, and 12 l. to bind them apprentices. This benefaction not having been regularly received, through the neglect of appointing proper trustees, application was made some years ago to the Court of Chancery, when Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, by a decree bearing date Feb. 11, 1744, ordered, that seven of the principal inhabitants of the parish should be appointed trustees, and that the number should be filled up whenever they were reduced to three. This rent-charge is liable to the payment of the land-tax, which occasions a deduction of 2 l. 17 s. 6 d.

Other bene-
factions.

The parish of Wimbledon receives also 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. out of Mr. Smith's charity, and enjoys a benefaction of 10 s. per annum left by Thomas Hillyard in the year 1651.

Charity-
school.

A charity-school for boys and girls was built in the year 1773, upon a piece of ground given by Lord Spencer. It is supported by an annual contribution of the inhabitants; about 80 children are educated there.

The

The Survey of 1649 mentions an iron-plate mill⁶² at Wimbledon. There are now three manufactories in this parish, which are situated at a considerable distance from the village, on the banks of the Wandle, viz. Messrs. Henckell's copper-mills; Mr. Coleman's calico-printing manufacture, and Messrs. Walls' manufacture of Japan ware.

Manufac-
tures.

On the side of the Common are several handsome villas, some of which deserve particular notice; the most striking is that which lately belonged to Mons. de Calonne, who made considerable additions to the house soon after he had purchased it of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. the present proprietor of Painshill. It had been, some years before, the property of Sir Henry Bankes, Knt. alderman of London. The pleasure-grounds, which are spacious and beautiful, adjoin to Lord Spencer's park. This villa was lately purchased by the Right Hon. Earl Gower.

Villas.

I find nothing remarkable relating to the ancient house where the Reverend Mr. Lancaster now keeps an academy. It was built about the beginning of the last century; the Survey of 1617 calls it "a fair new house belonging to Mr. Bell." Before it was purchased by Mr. Lancaster it was successively in the occupation of the present Marquis of Bath and Lord Grenville.

Ancient
house belong-
ing to Mr.
Lancaster.

The house, which now belongs to Michael Bray, Esq. was the residence of William Benson, auditor of the imprests; who died there in 1754. He was son of Sir William Benson, sheriff of London. In the reign of Queen Ann he published a Letter to Sir Jacob Banks upon the Miseries of the Swedes, since they had submitted to arbitrary power; in which he lamented the progress it was then making in England. It is said that 100,000 copies of this Letter were sold. The author was prosecuted by the Attorney-general; but it does not appear that he was punished. In the next reign he became a courtier.

Auditor Ben-
son.

⁶² Archæologia, vol. x. p. 441.

Sir Christopher Wren was displaced, to make room for him as surveyor-general of the board of works; and he attended the King to Hanover, where he planned the famous water-works at Herenhausen. Mr. Benson was a great patron of literary men; he paid the debts of Elifha Smith, author of the *Cure of Deism*; gave Dobson 100*l.* for translating *Paradise Lost*; and as a farther proof of his respect for Milton, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. He himself was author of an *Essay on Virgil's Georgics*, two of which he translated; he wrote also some *Letters on Poetical Translations*; and published an edition of Arthur Johnston's translation of the *Psalms*, which he preferred to Buchanan's⁶³. Pope has introduced Benson more than once in the *Dunciad*: alluding to what he had done in compliment to Milton and Johnston, he says:

“ On two unequal crutches propp'd, *he* came;

“ Milton's on this, on that one—Johnston's name.”

At the house where the Right Hon. Henry Dundas now resides, Lyde Brown formed the valuable collection of antiques which he afterwards sold to the Empress of Russia.

Lyde Brown's
collection of
antiques.

A house, which belonged to the late Mr. Rush, and which is now pulled down, was remarkable for having been the residence of the late worthy and much-respected Marquis of Rockingham, who died there in 1782. The year after his death the Right Honourable Charles James Fox resided there whilst Secretary of State.

Marquis of
Rockingham.

⁶³ The anecdotes of Mr. Benson are taken from Nichols's *Life of Bowyer*, p. 154; and an account of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1775.



A P P E N D I X.



A D D I N G T O N.

THIS parish is assessed the sum of 107l. 16s. 10d. to the land-tax, which this year (1792) is at the rate of 2s. 1d. in the pound.

In the note¹ are references to the escheat-bundles in the Tower, Manor, relating to the manor of Addington.

Robert Aguillon had a grant of free warren there in the reign of Henry III.²

The manor, which belonged to the Knights Templars, was granted to Nicholas Leigh, June 25, 36 Hen. VIII.³

B A R N E S.

THE soil of this parish consists principally of sand, gravel, and a rich loam. The market gardeners occupy about 150 acres; and Market gardeners.

¹ Robert Aguillon, Esch. 14 Edw. I. No. 16. Margaret ux. Robert Aguillon, Esch. 20 Edw. I. No. 20. Hugo de Bardolf, Esch. 32 Edw. I. No. 64. Thomas Bardolf, & Agnes ux. Esch. 3 Edw. III. No. 66. Johan. Bardolf de Wormegey, Esch. 45 Edw. III. No. 7. Will. Bardolf de Worme-gey, Inquis. ad q. d. 2 Ric. II. No. 104. Will. Walcott, Esch. 12 Ric. II. No. 56.
² Cart. 32 Hen. III. m. 6.
³ Grants, Augmentation Office.

Mr.

Mr. Chapman, who rents a large farm there, cultivates about 100 acres for garden crops: there is also a small hop ground, the only one I believe in the neighbourhood; it contains about 7 acres.

The dean and chapter of St. Paul's had a charter of free warren in their manor of Barnes, in the reign of Edward II. ⁴

Conjecture
concerning
the Lady
Mary.

King James I. on his accession to the throne, granted the manor, for the remainder of Queen Elizabeth's lease, to Peter Vanlore ⁵; the conjecture therefore (p. 23.) concerning the Lady Mary, must be erroneous, as far as it relates to her having been under the care of the Walsingham family; as it appears that they were not suffered to enjoy any benefit from Queen Elizabeth's grant, after her majesty's death.

Kit Kat
Club.

The portraits of the Kit Kat Club (see p. 15.) are now the property of William Baker, Esq. and are at his house in Hill-street, Berkley-square.

Tombs.

To the tombs in the church (p. 16, 17.) may be added those of Peter Combaulde, merchant, who died in 1717; Edward Byfield, Esq. who died in 1774; and Charles Nightingale, Esq. who died in 1791.

In the churchyard are those of the following persons: David Mispree, waterman to Charles II. James II. King William, Queen Anne, and George I. who died in 1716; Diana, wife of Capt. Darcy Savage, who died in 1726; Peter Marquet, merchant, 1730; Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. 1739; Frances, wife of Joseph Lee, merchant, 1748; Mr. Bemish Hill, 1760; Mrs. Ann Dubordieu, 1768; Mr. William Hutchins, 1771; Mr. John Partington, 1778, and others of his family; Mr. Samuel Bowyer, of Serjeants' Inn, 1790; Caroline, wife of John Deffell, Esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, 1790; and George Wright, Esq. 1791.

⁴ Cart. 9 Edw. II. m. 31.

⁵ Pat. 1 Jac. pt. 18. June 4.

Hezekiah Burton was buried at Barnes, Sept. 14, 1681. The malignant fever, mentioned p. 19. appears to have been very fatal; in that year there were 35 burials, a number more than double the average of that period. Mr. Burton's son, of the same name, was buried three days after his father.

Hezekiah
Burton.

John Hume, who was instituted to the rectory in 1749, quitted it in 1758, on being promoted to the see of Oxford; he was afterwards translated to Salisbury. His successor at Barnes was Ferdinando Warner, a celebrated preacher, and a multifarious author. He published several sermons; a system of divinity in five volumes; two volumes of ecclesiastical history; an illustration of the Book of Common Prayer; memoirs of Sir Thomas More; the history of the rebellion and civil war in Ireland, and the first volume of a general history of that kingdom; remarks on Ossian's poems; and a treatise on the gout, with an account of a peculiar method which he had adopted in his own case. He died a martyr to that disorder soon after the publication of this treatise, which destroyed the credit of his system⁶. Mr. Warner published also a scheme for a provision for the widows and orphans of the clergy.

Bishop
Hume.

Ferdinando
Warner.

He was succeeded in the living of Barnes by Christopher Wilson, afterwards Bishop of Bristol, whom it is with regret that I must now call the late rector. Dr. Wilson was a man of very amiable manners, and had the good fortune of conciliating general esteem. Steady and uniform, though not violent, in his political principles, he enjoyed not only the respect, but the friendship, of those who differed from him in opinion. When elevated to the bench, through the interest of the representative of his deceased friend the Marquis of Rockingham, he took the surest method of making the church to which he belonged, and its rulers, respected and esteemed, by maintaining the strictest discipline, at the same time that he behaved with

Christopher
Wilson, Bi-
shop of Bris-
tol.

⁶ Nichols's Life of Bowyer, p. 346, 347.

the

the most unbounded affability to persons of every rank and description, particularly to the inferior clergy. The bishop published a few single sermons, preached upon public occasions.

The present rector of Barnes is John Jeffreys, D. D. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

Anne Baynard.

Anne Baynard (mentioned p. 24.) is said to have written several satires against the atheists⁷.

Henry Fielding.

Henry Fielding, the celebrated novelist, resided at Barnes, in the house which is now the property of Mr. Partington.

B A T T E R S E A.

Derivation of Battersea.

LELAND's derivation of the name of this place (see p. 26.) is to be found in the annotations to the *Cyanea Cantio*; his words are, "Nomen loco inditum, ut ego conjicio, ex cymbis⁸."

Manor.

The manor of Battersea was leased by King James to Aaron Best⁹.

Tombs.

A monument of artificial stone, of Mrs. Coade's manufacture, has been lately erected over the south gallery of Battersea church, to the memory of John Camden, Esq. who died in 1780; and Elizabeth his daughter, wife of James Neild, who died in 1791.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Margaret, wife of Arthur Beardmore, Esq. who died in 1756; William Abbot, of Doctors' Commons, 1768; John Baptist Bushman, Esq. 1769; John Roberts, 1773; the Reverend Richard Woodeson, A. M. 1774; and Ridley Manning Webster, Esq. 1777.

⁷ Collier's Dictionary.

⁸ Leland's Itinerary, vol. ix. p. 35.

⁹ Pat. 7 Jac. pt. 9. May 12.

Battersea bridge was built under the direction of the late Mr. Holland, and at the expence of fifteen proprietors, who subscribed 1500l. each. Its revenues, which are increasing, are now about 1700l. per annum.

B E D D I N G T O N.

ALICE, wife of Raimond de Luke, (called in other records de Laik,) had the manor of Beddington for her dower, temp. Hen. III.¹⁰ Isabella, wife of Richard Gaceline, (called in some records Gateline,) died seized thereof, in the reign of Edward I.; her heir was Arnulph de Clarak¹¹. The manor was then valued at 22 marks. The Corbets were in possession of it for a considerable time¹², and aliened it to the Morleys¹³. Richard Willoughby granted it for life to William Carew, Porcionist of the church of Beddington, and Nicholas Carew, 26 Edw. III.¹⁴; and a few years afterwards granted it in fee to the latter¹⁵. Nicholas Carew had a charter for¹⁶ free warren in Beddington, as early as the first year of Edward II.

Reginald le Forrester's manor was held of Thomas Corbet, as of his manor of Beddington, (13 Edw. III.) by an annual rent of 8s. 4d. It consisted of eighty acres¹⁷.

Simon Stowe gave eighteen acres at Beddington to St. Thomas's hospital, 3 Edw. II.¹⁸ This constituted a part of what was called Frere's manor.

¹⁰ Cl. 30 Hen. III. m. 19.

¹¹ Esch. 4 Edw. I. No. 42.

¹² Th. Corbet, Esch. 15 Edw. II. No. 5.

Th. Corbet, 10 Edw. III. No. 27.

¹³ Esch. 12 Edw. III. No. 37, 2d numbering.

¹⁴ Esch. 26 Edw. III. No. 28, 2d numbering.

¹⁵ Esch. 33 Edw. III. No. 34, 2d numbering. Nicholas de Carew died seized of Bed-

dington and Hufearl, 14 Ric. II. Esch.

No. 10. Nich. Carew died seized of Bedding-

ton and Bandon, 36 Hen. VI. Esch. No. 22.

Nich. Carew died seized of Beddington, Huf-

earl, and Bandon, alias Foster's, 6 Edw. IV.

Esch. No. 40.

¹⁶ Cart. 1 Edw. II. m. 20.

¹⁷ Esch. 13 Edw. III. No. 63.

¹⁸ Inquis. ad. q. d. 3 Edw. II. No. 51.

William Hufe had a charter of free warren in Beddington,
11 Edw. II.¹⁹

Tombs.

To the tombs in Beddington church, (see p. 58—61.) may be added the following: A monument at the east end of the nave to the memory of Nicholas Carew, Esq, who died in 1721. In the nave is also a brass plate to the memory of Thomas Hunte, who died in 1538; another to the memory of Mary, wife of John Huntley, Gent. who died in 1638; and the tombs of John Bouchier, M. D. who died in 1756; Bouchier Walton, Esq. who died in 1779, and others of that family; and Dorothy, relict of James Garland, Esq. who died in 1792. In the south aisle are the tombs of Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, who died in 1781; and Charles Maddox, Esq. of the South Sea House, who died in 1791. In the Carew aisle is the tomb of Joseph Ward, Esq. who died in 1767; and his daughter Lydia Henning, wife of William Augustus Skynner, Esq. who died in 1789.

In the church-yard are the tombs of "Honest Robin Betterton," who died in 1724; Mr. Walton Wood, of Newington Butts, who died in the same year; Bertrand Cahuag, who died in 1743; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Bowles, of Croydon, who died in 1751; and Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings, who died in 1771.

BERMONDSEY.

THIS parish is treated of by Stow, Aubrey, and other writers, as a part of the Borough of Southwark, to which it adjoins; it was omitted therefore in the alphabetical order; but as upon further inquiry it appears to be totally unconnected with the Borough, some account of its history is here inserted.

¹⁹ Cart. 11 Edw. II. m. 42.

The word Bermondsey, or, as it is written in the Conqueror's Name. Survey, Bermundesye, is of uncertain derivation. The last syllable denotes its being situated near the river. Bermond may be a pro- Situation. per name. This village is scarcely a mile from London Bridge, and lies in the eastern division of Brixton hundred. The parish is bounded by St. John, St. George, and St. Olave, Southwark; by Deptford and Rotherhithe. In 1641 it is said to have contained Boundaries, &c. 514 acres of land²⁰, a considerable part of which has been since built on; of the remainder, the greater part is grass land, and occupied by cow-keepers. There is no corn, but about 110 acres of garden ground, the soil of which, from long cultivation and manuring, is become a rich black mould. This parish is assessed the sum of 3954l. 0s. 9d. to the land-tax, which this present year (1792) is at the rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound.

Bermondsey is a place of very great trade. The tanners, who are a Trade and manufac- chartered company, (having been incorporated by Queen Anne²¹ by tures. the name of "the master, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or mys- Tanners, &c. tery of tanners, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey,") are very numerous, and carry on that business to a greater extent than is known in any other part of the kingdom. From a natural connection between the several trades, there are also many woolstaplers, fell-mongers, curriers, and leather-dressers, and some parchment makers. The water-side is occupied by rope-makers, anchor-smiths, stave-merchants, boat-builders, and persons employed in furnishing various articles of rigging for the navy. There are two small docks. The calico printing and dying business is carried on also in a small degree in this parish, and there are some pin and needle makers.

A monastery for monks, of the Cluniac order, was founded at Bermondsey, by Aylwin Child, a citizen of London, in the year 1082²². William Rufus gave them his manor of Bermondsey²³. Bermondsey Abbey.

²⁰ Record in the vestry.

²¹ July 5, in the second year of her reign.

²² Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 639.

²³ Ibid.

References to various subsequent grants will be found in the note²⁴. This convent was originally a cell to that of La Charité in France, and was seized by Edward III. among other alien priories in 1371. It was restored to its privileges within a few years, and continued to flourish till the year 1538, when it was surrendered to the crown, the annual revenues being then valued at 474l. 14s. 4½d. Robert de Wharton, the last Prior, who was afterwards successively Bishop of St. Asaph and Hereford, obtained a pension of 333l. 6s. 8d. per annum. A list of benefactors to this convent may be found in Dugdale's *Monasticon*²⁵, and a list of its priors in Browne Willis's *History of Mitred Abbies*²⁶.

Death of
Catherine,
Queen of
Henry V.
Persons of
note buried
in the abbey.

Catherine the Queen of Henry V. died in this abbey, Jan. 3, 1436-7²⁷.

Among persons of note interred there, may be reckoned William de Morton Earl of Cornwall²⁸; Loufstane, Provost of London, An^o 1115; Margaret de la Pole, (1473); and Dame Aimé Audley, relict of John Lord Audley, (1497)²⁹.

Remains of
the abbey.
King John's
Palace.

Near the church-yard at Bermondsey is an ancient gateway, and towards the east some old buildings called King John's Palace. These buildings, which consist partly of brick, and partly of timber, intermixed with lath and plaster, carry the appearance of having been a part of the convent or its appurtenances. The traditional appropriation of very ancient houses to King John is not infrequent. The tradition in this instance is entirely unsupported either by history or record. The manor-house, or palace of Bermondsey, was given to

²⁴ The charters of Will. II. and Hen. II. are printed in Dugdale. Various grants, Pat. 56 Hen. III. m. 15. Cl. 18 Edw. I. m. 17. Pat. 8 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 19. Pat. 15 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 29. Pat. 22 Edw. III. pt. 3. m. 10, 11. Pat. 24 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 8. Pat. 14 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 39. Pat. 23 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 1. Appropriation of Chelsham church, Cl. 8 Edw. II. m. 19. Grant of return of writs in Brixton and Walsington hundreds, Pat. 20 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 4. Pat. 21 Ric. II. de M. de Rotherhithe.

Appropriation of Kemfing church, Pat. 21 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 8. Confirmation of grants and privileges, Cart. 4 Edw. III. No. 57. Pat. 2 Ric. II. pt. 1. m. 43. Pat. 1 Hen. IV. pt. 7. m. 15. Pat. 23 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 2.

²⁵ Vol. i. p. 639-642.

²⁶ Vol. ii. p. 229, 230.

²⁷ Chronicle of Merton Abbey, in the Bodleian Library.

²⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 25.

²⁹ Stow's Survey of London, edit. Strype.

the monks by William Rufus. The quotation inserted in Aubrey's *Antiquities of Surrey*³⁰, as the only conjectural proof that the kings of England had a residence at this place after the grant above-mentioned, has been totally misunderstood, and proves nothing. It is said in Aubrey's work, that Sir Thomas Pope built a house on the site of the priory which afterwards came to the Earls of Suffex. Some traces of the residence of the Earls of Suffex at Bermondsey are to be found in the parish register about the year 1595; but I have not met with the name in any title deeds or other records relating to the site of the convent. A considerable part thereof was sold by Sir Thomas Pope to Robert Bishop of St. Asaph, the last Prior, and having passed through various hands, is now the property of William Richardson, Esq. in whose garden is an ancient wall with crosses, and various emblematical devices worked with glazed bricks. The remainder of the site is for the most part if not entirely the property of William Smith, Esq. of Chiswick.

The manor of Bermondsey before the Conquest was the property of Harold, and as such was seized by the Conqueror. William Rufus gave it to the monastery founded at that place. After the suppression of the convent, Henry VIII. granted the site, with other lands at Bermondsey, together with a court leet, view of frank pledge, and right of free warren, to Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls; who the same year sold the whole of the premises to Sir Thomas Pope³¹. Soon after this, Sir Thomas procured from the crown a grant of the rents of assize³², and in the year 1556, aliened the manor to Robert Trapps, Esq.³³ in whose family it continued till the year 1717, when it was sold to Peter Hambly, Esq. grandfather of the reverend Thomas Hambly, the present proprietor.

At the time of the Conquest the manor was valued at 15*l.* per annum. At that time Earl Morton held lands of the king at Bermondsey, which was his residence³⁴.

³⁰ Vol. v. p. 37, 38.

³¹ Pat. 33 H. VIII. pt. 2. July 8.

³² Abstract of Mr. Hambly's Title Deeds.

³³ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 23. May 4.

³⁴ Abstract of Mr. Hambly's Title Deeds.

³⁵ Record of Doomsday.

Edward

Manor.

Tombs in the church-yard.

Edward VI. granted certain premises in this parish, which had been part of the possessions of our Lady of Rouncival, to Edward Lord Clinton and Saye³⁵.

The church.

The Survey of Domesday, which was made in 1083, mentions a fair and new church at this place. This, no doubt, was the conventual church then newly built. It was long afterwards that the monks of Bermondsey founded a parochial church there, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen. The present structure was erected in 1680. It is of brick, and consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and a transept; at the west end is a low square tower with a turret.

Tombs in the church.

On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Nathaniel Roffey, Esq. who died in 1733; and within the rails the tomb of Jeremiah Whitaker, rector of the parish, who died in 1654. On the north pillar of the nave is the monument of Sir William Steavens, Knt. who died in 1712. At the east end of the south aisle, those of William Castle, Esq. who died in 1681; and Elizabeth wife of Basil Wood, who died in 1730. In the same aisle are the monuments of Mr. John Russell, who died in 1770³⁶; William Mason, Esq. who died in 1791; and near the south door that of William Browning, Esq. who died in 1758; and William Browning, rector, who died in 1740. Against the south wall, on the outside, is a tablet to the memory of Sir Thomas Steavens, Knt. who died in 1738; and others of that family.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of the following persons: Capt. Charles Smith, who died in 1726; Mr. John Burgoyne, 1728; and

³⁵ Grants by Edw. VI. in the Augmentation Office.

³⁶ This John Russell was father to Richard Russell, Esq. who died in 1784, and was buried in St. John's church, Southwark, with great pomp, his pall being born by six young women, spinsters, and the corpse preceded by four others strewing flowers, as directed by his very singular will; which is printed, with a short account of his life and character, by Sir

Joseph Mawbey, who was one of his executors. Mr. Russell bequeathed the greater part of his property to the Magdalen, Small-pox, and Lying-in-hospitals, and the Asylum. He left a hundred pounds to the charity school at Bermondsey. Mr. Russell, though by no means a scholar, was an author, having published a pamphlet, entitled, "War with the Senses; or Free Thoughts on Snuff taking; by a friend to Female Beauty."

Humphrey Burgoyne, Esq. (1735); William Wilkin, Gent. of the Great Lodge near Tunbridge, (1735); Mary, relict of Captain William Studholm, (1738); Captain Charles Chamberlain, (1740); Captain Robert Nowne, (1741); Captain John Blackabee, (1750); Captain James Thompson, (1753); Sir William Richardson, Knt. (1769); John Brett, Surgeon, (1769); Capt. John Lindsey, (1774); John Bickham, Gent. of Co. Somerset, (1774); Captain William Sparks, (1782); Elizabeth, wife of Capt. William Compton, (1782); Joseph Phillipson, General Accomptant of the Excise, (1782); Capt. Samuel Haycraft, (1785); Samuel Bowerman, Esq. (1787); Capt. Enoch Stickney, (1788); Thomas Lechmere, son of Richard Lechmere, Esq. of Newborn Hall, Suffolk, (1788); Mr. Richard Phillips, (1789); and Capt. George Butler, of Rotherhithe, and several of his children (no date).

The church-yard was enlarged in 1783.

The church of Bermondsey is in the diocese of Winchester, and in the deanery of Southwark. The advowson of the rectory belonged to the monastery, and has undergone the same alienations as the manor, being now the property of the Reverend Thomas Hambly, who is both patron and incumbent.

Edward Elton, and Jeremiah Whitaker, two eminent puritan divines in the last century, were rectors of this parish; the former died in 1624, the latter in 1654. Elton published a volume of sermons in folio, an Exposition of the 9th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans; an Exposition of the Epistle to the Colossians, and, it is probable, other works. Whitaker was a member of the assembly of divines, and said to have been remarkable for his skill in the oriental languages. There is extant a sermon preached at his funeral, with an account of his life, (which contains nothing remarkable,) by Simeon Ashe. Several elegies on his death, and panegyric poems, are annexed. He was succeeded at Bermondsey by his son William, who

was

Rectory and
advowson.

Rectors.
Edward Elton
and Jeremiah
Whitaker.

was author of a few single sermons, and was ejected at the restoration³⁶. Elton and the elder Whitaker lie buried in the same grave in the chancel, where is the following inscription:

“Where once the famous Elton did entrust
 “The preservation of his sacred dust,
 “Lies pious Whitaker, both justly twin’d,
 “Both dead, one grave; both living, had one mind:
 “And by their dissolution, have supply’d
 “The hungry grave, and fame and heaven beside.
 “This stone protects their bones, while fame enrolls
 “Their deathless names, and heaven embrace their souls.”
 “The said Whitaker departed June 1, 1654, ætatis suæ 55.”

Richard
Parr.

Dr. Richard Parr, of whom some account is given in the parish of Camberwell, (p. 85.) of which he was vicar, was also rector of Bermondsey. His signature occurs in the register in 1676. He died in 1691.

Parish re-
gister kept
with great
accuracy.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1548. The manner in which it has been kept for the last sixteen years by the Reverend Henry Cox Mason, the present curate, deserves particular mention, and much commendation. Mr. Mason has adopted a plan nearly similar to that recommended by the present Bishop of Durham, who has some excellent observations on the importance of regularity and precision in the keeping of parochial registers, in his letter to the clergy of the diocese of Sarum. Notwithstanding the extreme populousness of the parish of Bermondsey, Mr. Mason has inserted with great accuracy the date of the birth of each child, as well as of its baptism, the profession of its parents, and their place of abode. In the register of the burials, the age of the parties is inserted. Without such a plan, the parochial register, especially in a very populous parish, ceases to be of

³⁶ Nonconformist's Memorial, vol. i. p. 127.

use either in ascertaining with precision the identity or age of a person, or the descent of a family.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Comparative state of po- pulation.
1549—1558	—	32	—	—	57
1580—1589	—	74	—	—	85
1680—1689	—	334	—	—	481
1780—1789	—	418	—	—	498
1780—1784	—	399	—	—	488
1784—1789	—	436	—	—	509
1790	—	450	—	—	417
1791	—	474	—	—	511

The principal increase of population in this parish happened between the year 1665 and the year 1680, within which period it was wonderfully rapid; the proportional increase during the last hundred years having been very small. The average of baptisms is only one fourth more within the last ten years, than it was during 1680—1689. In Maitland's History of London, printed in 1739, it is said, that there were then 2111 houses in Bermondsey; there are now about 3100, and new buildings are increasing very fast. The burials have uniformly exceeded the baptisms in a considerable proportion, which may be accounted for from the great number of dissenters and catholics in the parish, many of whom are interred here. There are two congregations of Independents at this place; one chapel for persons in Mr. Wesley's connection; a Roman Catholic chapel; a meeting for the Anabaptists; and another for the Antinomians. The Quakers have a burial ground, but no meeting.

The ravages of the plague appear to have been much greater at Bermondsey than at Lambeth, although the latter parish was the more populous. The following table will give some idea of its devastations.

1603.	BURIALS.	1625.	BURIALS.	1665.	BURIALS.
In April,	- - 8	Previously to June,	- - 64	Previously to July,	- - 38
May,	- - 9	In June,	- - 32	In July,	- - 108
June,	- - 21	July,	- - 252	August,	- - 121
July,	- - 141	August,	- - 539	September,	- - 263
August,	- - 278	September,	- - 152	October,	- - 278
September,	- - 140	October,	- - 43	November,	- - 111
October,	- - 42	November,	- - 20		
November,	- - 15	December,	- - 15		
December,	- - 11				

It may be observed, that the average number of burials, at the latest of these periods, was little more than 100. In the year 1625, when the plague appears to have been most fatal, the total number of burials was 1117, being at least 1000 more than the average of that period; 20 persons were frequently buried in one night. It is observed in the register, that of the 263 persons who died in the month of September 1665, 185 were males. Two hundred and three persons died of the plague in 1636.

The following very singular entry occurs in the year 1604:

Singular ceremony of the re-union of a man and his wife, after a long absence, during which the woman had married another husband.

" The forme of a solemne vowe made betwixt a man and his wife, havinge bene longe absent, through which occasion the woman beinge married to another man, tooke her again as followeth:

" The man's speech:

" Elizabeth, my beloved wife, I am right sorie that I have so longe absented mysealfe from thee, whereby thou shouldest be occasioned to take another man to be thy husband. Therefore I do now vowe and promise, in the sighte of God and this companie, to take thee againe as mine owne; and will not onlie forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee, as I promised at our marriage.

" The woman's speech:

" Raphe, my beloved husband, I am right sorie that I have in thy absence taken another man to be my husband; but here, before
" God

" God and this companie, I do renounce and forsake him, and do
 " promise to kepe mysealfe only unto thee duringe life, and to per-
 " forme all duties which I first promised unto thee in our marriage."

Then follows a short occasional prayer, and the entry concludes thus:

" The first day of August 1604, Raphe Goodchild, of the parish
 " of Barking in Thames-streat, and Elizabeth his wife, were
 " agreed to live together, and thereupon gave their hands one to
 " another, makinge either of them a solemne vow so to doe, in the
 " presence of us,

" William Stere, Parson.

" Edward Coker,

" and Richard Eires, Clark."

The following entry also is singular :

" James Herriott, Esq. and Elizabeth Josey, Gent. were mar-
 " ried Jan. 4, 1624-5. N. B. This James Herriott was one of
 " the 40 children of his father, a Scotchman." Numerous family.

The following instances of longevity occur :

" Sarah Terrey, widow, aged 98, buried Feb. 12, 1741-2.

" Mr. Lovejoy, aged 100, from Bermondsey-street, buried
 July 15, 1744. Instances of longevity.

" Mr. Langworthy, of Long-lane, leather-cutter, aged 103, bu-
 " ried Sept. 4, 1750.

" Walter Wharry, aged 99, buried June 17, 1754.

" Mrs. Owen, from Dog-lane, aged 104, buried Aug. 19, 1762.

" Mrs. Rebecca Harrowman, aged 99, buried Dec. 16, 1764.

" Joseph Day, from Bermondsey-street, aged 105, buried
 " June 11, 1769.

" Jarvis Whitehead, from Dockhead, aged 96, buried Feb. 13,
 " 1770.

" Henry Phillips, aged 100, buried Oct. 3, 1774."

There are entries also of 15 other persons who have been buried at Bermondsey, from the age of 90 to 93 inclusive.

Free-school.

Mr. Josiah Bacon, by his will, dated 1709, bequeathed the sum of 700 l. for the purpose of building a free-school, which he endowed with 150 l. per annum, for the education of a certain number of boys (not more than 60, or fewer than 40) in writing, arithmetic, &c. This will was confirmed, in the year 1732, by Mr. Thomas Bacon, who charged certain estates in Huntingdonshire with the payment of the said sum. The master receives 80 l. per annum, the usher 50 l. the remainder is appropriated to repairs, &c.

Charity-school.

A charity-school was established in this parish about the year 1714, to which various persons have jointly contributed about 430 l. Mr. Nathaniel Smith, in 1755, bequeathed the sum of 40 l. per ann. towards its support; and Mr. Edward Dockley, in 1789, 2 l. per ann. Its annual income is augmented by the collections at two charity sermons.

Benefactions.

The benefactions to this parish have been numerous and ample. The following brief recital of them is taken from a more enlarged account, printed at the end of the act of parliament for the better regulation of the poor at Bermondsey³⁷. Mr. Thomas Kendall gave two small tenements, the site of which is let for 2 l. 6 s. per annum. William Gardiner, Esq. in 1597, left 10 l. per annum to the poor; a messuage in Bermondsey-street, taken in lieu of this annuity, produces 9 l. per annum, clear of all taxes. Mrs. Trapps, in 1624, bequeathed some lands at Westham, subject to a deduction of 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. for a sermon; which now produce 8 l. 8 s. per annum. Mr. Richard Lockwood, in 1631, gave a messuage and premises in Bermondsey-street; now let at 6 l. per annum. Mr. Andrew Dandy,

³⁷ By an act of parliament passed in 1757, number of governors and directors, to be and amended in 1791, the management of chosen annually by the vestry. The average the poor of this parish is vested in a certain number of poor in the workhouse is about 300.

in 1673, left money to purchase a piece of ground, for the purpose of paying 20s. each annually to six poor persons. Mr. Josiah Bacon, in 1703, gave the sum of 150l. for the purpose of purchasing lands to buy bread for the poor; with this money two houses were built on a piece of ground given by Mr. Robert Banyard in 1659; these houses produce 10l. per annum. The parish has lands at Yalden and Marden in Kent, which were purchased with the donations of Mrs. Chibbald and various persons, and now produce 24l. 10s. per annum. Mr. Full, in 1578, left 2l. 12s. per annum, to buy bread for the poor. Mr. Stevens the same annuity in 1635. Mr. Wright, in 1673, an annuity of 3l. Mr. David Apsey, in 1740, the interest of 100l. after deducting 1l. 1s. for a sermon. And Mr. Archadyne, in 1714, a small benefaction for the same purpose. Mr. Skidmore, in 1584, left 20s. per annum for firing; and Francis Tyrrell, in 1609, five chaldrons of coals yearly, to be paid by the grocers' company. Sir John Fenner, in 1633, left 6l. per annum to buy bibles for the poor, and 5l. per annum for sick persons. Mr. Edward Martin, in 1645, left the third part of a moiety of 28 acres of land, with the messuages thereon, at Low Layton in Essex, for the purpose of buying bibles, in octavo, in English print, for the poor: it is expressly said in the will, that if the parish should dispose of the money to any other use, the benefits of the legacy should be transferred to the parish of Lambeth: this legacy produces now only 3l. per annum, but is capable of very great improvement at the expiration of a long lease. Mr. Bernard Hide left the sum of 4l. 10s. to be paid by the salters' company, every tenth year, to 18 poor maids and widows of this parish. Mr. John Wright, in 1673, gave a rent-charge of 14l. per annum, payable out of some messuages in Bermondsey; 12l. 13s. 4d. of which is to be laid out in clothing for 12 poor women; and a farther rent-charge of 3l. per annum, for educating children. John Scrag, in 1531, left the sum of 6s. 8d.

to

to be distributed annually among poor housekeepers; and Mr. Ralph Pratt, in 1607, an annuity of four marks to the poor. An allotment of 20 l. per annum, being a rent-charge upon an estate at Bexhill, in Suffex, has been made to this parish, out of Mr. Henry Smith's benefactions.

Among some minutes taken from an old vestry-book of this parish, I observed the following: "Dec. 30, 1634, ordered, That Mr. William Cafe might come to vestry in his cloak, and sit there without his gown, notwithstanding an order to the contrary."

Bermondsey
Spa.

In this parish is a well-known place of entertainment, called Bermondsey Spa, from some waters of a chalybeate nature, which were discovered there about the year 1770; a few years before which period, Mr. Thomas Keyse, the present proprietor, first opened his premises as a place for tea-drinking; and exhibited, with great success, a collection of paintings of his own production, which, considered as the works of a self-taught artist, have much merit. About eight years ago, Mr. Keyse procured a licence for opening his gardens with musical entertainments, after the manner of Vauxhall. They are now open every evening in the summer season, the price of admission being one shilling. Fireworks are occasionally exhibited; and a few times in the course of the year, a very excellent representation of the siege of Gibraltar, consisting of fireworks and transparencies, the whole of which were constructed and arranged by Mr. Keyse himself, and do great credit to his mechanical abilities. The height of the rock is about 50 feet, the length 200; the whole of the apparatus covers about four acres of ground.

CAMBER-

CAMBERWELL.

REFERENCES to the escheat-bundles in the Tower, concerning the manor of Camberwell Buckingham, may be found in the note³⁸.

The Beckwell family held the manor of Camberwell (consisting of nearly 300 acres) of the Earls of Gloucester, by the service of half a knight's fee, in the reign of Edw. I.³⁹; and they continued to be in possession of it 43 Edw. III.⁴⁰

Robert Lyttel is said to have been the proprietor of the manor of Dowdale 43 Edw. III.⁴¹ John, son of John Adam, died seized of part thereof the same year.

Robert de Bretynghurst held about 150 acres of land in Camberwell and Peckham, of the king, *in capite*, 9 Edw. III.⁴²; which most probably formed the manor called, from him, Bretinghurst. In the terrier of lands in Surrey (quoted p. 118.), the name of Wolfely must have been erroneously copied from the record for Dollfely. That family, whose name is variously written, Dollfely, Dolcely, Dollsaly, Doulsill, and Dollhill, were proprietors of the manor of Bretinghurst for several generations⁴³. Margaret Barnard and Simon Worsted, who severally died seized thereof, were allied to them⁴⁴. William Scott was proprietor of this manor in the reign of Hen. V.⁴⁵

³⁸ Ric. de Clare Com. Gloucest. Esch.
47 Hen. III. No. 34. Gilbert de Clare Esch.
24 Edw. I. No. 107. Johan. ux. Gilbert de
Clare, Esch. 35 Edw. I. No. 47. Gilbert
de Clare Esch. 8 Edw. II. No. 68. Hugh de
Audley, Com. Gloucest. Esch. 21 Edw. III.
No. 59. Radulph. Com. Staff. Esch. 46
Edw. III. No. 62. Hugo Com. Staff. Esch.
10 Ric. II. No. 28. Th. Com. Staff. Esch.
16 Ric. II. No. 27. Will. Fr. & Her. Th.
Com. Staff. Esch. 22 Ric. II. No. 46. Edm.
Com. Staff. Esch. 4 Hen. IV. No. 41.

³⁹ Esch. 35 Edw. I. No. 11.
⁴⁰ Esch. 43 Edw. III. No. 28.
⁴¹ Ibid.
⁴² Esch. 9 Edw. III. No. 3.
⁴³ Esch. 43 Edw. III. pt. 1. No. 28.
Esch. 47 Edw. III. No. 12. Esch. 6 Ric. II.
No. 30. Esch. 21 Ric. II. No. 55. Esch.
8 Hen. IV. No. 8.
⁴⁴ Esch. 18 Ric. II. No. 48. Esch. 21
Ric. II. No. 55.
⁴⁵ Esch. 5 Hen. V. No. 26.

as his family continued to be in possession thereof till the time of Queen Elizabeth, William Credy, who is mentioned as its owner 3 Hen. VI. ⁴⁶, must have possessed it by some temporary grant.

Peckham and
Basyng.

Thomas Dolcely had the manor of Peckham also, which was held under the manor of Camberwell ⁴⁷; and that of Basyng ⁴⁸, which was held of the same manor, by a rent of 5 s. 10 d. The latter seems to have been annexed to Bretinghurst ⁴⁹.

Hatcham.

It appears, that there were two manors in Hatcham in the reign of Edw. I.; for Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, is said to have held the manor of Hatcham, which rendered suit of court at the manor of Hatcham Bavent ⁵⁰. Henry Vaughan held a manor in Hatcham 43 Edw. III. ⁵¹

John Abell had a charter of free warren in Hatcham and Camberwell 24 Edw. I. ⁵²

In the account of Camberwell church (p. 75.) for "a niche for " holy water," read "a piscina."

The conjecture relating to the window at Camberwell (see p. 74.) must be attributed to Strype, as that parish is not mentioned in the early editions of Stow's Survey.

Tombs.

The brass plate to the memory of Margaret Dove remains at the west end of the nave. To the tombs in the churchyard (p. 80.) may be added those of Thomas Fox, merchant, who died in 1672; Henry Balowe, Gent. 1715; William Bourne, 1724; Robert Ford, Esq. 1727; Mr. Thomas Browne, 1732; Peter Cock, Esq. 1737, and others of his family; John Amy, Esq. 1745; John Brittnor, Esq. 1752; William Jephson, A. M. master of the grammar-school at this place, and vicar of Great Hornead, Herts, 1761; Capt. William Clarke, 1762; Samuel Brown Tufnell, Esq. of Norwood

⁴⁶ Esch. 3 Hen. VI. No. 32.

⁴⁷ Esch. 43 Edw. III. pt. 1. No. 28.

⁴⁸ Esch. 47 Edw. III. No. 12.

⁴⁹ Esch. 9 Hen. IV. No. 34.

⁵⁰ Esch. 21 Edw. I. No. 50.

⁵¹ Esch. 43 Edw. III. pt. 1. No. 28.

⁵² Cart. 24 Edw. I. m. 21.

Green,

Green, 1763; Capt. John Peters, 1765; Gilbert Allix, Esq. 1767; George Edward Pakenham, Esq. 1768; Mr. Michael Mandeville, 1769; Henrietta, wife of Richard Henshaw, Esq. 1771; John Taylor, Merchant, 1780; David Thompson, M. D. of the Island of Jamaica, 1785; Mary, relict of Browne Claxton, Esq. and mother of John Claxton, Esq. F. A. S. 1786; Edward Marshall, Attorney, 1788; Ann, wife of John James, Esq. of Moor Court, in the county of Hereford, 1789; Capt. Jonathan Dring, 1791; Catherine, wife of Thomas Dale, M. D. 1791; and William James Gambier, Esq. 1791.

In the burial-ground at Dulwich are the tombs of Thomas Test, Esq. who died in 1779; John, son of Peter Thompson, Esq. of Poole in Dorsetshire, who died in 1788; and Winde William Vanderech, who died in 1789.

Tombs at
Dulwich.

In Stow's Annals⁵³, there is an account of the baiting of a lion in the Tower, under the direction of Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College.

Lion baiting.

James Allen, Esq. formerly Master of that College, by his indenture, bearing date August 31st, 1741, gave a piece of ground at Kensington Gravel-pits, with six tenements newly erected thereon, to the master, wardens, fellows, &c. of Dulwich College, and their successors, in trust, for the purpose of establishing a charity-school, for the education of poor children living at Dulwich, or within one mile thereof; the boys to be taught to read, the girls to read and sew. The master for the time being to have the sole management of the school, to appoint the school-mistress or mistresses, to make leases of the premises, and to receive the rents; for which trouble he is allowed to deduct out of the profits 5l. per annum, and the additional sum of 1l. 6s. to treat the tenants with a dinner. It is expressly said in the indenture, That whereas Archbishop Wake did by

Charity
school found-
ed at Dulwich
by James
Allen.

⁵³ P. 1427, 1428. quarto edit.

his injunction, Dec. 9th, 1724, ordain, that such twelve poor boys as could read in the New Testament, should be perfected in reading, and taught writing and arithmetic, by the school-master, and usher, at the college; the master should recommend the boys out of *his* school, as soon as they could read in the New Testament, to be educated according to the said injunction, and that he should give at the admission of each the sum of ten shillings. The premises now produce to the charity 21l. 6s. 0d. per annum only, but are capable of very great improvement at the expiration of the present lease. The houses, one of which is in the tenure of Sir Gervas Clifton, Bart. are good and eligibly situated, and are let on an average at about 25 l. per annum. There are now about fifteen children in the school, for each of whom the master pays three-pence per week to the school-mistress.

Benefaction
of Sarah
Viscountess
Falkland.

Sarah Countess of Suffolk, afterwards the wife of Lucius Charles, the late Lord Viscount Falkland, by her will bearing date May 6th, 1776, bequeathed the sum of 300 l. to the master and warden of Dulwich College in trust, that the interest of the same should be distributed annually on Christmas-day, in equal portions between the poor brethren and sisters.

CARSHALTON.

Market and
fair.

HENRY III. granted to this parish a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair for three days, on St. Mary's Day, the vigil, and the day following⁵⁴. When this grant was made, Gilbert son of

Manor.

William de Colville was lord of the manor. William de Fiennes granted it to Queen Eleanor for a term of years⁵⁵. Nicholas Carew died seized thereof, 36 Hen. VI.⁵⁶; and his son Nicholas, 6 Edw. IV.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ Cart. 43 Hen. III. m. 4.

⁵⁵ Cart. 4 Edw. I. m. 9.

⁵⁶ Esch. N^o 22.

⁵⁷ Esch. N^o 40.

The Lady Margaret Burwash, or Burgherfte, held the manor of Stone Court. Stone-Court, in Carshalton, 46 Edw. III.* The site of this manor has been lately sold to — Palmer, Esq.

Mr. Broadhead's house (see p. 135.) was sold also a short time ago to J. H. Durand, Esq.

To the tombs in Carshalton church, (see p. 127—129.) may be Tombs. added the following: In the chancel on the south wall, the monuments of Elizabeth, wife of Henry Byne, Esq. who died in 1687, and James Brace, Esq. who died in 1749; on the north wall that of John Braddyl, Esq. who died in 1753; and on the floor, the tomb of Christopher Muschamp, Esq. who died in 1660; at the east end of the nave, the monument of Dorothy, wife of George Burrish, who died in 1685; on one of the pillars that of Thomas Potts, Esq. who died in 1788; on the floor, the tomb of Martha, wife of Thomas Otgher, Gent. and daughter of Thomas Carleton, Esq. who died in 1706; and in the north aisle, the monument of Edward Fellows, Esq. who died in 1730.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Edward Whitaker, Admiral of the White, who died in 1735; Thomas Bradley, Esq. who died in 1739; and several others of that family; Rachel Grymes, who died in 1740; Paul Peter Savignac, who died in 1756, and others of his family; and that of one Humphreys, a corpulent barber, who was a famous dancer, with the following whimsical inscription:

" Tom Humphreys lies here, by death beguil'd,
 " Who never did harm to man, woman, or child;
 " And since without foe no man e'er was known,
 " Poor Tom was nobody's foe but his own;
 " Lay light on him earth, for none would than he
 " (Though heavy his bulk) trip it lighter on thee.
 " Died Sept. 4, 1742, aged 44 years."

Whimsical
epitaph.

* Esch. N^o 56. 2d numbering.

The MS. mentioned p. 133. is annexed to Peck's Life of Milton. The line "A comfort great, &c." is there printed,
 "To comfort and to cure my corosie."

 C H E A M.

Tombs in the church.

To the tombs in the church of this parish, (mentioned p. 140—146.) may be added those of Francis Rogers, who died in 1688; Mrs. Jane Pattinson, who died in 1755; Thomas Kemp, D. D. rector of the parish, who died in 1769; Joseph Butler, Esq. of York, who died in 1785; Edmund Sanxay, Esq., Edmund Antrobus, Esq., and Leonard Hammond, Esq. who all died in 1787; and John Kempson, who died in 1788.

Church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of some children of John Dormer, Esq. of Lee Grange, in the county of Bucks; the Reverend Daniel Sanxay, who died in 1739; Catherine, relict of Michael Crake, Esq. (1740); Joseph Thompson, Esq. of Nonfuch, (1743); and James King, S. T. P. late rector of the parish, who died in 1780.

 C L A P H A M.

Manor.

RICHARD Gower was lord of the manor in the reign of Edw. IV. and sold it to Sir George Ireland, Alderman of London⁵⁹.

The Rev. Sir James Stonehouse, Bart. LL. D. and rector of Clapham, died in the month of April last, and was succeeded by the Reverend John Venn.

⁵⁹ Esch. 11 Edw. IV. N° 41. & 13 Edw. IV. Juliana Romeyne, 19 Edw. II. Esch. N° 85. N° 36. William de Fiennes died seized of the manor of Clapham, 30 Edw. I. Esch. N° 33. Agnes Ux. Joh. Founteynes, prius nupt. W° Weston, 13 Edw. VI. Esch. N° 13.

CROYDON.

C R O Y D O N.

THE manor of Benchesham was held under the Archbishop of Canterbury⁶⁰. Edward Brudenell had a grant of free warren therein, 19 Hen. VI.⁶¹ The Morton family were in possession of this manor as early as the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Robert Morton died seized of it 6 Hen. VIII.; and his son, William, 14 Hen. VIII.⁶²

Manor of
Benchesham,

King Edw. III. in the 46th year of his reign, seized the manor of Crowham, among other lands, then the property of Walter Chirton, for a debt of 3000l. due to the crown, and granted it to John de Weseham. Richard II. restored it to William Chirton, son of the former.

Manor of
Crowham.

Nicholas Carew died seized of the manor of Norbury, 33 Hen. VI.⁶³, and his son Nicholas, 6 Edw. IV.⁶⁴

Norbury.

At Addiscombe in this parish, is a seat of the Right Honourable Lord Hawkebury.

K E W.

IT is probable that the capital mansion-house, called Suffolk Place, (see p. 203.) belonged to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and Mary the French Queen, who are known to have resided at Kew. Leland says,

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary the French Queen.

——— “Chevam hospitio piæ Mariæ

“Gallorum Dominæ celebriorem⁶⁵.”

⁶⁰ Esch. 12 Edw. III. N^o 34.

⁶¹ Pat. 19 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 6.

⁶² Cole's Escheats Harleian MSS. N^o 756.

⁶³ Chronicle of Merton Abbey, in the Bod-

leian Library.

⁶⁴ Esch. N^o 22.

⁶⁵ Esch. N^o 40.

⁶⁶ Leland's Itinerary, vol. ix. p. 12.

Kew

Lord Har-
rington of
Exton.

Kew was the residence also of the elder and younger Lord Harrington of Exton; the latter of whom, who is described as a most amiable and accomplished young nobleman, died there in 1614⁶⁷.

The improvements made at Kew-house by Kent, (see p. 206.) must have taken place before the death of the Prince of Wales, as Kent himself died in 1748.

Kew-bridge.

Mr. Bellamy (see p. 210.) published also some dramatic pieces.

Paine was the architect of Kew Bridge. It is 400 feet in length, exclusive of the abutments, and consists of seven arches, the central one of which is 66 feet wide and 22 high. The annual revenues of this bridge are about 2,500 l. per annum.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES.

Manor of
Combe.

JOHN Hadresham, or, as he is called in the record here quoted, Hathersam, granted the manor of Combe to John Gaynesford and others, 5 Hen. V.⁶⁸ This manor was aliened in the year 1651, by Charles Cockayne, Lord Viscount Cullen, of the kingdom of Ireland, (and son of Sir William Cockayne, Knt.) to Eliab Harvey, Esq.⁶⁹ It was purchased of the Harveys about the year 1753, in trust, for the late Lord Spencer, then a minor.

Manor of
Ham.

John Handelow and his wife Matilda granted the manor of Ham, near Kingston, (4 Edw. III.) to Eustachius de Eton, and Geoffrey de Shardeburgh, and the heirs of the former⁷⁰.

Sir Nicholas Burnell held 100 acres of land in Ham of the bailiffs of Kingston, 6 Ric. II.⁷¹

Duchess of
Queensberry.

The celebrated Duchess of Queensberry resided at Ham, in the house which is now the residence of Lady Douglas.

⁶⁷ Heroologia Britannica, p. 135.

⁶⁸ Esch. 5 Hen. V. N^o 45.

⁶⁹ From the information of Lord Spencer's

steward.

⁷⁰ Esch. 4 Edw. III. N^o 36. & 45.

⁷¹ Esch. 6 Ric. II. N^o 20.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES.

567

Roger Wood died seized of the manor of Norbiton-hall, ^{Norbiton-hall,}
10 Car. I. ⁷²

L A M B E T H.

THERE is a record in the Tower ⁷³ which expressly says, that the manor of Faukes-hall, which had been granted to Richard Gerefeye for life, and which was afterwards granted to Roger Damorie, was confirmed to Thomas Bardolf, heir of the said Roger, and his heirs for ever, by Hen. IV. This appears to be inconsistent with the account of the manor given, p. 321. from equal authority, unless we suppose that there were two manors at Faukes-hall, both of which belonged to Roger Damorie. ^{Manor of Faukes-hall.}

Mention is made in a record, 27 Edw. I. of a bridge made at the Abbot of Westminster's expence, between Vauxhall and Wandsworth ⁷⁴.

Sir Richard Sackville died seized of the manor of Levehurst, ^{Levehurst.}
9 Eliz. ⁷⁵

Nicholas Molineux had a grant (36 Hen. VI.) of the manors of ^{Knolls.}
Stockwell, Lambeth, and Knolls, which seem to have been in this parish.

In Maitland's History of London, printed in 1739, it is said, that there were then 1625 houses at Lambeth.

Maitland mentions two Spring-gardens at Vauxhall.

A chapel of ease is now building at South Lambeth, by the subscriptions of the inhabitants of that place.

M E R T O N.

IN the Augmentation-office is the deed of surrender of the Priory ^{Surrender of Merton Priory.}
of Merton. The seal of the convent, which is in very good preserva-

⁷² Cole's Escheats, N^o 757. Harleian MSS.

⁷³ Pat. 1 Hen. IV. pt. 7. m. 22.

⁷⁴ Esch. 27 Edw. I. N^o 136.

⁷⁵ Cole's Escheats, Harleian MSS. N^o 757.

tion,

tion, is thereto annexed; it represents the Virgin Mary sitting under a gothic canopy, with the infant Jesus on her knee. The legend is SIGILL. ECCLESIE SAN. MARIE DE MERITONA. The deed of surrender is dated April 26, 29 Hen. VIII. and is signed by Sir John Ramfay, the last prior, Joseph Debnam, sub-prior, Thomas Godmechester, sacrist, John Codynton, Richard Wyndesse, precen- tor, George Albyn, succentor, John Hayward, Richard Benese, Thomas Mychell, Edmund Dowman, Thomas Paynell, John Salyng, John Martyn, Robert Knyght, John Page, scholar of Oxford.

M I T C H A M.

Manor of
Ravenbury.

SIR John Burghershe died 15 Ric. II. seized of the manor of Ravenbury⁷⁵, which descended to John Arundell, who married Margaret his daughter and heir⁷⁶. It was held under Baldwin Frevylle, as of his manor of Ashted⁷⁷.

Ancient
house.

There is an ancient house at Mitcham, the property of Mrs. Sarah Chandler, widow of George Chandler, Esq. in which are the remains of a chapel. The proprietors of this house, which is held under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, claim a right to the north aisle of the church, in support of which it appears that the family of Illyngworth, who were buried in that aisle in the sixteenth century, held a house and lands under the church of Canterbury, temp. Edw. IV.⁷⁸ It is probable that it was at an earlier period the property of Henry Strete, who had a licence for an oratory in his house at Mitcham, in the year 1348⁷⁹.

⁷⁵ Esch. 15 Ric. II. N^o 8.

⁷⁶ Esch. 2 Hen. VI. N^o 39.

⁷⁷ Now in the tenure of Mr. Worsfold.

⁷⁸ Esch. 16 Edw. IV. N^o 38.

⁷⁹ Regist. Winton. W. de Edindon, pt. 2. f. 20. b.

MORTLAKE.

M O R T L A K E.

ISAAC Reed, Esq. is in possession of a very scarce book written by Doctor Dee, of which, only one hundred copies were printed. It is entitled "General and rare Memorials, pertayning to the perfect Art of Navigation; annexed to the Paradoxal Cumpas in Playne, now first published 24 yeres after the first invention thereof." Fol. 1577.

NEWINGTON BUTTS.

IN Maitland's History of London, printed in 1739, it is said that there were then 751 houses in that parish, and only one person who kept a coach.

P E T E R S H A M.

IN the year 1777, Mr. Bellamy, the late minister of Petersham, published a memorial, addressed to the Bishop of Winchester, on the expediency of enlarging that church, and settling and ascertaining the rights of the future vicars, under the act of parliament passed in 1769.

R I C H M O N D.

ROBERT Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, purchased the manor of Sheen (now Richmond) of Hugh de Wyndlesor, temp. Edw. I.⁸⁰ It was then valued at 10l. 2s. 4d.

Manor of
Sheen.

⁸⁰ Esch. 21 Ed. I. N^o 50.

R I C H M O N D.

Queen Caroline made Stephen Duck Keeper of the Hermitage in Richmond Gardens, before he went into orders. Alluding to this appointment, Mr. Pope, in his imitation of Horace, Epistle 2. Book 2. says,

“ Lord ! how we strut thro’ Merlin’s Cave, to see

“ No poets there, but Stephen, you, and me.”

There was a theatre at Richmond before Penkethman opened his. “ Injured Virtue, or the Virgin Martyr,” by B. Griffin, was acted there by the Duke of Southampton and Cleveland’s servants, in 1715.”

R O T H E R H I T H E.

Rectory.

RALPH Boffeville held the rectory and advowson, 2 Eliz. ²²

In Maitland’s History of London, printed in 1739, it is said that there were then 1320 houses in this parish, and only one person who kept a coach.

Lambarde says, that Henry the Fourth resided at Rotherhithe, whilst he was cured of his leprosy ²³.

W A N D S W O R T H.

EDWARD Barker (see p. 507.) though stiled in his epitaph, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, appears to have held the office of Curfitor Baron only.

²¹ Dodley’s Old Plays, preface, p. 52.

²² Terrier of Lands in Surrey, N^o 4705.
Ayscough’s Cat. Brit. Mus.

²³ Topographical Dictionary, p. 306.

PRESENT STATE *of* POPULATION *in the*
PARISHES *treated of in this Volume.*

TO ascertain as nearly as possible the present state of population in the several parishes near London, an accurate account of the number of houses and inhabitants has been procured in three pretty large villages; viz. Mortlake, Putney, and Wandsworth; the numbers are as follows:

	Number of Houses.		Number of Inhabitants.
Mortlake,	- 301	-	1766
Putney,	- 440	-	2294
Wandsworth,	- 690	-	4554
Total number,	1431	-	8614

Upon making the calculation, the average number of inhabitants to a house in these three parishes jointly, will be found to be $6\frac{1}{11}$, that is, about $6\frac{1}{11}$. The average of 6 to a house, therefore, will perhaps give a pretty fair view of the present state of population near London. Clapham, perhaps, is almost a single instance where the average is nearly 7. In most parishes, the houses have been actually numbered, and in all they have been calculated as nearly as possible. The following table gives the number of houses and inhabitants upon the foregoing calculation:

	Number of Houses.		Number of Inhabitants.	
Addington	—	22	—	132
Barnes	—	150	—	900
Battersea	—	360	—	2160
Beddington	—	100	—	600
Bermondsey	—	3,100	—	18,600
Camberwell	—	772	—	4,632
Carshalton	—	165	—	990
Cheam	—	61	—	366
Croydon	—	800	—	4,800
Kew	—	80	—	480
Kingston upon Thames	—	750	—	4,500
Lambeth	—	4,130	—	24,780
Malden	—	22	—	132
Merton	—	116	—	696
Mitcham	—	540	—	3,240
Morden	—	65	—	390
Newington Butts	—	1,800	—	10,800
Petersham	—	53	—	318
Richmond	—	815	—	4,890
Rotherhithe	—	1,600	—	9,600
Streatham	—	265	—	1,590
Sutton	—	100	—	600
Tooting	—	150	—	900
Wimbledon	—	230	—	1,380
	—	16,246	—	97,476

If to the number of houses, 1,431 be added for Mortlake, Putney, and Wandsworth, and 384 for Clapham, it will make in the whole 18,061 houses: adding 8,614 inhabitants for the three former parishes, and 2,700 for Clapham, the total number will be 108,790.

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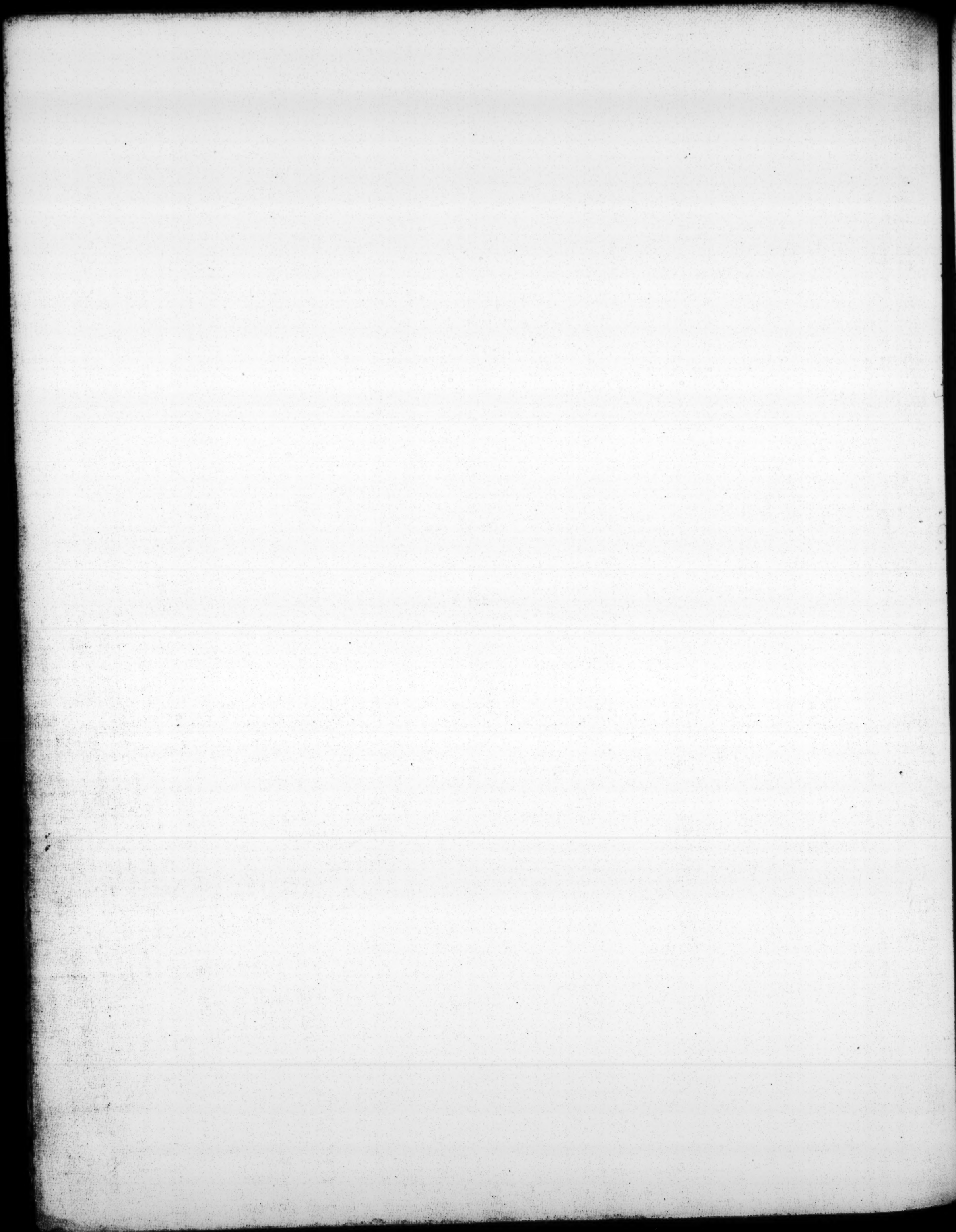
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END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.



ERRORS IN THE TEXT.

P. 5. l. 7. for *baker*, read *butler*.—In the pedigree of St. John, the date of Lord Bolingbroke's death should be 1751.—P. 56. l. 13. for *Aldersgate*, read *Aldgate*.—P. 81. l. 20. for *seven*, read *forty-four*.—P. 172. l. penult. for *Cramer*, read *Cranmer*.—P. 187. l. 10. for *daughter*, read *wife*.—P. 189. l. 16. after *root*, read *out*.—P. 216. l. 18. for *Gray*, read *Grey*.—P. 218. l. 6. for *of the battle*, read *after the battle*.—P. 257. l. 4. for *in*, read *by*.—P. 283. l. 3. before *equestrious*, read *an*.—P. 320. l. 8. for *last edition*, read *last volume*.—P. 341. l. 15. for *St. Asaph*, read *St. David's*.—P. 366. l. 7. after *consecrated*, read *Bishop of London*.—P. 385. l. 1. after *goods*, read *as the means*.—P. 428. l. 14. for *a sum of money*, read *the whole of his great estates*.—P. 533. l. 16. dele *Esq.*

ERRORS IN THE NOTES AND REFERENCES.

P. 23. n. 37. for *vehementum*, read *vehementem*.—P. 64. n. 51. before *Waynflete*, insert *ibid.*—P. 77. n. 33. for *vol. 2.* read *vol. 3.*—P. 89. the reference 13. should be to the word *Esq.* in l. 23.—P. 111. the reference 50. should be to the word *Falstaff*, in l. 26.—P. 123. n. 3. for *baronetage*, read *baronage*.—P. 214. l. ult. the figure of reference should be 8.—P. 260. n. 11. dele *ibid.*—P. 262. l. penult. the figure of reference should be 20.—P. 316. the reference 186. should be annexed to the word *antiquary*.—P. 363. l. 13. the figure of reference should be 10.—P. 399. l. 12. dele the figure 1.—P. 440. n. 32. for *p. 1.* read 193.—P. 471. n. 7. & 9. for *exch.* read *esch.*—P. 478. the reference 1. should be annexed to the word *London* in l. 2.—P. 506. the reference 25. should be annexed to Thomas Porter, *Esq.*—P. 532. the reference 46. should be annexed to the word *general*, in l. 10.

ERRORS in the REFERENCES to PUBLIC RECORDS.

P. 126. n. 18. for *m. 16.* read *m. 15.*—P. 197. n. 99. for *m. 12.* read *m. 15.*—P. 202. n. 4. for *May*, read *Dec.*—P. 236. n. 78. p. 238. n. 94. & p. 242. n. 106. for *m. 4.* read *m. 3.*—P. 255. n. 161. for *Pat.* read *Cl.*—P. 321. n. 207. for *Pat.* read *Cl.*—P. 390. n. 2. for *July 11.* read *July 4.*—P. 445. n. 55. for *m. 15.* read *m. 12.*—P. 451. n. 91. for *Aug. 8.* read *Aug. 7.*—P. 471. n. 8. for *m. 5. dorso*, read *m. 4.*—P. 482. n. 17. for *April 2.* read *April 21.*—P. 492. n. 1. for *June 26.* read *Nov. 5.*—P. 505. n. 14. for 12 *Eliz.* read 11 *Eliz.*—P. 548. n. 24. in the reference to Pat. 23 Hen. VI. for *m. 2.* read *m. 1.*

